Two Parts And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,151. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: FAIR, COLDER.

Stock Market—Rather dull.

FOREIGN.—Cols. White and Gray, who have been imprisoned in England for participation in the Transvaal raid, were released yesterday, their terms having expired. Christmas in Germany was a very merry one, though business for the holidays was dull. Where the Court people of England passed their Christmas.—Page 9.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn yesterday announced that he would appeal from Justice Keogh's decision in the civil service cases. He said the effect of the decision is to give the courts the power to determine, as a question of fact, whether any appointive position may be filled by competitive examination.—Page 16.

Henry H. Armstead, who was arrested in Denver for swindling schemes in connection with lands in New Mexico, was brought here Friday night and was taken before Judge McMahon, in the Manhattan Club. In a private room the amount of his bail was fixed and bonds were made.—Page 4.

Edward Payson Weston, the famous old-time pedestrian, finished his test last night, after having covered over 103 miles in twenty-four hours. He weakened at 5:15, and was off the track for about an hour. When the finish came, however, he was still capable of walking some distance.—Page 2.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday that the Aldermen are considering how they may best aid the movement for dollar gas. He said municipal ownership was the solution of the gas problem, but it is impracticable in New York at present.—Page 13.

Dr. Harriet Hughes and ten visiting physicians of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women resigned because the Board of Trustees adopted new by-laws, which gave the board greater control in the affairs of the institution.—Page 11.

None of the guests at the famous Seeley dinner appeared before Chief Conlin yesterday, though they had been invited. Mr. Sherry wrote a letter in which he asked that Capt. Chapman be punished, but not suspended or dismissed.—Page 13.

W. Ferris, believed to be the man who swindled New York hotels by means of forged money orders, is under arrest in Chicago, where he was trying to pass orders which had been stolen from the Granville (Ohio) Post Office.—Page 2.

Justice Pryor yesterday denied incorporation to a Hebrew organization because it proposed to hold its annual meetings on Sunday. This action of the Justice has aroused intense indignation among the Hebrews of this city.

The condition in Cuba remains the same, notwithstanding the prediction of Gen. Weyler that a decisive turn to affairs would be given by Christmas. Gen. Weyler started on a march yesterday, but in what direction is not stated.—Page 2.

Several striking cabmen who caused trouble yesterday were arrested. The cab company sent out more cabs and opened its stables with the promise that normal business will be done in a few days.—Page 13.

The last performance of "Rosemary" in this city, marking the last appearance of John Drew and Maude Adams together, was given last night. Mr. Drew made a short speech.—Page 5.

The marriage of Francis Goding Challenor to his housekeeper, Miss Elizabeth Crighton, came as a surprise to his relatives. Even his daughter was not aware of it until yesterday.—Page 5.

Directors of the National Bank of Illinois had a conference with Controller Eckels yesterday. It was stated that the bank would pay a dividend of 50 per cent. in a few days.—Page 13.

Norton & Co. of Chicago, Lockport, and Romeo, Ill., asked for the appointment of a receiver yesterday. The firm has large interests at Niagara Falls as well as in Illinois.

The schooner Robert Inglee Carter is ashore on Alden's Rock, off Cape Elizabeth, Me., and the schooner D. C. Borden is ashore at Campobello, N. B.

Burglars at Park Ridge, N. J., chloroformed H. L. Bush and family, but Mr. Bush recovered in time to prevent the robbery of the house.—Page 11.

Irving L. Bragdon, formerly a Civil Service Commissioner in Brooklyn and broker in this city, is in the Amityville Insane Asylum.—Page 4.

John Oise, who was set free at Sing Sing prison a few days ago, was caught in an attempt at robbery in Astoria yesterday.—Page 11.

One man has been arrested in connection with the train robbery at Blue Cut, Mo. He claims to hail from New York.

Three persons were drowned in the St. Lawrence at Clayton, N. Y., while endeavoring to cross in a punt.—Page 9.

"Andy" McCabe, a burglar, tells of the robbery of the Fulton and Lamoree families in Dutchess County.—Page 3.

Controller Eckels yesterday appointed Bank Examiner McKeon receiver of the National Bank of Illinois.

Twelve or more miners were killed by an explosion of gas in Maule & Son's Operation near Princeton, Ind.

Six men were overcome by firedamp in the burning Halifax mine, but were rescued.

The Boston street-car strike is entirely over, the company having won.—Page 11.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 7.

Amusements.—Pages 5 and 11.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 4.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Court Calendars.—Page 15.

Real Estate.—Page 6.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Obituary.—Page 5.

M'KINLEY HORN DESTROYED.

The Mammoth Instrument a Victim to Silverites at Trafalgar.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Dec. 26.—The mammoth McKinley horn, which is being carried from Tuscola, Ill., to Washington City by the members of the McKinley Tin Horn Club of the former city, was broken to pieces when it reached the little town of Trafalgar, six miles southwest of here.

The men who were carrying it arrived at Trafalgar at about noon. The horn, which is 33 feet in length, mounted on a neat framework and decorated with flags, was left out in the street surrounded by a curious crowd. Trafalgar gave Bryan 300 of the 350 votes in the recent election. The reception tendered the horn aroused the ire of the silverites, and they formed themselves into a Committee of the Whole to get rid of it.

While the bearers were at dinner the silverites fell upon the horn and utterly destroyed it. They were led by Aquila Moore and James Gillespie, two well-known Silver Democrats.

Tried to Boil Kerosene.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Thomas Fay, about fifty years old, for the past week has complained that the kerosene she used gave but poor light. She was told by some of her neighbors that if she boiled it, the light would improve.

Mrs. Fay took the advice last evening, with the result that the kerosene blazed up and set her clothing on fire. She was badly burned about the body and arms.

SABBATH A DAY OF REST

JUSTICE PRYOR SO HOLDS, BUT OF THE CHRISTIAN HOLY DAY.

He Denies Incorporation to a Hebrew Society Because It Proposed to Have Its Annual Meetings on Sunday—Hebrews Are Indignant and May Appeal.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of the "Agudath Hakehiloth of New York," for a certificate of incorporation, and in refusing the certificate delivered an opinion which treats of the American Sabbath.

According to the petition of the association, the objects for which the corporation was to be formed are, "to promote the strict observance of and adherence to such customs, laws, usages, and rites of the Orthodox Hebrew religion, or faith, as are not repugnant to, and inconsistent with, the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of New York; to improve the condition of the Orthodox Hebrew congregations, and to abolish the now existing religious evils."

The clause in the petition to which Judge Pryor excepts is this one:

"The time of holding its annual meeting is to be on each and every second Sunday of January of each and every year."

In refusing the certificate Justice Pryor says:

"In the certificate submitted to me I observe that the annual meeting of the proposed corporation is appointed to be held 'on each and every second Sunday of January of each and every year.' It is not a religious corporation, and its annual meetings are for the performance of precisely such secular business as is transacted by other civil corporations.

"The question is not whether such meetings on Sunday are illegal, but whether they should be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. A thing may be lawful and yet not laudable.

Sabbath Protected by Common Law.

"'In the State of New York the Sabbath exists as a day of rest by the common law, and without the necessity of legislative action to establish it, and may be protected from desecration by such laws as the Legislature, in its wisdom, may deem necessary to secure to the community the privilege of undisturbed worship and to the day itself that outward respect and observance which may be deemed essential to the peace and good order of society, and to preserve religion and its ordinances from open reviling and contempt.' (Lindenmuller vs. The People, 33 Barb., 548.) 'The Christian Sabbath is one of the civil institutions of the State, and the Legislature, for the purpose of promoting the moral and physical well being of the people and the peace, quiet, and good order of society, has authority to regulate its observance and prevent its desecration.' (People vs. Moses, 140 N. Y., 215.) This sanctity of the Christian Sabbath is sanctioned and secured by repeated acts of legislation extending from the colonial period to the present year, and as well by the impressive deliverances of the Court of Appeals. As Justice of the Supreme Court, I may not approve that which the immemorial and uniform policy of the State condemns.

Aggression Upon Christian Sabbath.

"Although not explicitly stated, it is nevertheless an inference, from the face of the certificate before me, that the members of the proposed corporation are of a race and religion by which not the first but the seventh day of the week is set apart for religious observance. The fact might be of decisive importance were a desecration of their holy day contemplated; but the act intended is an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath. The law, which scrupulously protects them in the observance of their ceremonial, gives them no license, and I am sure they have no desire to affront the religious susceptibilities of others. True, to a prosecution for work or labor on the first day of the week, the defendant may plead that 'he uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time,' (Penal Code, Section 264;) but otherwise the legislation of the State against profanation of the Christian Sabbath is operative and imperative upon all classes of the community.

"Because the holding of corporate meetings on Sunday is contrary to the public policy of the State, if not to the letter of its law, I decline to approve this certificate.

"Application refused."

The names of the Directors of the proposed association are Moses Singer, 426 Grand Street; Samuel Fried, 328 East Fourth Street; Leopold Weizenhoffer, 334 East Houston Street, and Aaron Weisberger, 319 East Fourth Street.

A BURST OF INDIGNATION.

Jewish Rabbis and Laymen Do Not Mince Words in Protest.

Reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw a number of prominent Jewish rabbis and lawyers yesterday and asked their opinions on the decision of Justice Pryor. All were emphatic in their views that the Justice had strained the interpretation of the State law. Their views follow:

The Rev. Dr. Gustave Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue, said:

"A decision of a Supreme Court Justice ought always to be treated with becoming respect, otherwise I would not consider the decision worthy of serious criticism. It is certainly an extraordinary attempt to protect the rights of the church by the direct encroachment on the rights of another, and, worse than this, it is a return to the mediaeval principle, which we have happily outgrown, to make the courts of justice the guardians of religious institutions. It is admitted that the association which seek the right of incorporation is a purely religious one, and how one annual meeting of such a society can in any way interfere with the due observance by other people of that day as a day of rest is very difficult to see.

Dr. Gottheil Sarcastic.

"The Judge may be assured that there is no danger of its members getting drunk or disorderly at their meetings. Neither will their singing of hymns or less objectionable songs be so loud and boisterous as to disturb their Christian neighbors. It could hardly be believed, if we had been told so, that religion could be construed by a Judge of an American court as seemingly to extend its application to the Christian Church alone. I hope that in the interest of peace and good will among the various denominations the decision will not stand."

A Hebrew Lawyer's Points.

Ex-Judge M. S. Isaacs had the following statement to make:

"Mr. Justice Pryor is usually so punctilious and accurate that it is to be regretted that in this opinion he has gone just a little too far. While he may be technically correct in refusing his approval to the certificate in question, (for fixing the day of its annual meeting is not a legitimate part of a certificate of incorporation,) he is in error in holding that a corporation cannot meet on Sunday. Many charitable corporations in this State habitually meet on Sunday, and their principal business is necessarily transacted on the only day of the week which permits their officers to come together for consultation.

"The Judge's contention might apply with equal force to the publication by well-known corporations of the Sunday edition of newspapers. Besides, there is grave doubt whether the authorities quoted wholly support the contention as to the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath. The Sunday laws are substantially police regulations to secure rest and quiet for citizens who 'observe Sunday as holy time.' The exception as to works of necessity and charity would probably cover such meetings of a benevolent corporation, as, under the decision of our courts, they excuse what formerly were considered infractions of the Sunday law."

Dr. Kohler Warmly Dissents.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of Congregation Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said:

"All our charitable and religious institutions, without exception, have meetings on Sunday, and we would advise Judge Pryor to close them all. The decision will not stand. It seems to me that it is the best thing people can do on Sunday, when they hold meetings of that sort. In itself the question of enforcing the Sunday law upon those who keep Saturday as their Sabbath, like the Jews and Seventh Day Adventists and Baptists, is not legal. It might be legal in Russia, but not here. Even some church institutions hold their meetings on Sunday, for that is the day a man is free from other business cares and toil, and can devote time, mind, and heart to things of a higher religious or philanthropic purpose. The decision is unreasonable, and I have little doubt but what it will be overruled. I sincerely hope that the association will not yield, but will appeal for the sake of the principle of non-interference in matters of conscience and personal liberty, upon which this decision encroaches. I also hope that it will meet with the support of all the Jews."

The Judge's Argument a Quibble.

The Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Congregation, said:

"It seems to me the argument of Justice Pryor is merely a quibble. He allows that the Jews observe the Biblical seventh day as their Sabbath. That being true, there is no alternative left them but the transaction of such nominal business as presents itself in the course of congregational life, upon that day of the week, which is legally, not religiously, a day of cessation of labor. Were Judge Pryor's decision, if decision that may be called, which, in his own words, is simply the personal expression of an unauthoritative opinion, to be retroactive in effect, it would simply efface by one fell stroke practically all Jewish congregations now existing. If I may be permitted to dissent from the opinion of the distinguished jurist, I would say that the institution for whose existence a certificate of incorporation was solicited, is distinctly a religious corporation.

"Technically, the business which it might transact at its annual meeting might be designated as business, but it is certainly correct to interpose that any business transacted by a body of men gathered according to corporate title for the purpose of religious worship partakes so largely of a religious character that the appellation, if not unjust, is none the less misleading. The transactions carried on by a religious corporation can at best but be incidental to the other more important matters for which it is primarily called into existence.

"I believe that Judge Pryor's decision will not stand the test or scrutiny of a higher tribunal, but that the right of a Jewish religious corporation to meet on the first day Sabbath will be fully vindicated by a decision which will view the question at issue in its higher and broader bearing."

Rabbi Mendes Is Emphatic.

The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi of Shearith Israel, in West Nineteenth Street, when shown the opinion of Justice Pryor, said:

"Justice Pryor considers a meeting of a Jewish society, if held on a Sunday, improper. I fail to see the difference, however, between a Jewish society holding its annual meetings on Sunday, and providing for them in its constitution openly and publicly, and in another Jewish society which holds its meetings on a Sunday, although such meetings are not provided for in its constitution.

"A large number of our greatest Jewish societies hold their meetings on Sundays. Of course, they do not disturb the public peace. I am summoned to the annual meeting of a Jewish society that will be held to-morrow. Its annual meetings have been held on Sunday for many years, as I can remember. Nobody has ever interfered. No authority has ever said it was wrong. The President of it is a man who would be the last to permit the meeting to be held on that day, if it were in any way illegal or improper.

"It seems to me that if a meeting is held without disturbing the public peace and 'in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time,' no one need complain. To my mind, there is less wrong in holding a meeting on Sunday, if decorously conducted, to promote such worthy objects as are set forth in the constitution of the society in question, than to allow quasi-sacred concerts amid associations not at all conducive to Sabbath sanctity, and to making the Sabbath day 'a holy time.' A few weeks ago there was a six days' bicycle race. I am not aware that the hour or two preceding the start, which hours fell on Sunday, were much of 'a holy time.'

The True Christian Sabbath.

"But I take higher ground than Justice Pryor. If, as he says, the State legislates against the profanation of the Christian Sabbath, it becomes the duty of the State to find out which is the Christian Sabbath. The Christian Sabbath is the Sabbath that was observed by Jesus, the Founder of Christianity. He observed the seventh-day Sabbath, and the seventh-day Sabbath was observed by his followers until about the year 324, when, under the auspices of Constantine—who had turned Christian, but who was a murderer, a hypocrite, and one of the greatest villains that ever breathed—the first day of the week was exalted into the Sabbath Day.

"There is not a single Christian minister who can defend that change, in view of the fact that Jesus said 'not one jot or tittle of the law' was to be changed. There is not a single Christian minister but knows, if he believes in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, that by keeping Sunday as the Sabbath he acts contrary to the spirit of the law that Jesus preached to establish, and he dishonors the Father to honor the Son; for the real reason that Sunday is observed as a sacred day is well known to be the fact that the earliest Christians met on that day in honor of their Lord, who they believed was resurrected on that day. These early Christians emphatically did not observe Sunday as the Sabbath. It was their 'Lord's Day.' They all observed the seventh day as their Sabbath.

Back to First Principles.

"It has often seemed strange to me that the Protestants, whose object has always been to get back to first principles and to reject all human accretions on their faith, should not go back to first principles as the founder of the faith established them. Among these first principles is the consecration of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Would that at some synod of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, or Baptists—or at some Lambeth Council—some Christian prelate could have the courage to make a stand for a true Sabbath day!

"The face of their Christ is always depicted as mild and ideal, but I fancy that face would be lighted up by a flash of anger and indignation, its lips would curl in contempt, its eyes would tell of condemnation, if He should come to earth now and see how His followers outrage and insult His honor by setting aside the commands of the God whom He worshipped, and whom He wished every one to call 'Father.' I can imagine Him furiously denouncing such splitting of hairs and such forcing of camels through the eyes of needles as have been done by Christian Pharisees. I can imagine Him urging His priests to honor the God whom He honored by honoring His commands, and among them the one that says: 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord'; and on these conferences and synods refusing, I can imagine Him wringing His hands in despair and crying out, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

"If this country is a Christian country, and Justice Pryor is a Christian, the law that Christ preached and practiced should be observed, and should overrule State law. The logical solution is that Hebrews should be allowed to meet on Sunday, and that the Christian Sabbath should be tranferred to the seventh day.

"If Christ came to New York, then, to be consistnet with His own teachings, He would have to attend a Jewish synagogue for Sabbath worship. It is absurd to think that He would give Himself the lie.

Praise for Christianity.

"I am one of those Hebrews who recognize the magnificent and beautiful work accomplished in the world by Christianity. It elevated all the pagan races of Europe from Olympus to Calvary. It has strewn the world with flowers of wondrous beauty. Let it now lift the world still higher, from Calvary to Sinai, and do what that race is doing, even the race in which their Christ was born 'to blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit.'

"Now what Christian minister has the courage to make the first move. He would be a Christ-ian, a follower of his Christ's example, and not a Christian, certainly not a Constantinian Christian.

Simon Sterne Calmly Critical.

Simon Sterne said: "I think that Justice Pryor has certainly strained a point in making his decision. The Jewish society in question is an organization of a wholly non-business character, and it looks like straining matters very greatly to declare that it would be against public policy to allow it to hold its annual meetings on Sunday. A great many of the Hebrew societies hold their elections on Sunday, and very naturally, because it is an enforced holiday, and they have time to attend to such duties on that day. In the case of hospitals and charitable institutions, I feel quite certain that most of them elect their officers on Sunday. At their meetings on Sunday, besides the elections, reports are read or submitted.

"It seems a little captious in Judge Pryor, who is a learned and liberal man, and who is no Puritan. I do not suppose for an instant that he would refuse to hold as valid the election of any of these officers who had been chosen on Sunday. Many of them are among our best citizens, and some are prominent and able lawyers.

"It is one thing to prevent labor that would destroy Sunday as a day of rest, and quite a different thing to prevent a semi-religious organization from choosing its officers on Sunday. The latter would not interfere in the slightest degree with any one in the strictest observance of the day. This restraint is not put upon Hebrews in England. They meet there on Sunday without restriction.

"I am sorry that the decision of Justice Pryor is made in a case where it might be supposed to indicate some feeling against the Hebrews as a race and as antagonistic to the Hebrew religious faith."

OVERCOME BY FIREDAMP.

Six Men Have a Narrow Escape in the Halifax Burning Mine.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—The fire in the Springhill Coal Mine is still raging fiercely. The principal damage will be confined to the east slope.

All the air passages leading to the burning portion of the mine have been closed and on the surface there is little indication of the fire below. The west slope is considered out of danger.

While at work closing the air passages between the two slopes, six men were overcome by fire damp, and had to be carried from the mine. All are now out of danger. Mr. Gilpin, Provincial Inspector of Mines, who is on the scene, telegraphs that the closing of all openings to the burning slope will be effectual in smothering the flames. It will be a day or two before the result is known positively.

Against a Democratic Elector.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Attorney A. T. Herd, representing the Republican State Executive Committee, went to Richmond to-day, where he served formal notice of contest upon W. B. Smith, the only Bryan Elector chosen in Kentucky. Many charges of fraud are made, especially in the First District, where the reported vote was the heaviest ever known. Charges are also made in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts. The silver Democrats will not contest the twelve McKinley Electors, as they proposed. The time for serving notices of contest expired to-day.

A BANKRUPT ILLINOIS FIRM

NORTON & CO. ASK FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

They Have Large Interests at Niagara Falls and in Chicago—Affected by the Recent Bank Failures.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A commercial failure of large proportions was recorded this afternoon by the appointment of the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver for the various properties of Norton & Co. of Chicago, Lockport, and Romeo, Ill., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The firm consists of John L. Norton, who lives in Lockport, and Lemuel D., his brother, whose home is in Evanston. The receivership proceedings before Judge Hancey were of the agreed kind, Lemuel, the plaintiff, alleging that the affairs of the partnership were complicated and the assets in danger of being dissipated. He petitioned for a dissolution and a receivership to wind up the business. John L. assented and joined in the statement that the liabilities did not exceed the assets two to one.

The bulk of the firm's business is located at Lockport and the adjoining town of Romeo, near this city. The father of the brothers gave Lockport its commercial start in life by founding the Lockport Milling Company nearly forty years ago. It was this business which the brothers succeeded to on the death of their father, and the Nortons were the financial mainstay of the city. The property owned there consists of a flour mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily, machine shops, elevator warehouse, and an electric light plant for supplying light to the city.

The firm has also done a large private banking business and nearly half the people of Lockport are directly affected by the failure through deposits of money. John L. Norton is also President of the Northern Milling Company, which operates a large flour mill at the Madison Street Bridge over the Chicago River, in this city, although the brothers do not own a controlling interest in that property now. The company owns a paper mill at Niagara Falls and has a large interest in the electric power enterprise at the Falls. They own a large grocery store at Romeo, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The main office of the company is in Chicago, at 169 Jackson Street.

John L. Norton, when seen at his Lockport home to-night by the United Associated Presses correspondent, declined to make a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm until it could be done in definite form. It is known that the net earnings of the milling property have been $75,000 a year in recent years.

The firm became financially involved through Board of Trade speculations some years ago, one of the brothers speculating without the knowledge of the other. Serious burdens coming upon the firm in the present hard times, it became impossible to longer carry on the business. Holders of the company's obligations pressed for immediate payment since the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois and kindred concerns. The firm's credit became exhausted, and the receivership became necessary to conserve the interests of the estate. The brothers have been in business over thirty years.

M'KEON TO ACT AS RECEIVER.

He Is to Continue in Charge of the National Bank of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—As a result of the strife that has been engendered over the appointment of a receiver for the National Bank of Illinois, Controller Eckels has decided to continue Bank Examiner McKeon permanently in that position. The decision was reached this morning.

The Controller paid a high compliment to Mr. McKeon's ability and spoke of his familiarity with the credits of the bank.

It was expected that after a time the Bank Examiner might be relieved of the duties of receiver and some man of prominence in the financial world of Chicago appointed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Benjamin B. Jones, ex-paying teller of the wrecked National Bank of Illinois, who was arrested Thursday night on the charge of embezzling $20,000 of the bank's funds, was removed to-day by order of Justice Grosscup to the Du Page County Jail at Wheaton, to remain there until the next Federal Grand Jury passes on his case or he is able to furnish the ten-thousand-dollar bond required to effect his release.

Ex-Judge Prendergast, who represented Jones in a settlement with the bank, said his client met all demands made of him, but the bank drove a hard bargain, reducing Jones to a penniless condition. His family was forced to go to relatives to live, and Jones is said to have been in and out of Chicago repeatedly, working at anything to get an honest living. He says he never tried to avoid arrest and is not guilty of any embezzlement, alleging that a dozen employes of the bank had access to the money in the vaults. He was away on a vacation in September, 1895, and on his return to the bank was confronted with a shortage. It is understood that Wilson, who is under bond, pending sentence for complicity in the embezzlement, accuses Jones of making him a dupe in the case, and Wilson may be the principal witness against Jones.

BIG FAILURE IN DALLAS.

The Security, Mortgage and Trust Company Has $2,000,000 Liabilities.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 26.—The Board of Directors of the Security, Mortgage and Trust Company, a local financial concern, this evening made application to Judge W. J. J. Smith for the appointment of a receiver, and the court appointed H. A. Kabler, for four years past the manager of the company. The liabilities are about $2,000,000, with assets nominally the same, but they will not probably realize more than $1,000,000 in the market.

The company has being doing business for nine years. President J. T. Treazevant said to-night: "The failure is due to the long continued depression in real estate, together with the general financial stringency of the last five years. All of the capital and surplus of the company is absorbed and there is no promising outlook for the immediate future. About 30 per cent. of the capital stock is owned in Dallas, the remainder in New York, Philadelphia, and Great Britain."

Remember, this is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

ACCUSED OF TRAIN ROBBERY.

Arrest of a Man for Complicity in the Crime at Blue Cut, Mo.

MARSHALL, Mo., Dec. 26.—A man was arrested at Gillian, near here, yesterday, on suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed the express car on the Alton Road at Blue Cut, Wednesday night. The man has plenty of money, but refuses to state how he secured it. He gives his name as "Tom" McDonald, and claims he is from New York.

A BIG FIRE IN FLORIDA.

Most of the Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26.—Fire this morning destroyed most of the business portion of the town. The fire broke out in Brady's store at 4:30 o'clock, and spread north on both sides of Avenue D. The Post Office and bank buildings are among those destroyed.

J. Frank, a colored man, was killed by the explosion of a gas fountain. The loss will amount to about $90,000, and the total amount of insurance will not amount to more than $12,000.

"LORD BERESFORD" PARDONED

Two Convicts Released from Prison in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Gov. Atkinson to-day pardoned Harry Hill and Sidney Lascelles, better known as "Lord Beresford." These were two of the most noted characters in the penitentiary. Both were convicted of forgery. Hill's case caused a scandal involving some prominent families. Beresford pretended to represent English capitalists, and he swindled some parties in Rome, Ga., with whom he was negotiating for the purchase of iron properties.

Both Hill and Beresford had sixteen months longer to serve.

GOV. STONE CALMS A MOB.

Missouri's Executive Prevents the Lynching of a Supposed Murderer.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Gov. Stone addressed a mob of about 600 people at the jail about 8 o'clock this evening. The crowd gathered there for the purpose of lynching Tobe Lanahan, the man who is supposed to have murdered Nellie Gaines last night.

The Governor spoke to the mob for about fifteen minutes, urging them not to be too hasty in their action, as the evidence against the man is only circumstantial and it may be that he is not guilty.

After the Governor had concluded his speech, the crowd began to disperse. Gen. Wickham, with fifty deputies, was kept on guard until the mob had disappeared, and then took the prisoner to the State prison for safe keeping.

SAILOR HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Abandoned in Mount Vernon in 1875 and Now in the Navy.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Several New York attorneys are looking up the early life of Harry Howard, a sailor on the man-of-war Cincinnati, who recently fell heir to a large estate.

Howard was found abandoned on the streets of Mount Vernon on May 13, 1875. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Infant Asylum, and subsequently was adopted by a family named Deverne. He lived with this family for a number of years, and then joined the navy. Now he is stationed at Smyrna, Asia. It is said that the estate came to him from his parents, but the lawyers here to-day would not divulge any other particulars.

Runaway Boys Captured.

WESTON, West Va., Dec. 26.—Earl, a son of Vice President Kunst of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania Railroad, with Roy Hale, Roll Atchison, and Hale Sherrard, all under twenty, ran off from home yesterday to enlist in the Cuban Army. They were followed by the Kunst boy's father with a special train, and captured at midnight at West Milford.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and colder, northerly winds.

The barometer has risen in the lake region and central valleys and fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and over the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast districts. It is lowest on the North Pacific Coast and highest north of Lake Huron. It is colder in the northern portions of the lake region and in the Upper Mississippi Valley and warmer in all other districts. The weather is generally fair to-night, but there is some cloudiness over the Ohio Valley and lake region. The indications are that fair weather in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Weath in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will fall decidedly in New England, New York, and the lower lake region, and it will be warmer over the Mississippi Valley and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	45	21	23
6 A. M.	49	22	22
9 A. M.	51	22	25
12 M.	53	29	31
4 P. M.	51	31	33
6 P. M.	51	30	31
9 P. M.	52	30	31
12 P. M.	52	31	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28¼
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1895	49
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast."—Page 3, Column 7.

The Florida Limited.

In addition to the two fast Express trains now in operation between New York and Florida, via the Southern Ry. and F. C. & P., leaving New York 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. daily, commencing January 18th will be resumed, New York and Florida Limited leaving New York daily, except Sunday, 12:10 noon, reaching Jacksonville following afternoon 3:30; St. Augustine 4:30. The finest train ever operated between New York and Florida, composed of Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation cars, New York to St. Augustine, and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping car, New York to Augusta. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES

TWELVE OR MORE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN INDIANA.

The Disaster Results from the Accumulation of Gas in One of Maule & Son's Large Operations Near Princeton.

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 26.—A terrific mine explosion occurred in the coal mine of Maule & Son, a mile from this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Sixteen men were in the mine at the time of the accident, and up to 10 o'clock to-night seven had been taken out dead, and five, fatally injured.

The Dead Are:

COLGATE, A., married.
CRUE, WILL, single.
HOLMES, JOHN, married.
NOLAN, DAVID, married.
TURNER, JAMES, single.
PONEYLIGHT, ROBERT, married.
PONEYLIGHT, CARL, single.
RIAL, JAMES, married.

The Injured:

BOOKER, WILL; married; will recover.
GRILLS, WILLIAM D.; married; will recover.
TURBIE, FRANK; married; seriously burned.
PRICE, THOMAS; single; seriously burned.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED MINERS.

Four men are still under ground, and there is no hope for them, as rescue cannot be attempted until the mine is sufficiently cleared of gas and damp to enable men to go down with safety.

Fifteen or sixteen men, after a lay-off of one day for Christmas, went down in the main mine this morning to assist in cleaning up the débris of a small explosion which occurred last Sunday morning. It is just one year since coal was discovered here, and the mine has been in operation less than nine months. It is believed the mine was not sufficiently provided with circulating fans to remove the foul air, and from this cause the explosion occurred.

The injured are in such condition that they cannot explain the explosion. When the disaster was made known the mine officials sent word to every man in their employ, and in a short time had them at the shaft ready to descend, but their efforts were balked by the great clouds of gas which greeted them.

The big fan was immediately put to work, and has been running for several hours drawing the gas from under the ground, but enough headway has not been made to allow the men to descend.

The force of the explosion was terrible, as the five men identified are in a horrible condition. One has a head crushed. In two other cases, limbs were blown from the bodies, and they were mangled in other ways.

The dead brought to the surface were taken to Undertaker Smith's morgue, where Coronor Norman is now in charge holding inquests. The mine officials are doing everything in their power to reach those underground. The State Mine Inspector is expected to arrive to-morrow morning, and an investigation will follow.

SCHOONERS WRECKED.

The Robert Inglee Carter and the D. C. Borden Go Ashore.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—The schooner Robert Inglee Carter of Newport, R. I., Capt. Towne, from Perth Amboy, for this port, with coal, went ashore at daylight this morning on Alden's Rock, off Cape Elizabeth.

The crew was taken off by the life-saving men. Tugs are now at the scene of the wreck, to see if the schooner can be saved. She lies in a bad position. Her owned is Gardiner B. Reynolds of Newport, and the vessel has a partial insurance in the Boston Marine Insurance Company.

A large piece of the schooner's keel floated up soon after the accident occurred, showing that the vessel's bottom is badly damaged. The Captain of the Carter or the man at the wheel mistook the buoy at Alden's Rock for Taylor's Buoy, and changed his course. The schooner landed with a great crash on the treacherous Alden's Rock.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The schooner D. C. Borden, from Windsor, bound to New York with a cargo of rock plaster, is ashore at Campobello, N. B. She is full of water and badly damaged. The Borden is of 385 tons register and was built in 1894. Capt. J. H. Pettie of Port Greville, N. S., is her owner.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 26.—No more bodies from the wrecked schooner Calvin B. Orcott have been found. The life-saving men are still patrolling the beach here. Friends and relatives of the dead men are sending telegrams of inquiry, but beyond the recovery of the bodies of two sailors, there is no news.

DAUGHTER FINDS A FATHER.

The Strange Result of an Application for a Pension.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—John Marker, a veteran of the late war, returned to his home in this county in 1865 and found his home a wreck. His wife was in the grave, and his only child was the adopted daughter of a well-to-do family, who refused to allow the child to leave them. He departed, nothing more being heard of him, and he was mourned as dead.

Recently friends induced the daughter, Miss Jennie Marker, to apply for a pension. She did so, only to learn that her father was living in Colorado. The young lady began a correspondence with her parent, who had gone there and accumulated a fortune and, after making frequent attempts to learn of his daughter, had concluded that she was dead. He arrived here to-day, and will take his child home with him.

Disappeared, Nearly $7,000 Short.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—David Robinson, bookkeeper of the Windsor House, has disappeared, and an examination of the hotel books shows a shortage of nearly $7,000. Robinson, before leaving, left a note in the safe stating that he had taken $285. The police are endeavoring to locate him, but so far their efforts have been in vain. It is learned that Robinson left the city on an east-bound train Thursday morning, buying a ticket for Calumet, Quebec.

Shanley's a la Carte Dinner.

Shell fish, game, chops, terrapin a specialty. 42nd St. and B'way; also B'way and 30th St.—Adv.

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.

FLORIDA FAST LINE, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Remember, this is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

A SCANDAL AT THE FAIR

CHARGES AGAINST MANAGER VON SZINNYEY.

It Is Said He Accepted Money for Concessions He Had No Right to Grant—The Fair Closed Last Night.

Stephen D. von Szinnyey, manager of the Subway Plaisance at the Commercial Travelers' Fair, which closed last night at Madison Square Garden, is in trouble with the proprietors of the beauty shows and the general management of the exhibition. He could not be found last night, and it is said that he has left the city.

Manager Rodditti of the Streets of Cairo complained to Treasurer George E. Green on Friday night that Manager von Szinnyey had not carried out his part of an agreement, for which the Streets of Cairo had given him $150 cash in hand. As von Szinnyey was not authorized to receipt for any money, an investigation was made, in which, according to the statement of Mayor Green last night, it was ascertained that the subway manager had received about $300 from show people for concessions that he could not grant.

According to the story Rodditti told Mayor Green, von Szinnyey made the Streets of Cairo a guarantee of protection against the competition of other weird music and fantastic dances. This show, as well as all the others, had already paid to the Treasurer of the fair a certain sum for space privilege, and was also paying a percentage of the receipts, which were handled by an assistant Treasurer of the fair, stationed in the ticket box.

Rodditti says the proposition of von Szinnyey was in the nature of a confidential offer. The first amount named was $100. Rodditti says he paid it shortly after the fair opened, and subsequently von Szinnyey demanded $50 more. This sum, he says, was also paid. But the guarantee was not fulfilled, and then it was learned, Rodditti says, that other attractions were paying tribute for the same false promises.

Treasurer Green said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"When von Szinnyey was called before the management of the fair Friday night and asked to explain these transactions, he admitted that he had received the money and boldly asserted that he had a right to do so. He had secured good concessions for these people, and they had made him presents of the money.

"Manager Von Szinnyey was told that he must return the several sums to the persons from whom he had received them. This he refused outright to do. We then informed him that his salary in commissions on the sub-way business would not be paid. He threatened to bring legal action against us, and was to have been here with his attorney at 7 o'clock to-night to talk the matter over. He did not put in any sort of an appearance.

"The management of the fair is entirely on the defensive in this matter. We have lost nothing. Manager von Szinnyey's commissions are not enough, however, to cover the amounts he is alleged to have received. The show proprietors will have to fight it out with von Szinnyey for the balance."

Col. de Frece, General Manager of the fair, could not be seen. At the Sub-way it was said that von Szinnyey had left town. Allen S. Williams, press agent, said:

"Mr. von Szinnyey has for some time been a frequenter of the Press Club. He introduced himself there as an author, journalist, playwright, and all-round amusement manager. I have never met anybody who has read his books or seen his plays. Col. De Frece took an interest in him, and made him manager of the subway, with John D. Prince as an assistant. Mr. Prince is not in any way concerned in the trouble."

Last night wound up the first Commercial Travelers' Fair. At an informal lunch given by Mayor Green of Binghamton, the executive head of the fair, to Director General De Frece and heads of the departments, it was voted to make the exhibition a permanent annual institution.

Speeches were made by Mayor Green, Col. A. B. de Frece, Alfred Chasseaud, Allen S. Williams, Maurice Cornell, H. D. Pixley, Claxton Wilstack, and others. W. Walpole Bell sang a character Irish song. A magnificent China vase, eight feet high, was presented to Col. A. B. de Frece by the ladies of the various booths. Mayor Green made the presentation speech, and Col. de Frece feelingly accepted the beautiful gift. A silver loving cup was voted to Mayor Green, as the most popular man in the fair.

Sequah, the Indian medicine man, whose tepee was the centre of interested groups during the fair, gave an informal reception to his friends last evening. Wa-Ne-De-Wa, the Iroquois Princess, acted as hostess, assisted by Hiawatha of her tribe. White Moon and Thunder Cloud welcomed the guests with gutteral expressions of pleasure.

In the Café Chantant last night William S. Bertram, in a negro minstrel character sketch, was the star of the evening.

Mlle. Mini Diva, who auctioned the dolls and flowers, materially aided the success of the fair. The management took occasion to present her with an artistic hand-painted vase.

Allen S. Williams and his assistant, Henry C. Williamson, were complimented on the press work.

The fair was a pronounced success, though the $150,000 hoped for was not realized.

MONEY ORDER SWINDLER.

Chicago Police Capture the Man Who Victimized New York Hotels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—With a money order blank stolen from the Granville (Ohio) Post Office on the night of its burglary, Oct. 15, a man, supposed to be W. Ferris, tried to secure cash from Proprietor E. A. Bacheldor of the Lexington Hotel. He fell into the hands of the police in his attempt and thereby shed some light upon the robbery.

Thirteen blank money orders, a money order stamp, dates, and box of rubber type, stolen from the office, were found upon the man when searched at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station by Lieut. Thomas, who made the arrest.

After registering and dining at the Lexington, the man presented an order for $60, dated Granville, Ohio. The clerk remembered the robbery, and told him to call later. The police were notified, and the man was followed to a street car. When near the station he was told of his arrest. He drew a revolver, but it was knocked out of his hand and he was jailed.

"W. Ferris" was upon his linen. It is with the blank money orders stolen from the Granville office that the Grand, the Gilsey, Sturtevant, and other New York hotels were victimized. The prisoner, under the name of Marcus, tried to swindle the Wellington Hotel of this city, but failed. The postal authorities are jubilant over the capture.

New Up-town Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

There is a movement on foot to organize a Twenty-third Ward branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. A meeting was held a short time ago at which Mr. Orne, the Associate Secretary of the general organization, was present as a representative of the Twenty-third Street branch. William N. Clark placed at the disposal of the proposed association a commodious and comfortable house situated on the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Jerome Avenue, rent free for six months, with the privilege of its further use on such terms as the association may deem itself able to pay. It is proposed to have a reading room, lecture hall, and gymnasium in the building. The annual dues to be $3. A committee was appointed to seek the co-operation of churches in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Committee on Organization is composed of E. Van Rensselaer Ketchum, Charles H. Emory, Arthur T. Hardy, Charles B. Pierce, and George E. Knight.

Econo-

my to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 Doses One Dollar" is peculiar to and true only of Hood's. Keep yourself healthy by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which builds up and strengthens the system.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The "Inner Match" Tried at the Armory Last Night.

The "inner match" was shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. It is a new match and created considerable interest. Seven shots were fired prone and seven standing, the greatest number in any string to win. Ties were decided by the largest number of inners standing.

The shooters said it looked easy at the start, but that it seemed to be harder to make inners than to make bull's-eyes.

A class match was also shot, first prize going to the man that made the best score in the highest class, all scores having the same numerical value constituting a class.

The winners were:

Class Match.

Name.	Company.	Prone.	Standing.	Total.
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., B.		34	34	68
Private W. N. Croxton, G.		33	34	67
Private W. Bavier, C.		33	33	66
Corp. E. P. Fowler, B.		33	32	65
Corp. L. W. Stotesburg, F.		31	33	64

In the Inner match the winning scores were:

Name.	Company.	Prone.	Standing.	Total.
Corp. A. Stevens, F.		5	7	12
Private L. P. Weber, B.		5	7	12
Private L. L. Clarke, F.		5	6	11

The following qualified as sharp-shooters:

Name.	Company	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., B.		34	34	68
Sergt. W. M. Halsted, B.		32	35	67
Private M. Uhl, C.		31	35	66
Private F. E. Baker, F.		32	34	66
Corp. J. R. Stewart, B.		32	35	67
Private H. Dunkak, C.		32	33	65
Private W. N. Croxton, G.		33	34	67

Those who qualified as experts were A. Stein, (veteran,) deliberate fire, 70; rapid fire, 68. F. H. Clarke, (veteran,) deliberate fire, 69; rapid fire, 65. O. M. Beach, (Sergeant,) deliberate fire, 68; rapid fire, 75.

Next Saturday night the Covell trophy will be shot for and there will be the team of five match.

"TEN" PRIZE RIFLE MATCH.

Arranged for Novices at the Twenty-second Regiment Ranges.

The feature which attracted the members of the Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Club to the armory ranges last night was a "ten" prize match, open to all members who had never won a prize in any previous competition; five shots standing at 200 yards, and five shots prone at 500 yards, re-entries allowed; the shooting to cease on the night of Jan. 9, 1897, and the ten highest men at that time to receive prizes.

This is virtually a match for the novices, and considering that fact the scores made were very good. Private R. Hutchison, Company I, carried off the first honors, with a total of forty-six out of a possible fifty.

At the conclusion of the match shooting the range was opened for sharpshooter qualifications, and Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, Company A, managed to get the required score of 65 out of a maximum 70.

The scores of the leading ten men in the match were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
R. Hutcheson, Company I.	22	24	46
J. A. Sayles, Company G.	22	23	45
J. J. McDonald, Company E.	20	25	45
A. F. Martin, Company B.	21	22	43
P. F. Burns, Company G.	21	21	42
J. Christianson, Company H.	21	21	42
C. H. Riehl, Company E.	20	21	41
M. Stuart, Company I.	20	18	38
N. B. Doubleday, Company E.	18	20	38
J. P. Corrigan, Company I.	20	17	37

RACING AT OAKLAND.

Only Two of the Favorites Among the Winners.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 26.—Raining; track slushy. Two of the six favorites sent to the post won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Coda, 101 pounds, (Jones,) 9 to 5, won by a length, Blue Bell second, Don Gala third. Time—1:18.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. D. J. Tobin, 100 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 1, won by a head, Sweet William second, Soniro third. Time—1:11¼.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs; selling. Little Cripple, 90 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by a neck, Major Cook second, Palmrston third. Time—1:38.

FOURTH RACE.—The Baldwin Hotel Handicap, one mile; $1,100 to winner. St. Lee, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by one and a half lengths, Mount McGregor second, Ruinart third. Time—1:43.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-half miles; selling. Judge Denny, 93 pounds, (Slaughter,) 7 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length, Articus second, Ray Del Bandidos third. Time—2:43¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Perseus, 100 pounds, (Coady,) 13 to 5, won by a head, Kowalsky second, Petrarch third. Time—1:17¾.

Mrs. Hard's Class Dances at Sherry's.

The second of the series of dances given by Mrs. Anson W. Hard's class was attended by a large number of young people in the larger ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The cotillion was led by Edward De Rose with Miss Hard. It was begun at 9 o'clock and terminated promptly at midnight. Among those present were Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Adèle Skiddy, Miss Edith Martin, James Beales, Edward Fiedler, Jr., Herbert L. Riker, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. M. W. T. Hatch, Sartell Prentice, Walden Pell, W. Irving Clark, Jr., Henry Hollister, Lewis Ledyard, Renwick Hurry, Rudolph Neeser, Miss Neeser, Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. Bird Smith, James D. Pell, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Amy D. Sands, Miss Nathalie Hatch, Edward Delafield, Nelson Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Nelson Robinson, Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, Henry Strong, Margaret Souter, Henry P. Perry, William H. Dixon, Miss Eunice Terry, Miss Edith Edgar, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. De Rose, C. F. Harbeck, George J. Dyer, and W. L. Bull, Jr.

Alabama Iron Trade Lively.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 26.—Two thousand tons of Alabama iron left to-day for Savannah, to ship for Liverpool, and other lots left in the last few days for the ports of Mobile, Pensacola, and Charleston for export. The dullness of the home market seems to have stimulated the export trade, and besides, the ship room, which was hard to obtain some time back, is more abundant now. Tramp steamers hearing of cargoes waiting at Southern ports have put in there. Alabama furnaces are putting out the same quantity of iron as at any time this Fall, and it is sold as manufactured. This would not be the case unless the export market was lively.

An old train on a new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

GEN. BUCKNER WAS A GUEST.

Henry L. Higginson Talked to Boston Free Trade League.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Gen. and Mrs. Simon B. Buckner were the special guests at the annual banquet of the New England Free Trade League this evening. The event, which was set apart as ladies' night, was celebrated at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the guests were Henry L. Higginson, Col. N. G. Osborn of The New Haven Register, Moorefield Storey, and Osborne Howes.

Henry L. Higginson was Chairman of the post-prandial exercises and spoke briefly on current topics. He said:

"Presumably, you are all Democrats, and I am not. I am one of those men who sit on the fence and get down if it is safe. Presumably, you are free traders. What is a free trader, and what is free trade, and how much of it do we want? If I knew, perhaps you would want to put me in Speaker Reed's seat. I hope Congress will go at this matter of the tariff cautiously and boldly. In one thing we are all agreed—that we are all citizens of one great country, which is very dear to us. It is a long, hard task to find the truth, but perhaps we shall succeed. The American people are full of energy, invention, resources of all kinds, self-control, self-sacrifice, self-reliance, self-confidence even to the point of thinking that they know it all. They need no aid from the laws of the world; they can get along without any advice which other countries can give us; they wish to invent an American system of trade and finance.

"We are not a baby Nation. It is better we should make men than money. What we need is a Tariff Commission non-partisan in its position. We have a pretty poor tariff now, but we do not want to change it very much. Possibly the silver producers may think if wool is to be protected silver should be. It is almost inconceivable that protection should go on very much longer."

Gen. Buckner was the next speaker and received a hearty greeting.

Col. N. G. Osborn, editor of The New Haven Register, said that it seemed to him that the Congress of the United States, if it honestly desired more revenue, could procure it by taxing beer and tea and coffee. "What we want," he said, "is not more protection, but more patriotism, the patriotism of Jefferson and Washington and of William E. Russell, of Lincoln, and of that splendid stubbornness of Grover Cleveland.

Moorefield Storey, the next speaker, said that men like Cleveland, Carlisle, and Wilson, still in public service, have the public confidence; but such men as Gorman, Quay, Platt, Brice, Addicks, and Hill must be driven out.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company in Trouble.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company went into the hands of a receiver to-night on the application of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The immediate cause of the failure is the inability of the coal company to meet three notes aggregating $60,405, one for $37,000, another for $22,000, and a third for $1,405. The first and third notes were executed last May and the second last Wednesday.

The company has a capital stock of $5,000,000, and has $930,000 6 per cent. bonds outstanding. They own 13,000 acres of coal land, operate seven furnaces, and have much other property.

Judge Badger appointed Jay O. Moss of Sandusky receiver, and John J. Lentz, Congressman-elect, attorney for the receiver. It is hinted that the stockholders and bondholders who recently had a Committee on Organization appointed, are behind the application for a receiver.

Broadway Athletic Club Bouts.

The Fourth Ward was faithful to its own last night and filled the Broadway Athletic Club, when "Kid" McPartland, who as an amateur was known as William Lawrence McPartland, tried conclusions with Owen Ziegler of Philadelphia, in a twenty-round bout, which was declared a draw.

The sporting fraternity charactized the fight as "straight goods." The men entered at 133 pounds, after several weeks' training, and each undoubtedly did his best. The consensus of opinion was that if it had been a fight to a finish Ziegler would have floored his man. In the preliminary bouts "Billy" Stift of Chicago knocked out Frank Pursell of California in one round, and "Joe" Bernstein and "Billy" Whistler came to a draw in fifteen rounds.

Left the State to be Married.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, last Tuesday, to the effect that the marriage of any person divorced in or out of the State, for any reason other than the Biblical cause recognized alone in New York, could not be legally performed in the Empire State, drove a Syracuse, N. Y., couple to Cleveland on Christmas Eve, when they were quietly married at the exact time when they had purposed to wed in Syracuse in great style, had it not been for the court's decree. The names of the contracting parties were Winfield B. Johnson and Mrs. Lottie M. Ellis. Mrs. Ellis was granted a divorce in California three years ago from her first husband for non-support.

Dinner of the Arctic Club.

The Arctic Club, an organization consisting entirely of men who have been members of expeditions to the north polar regions, gave a dinner last evening at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street. Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale presided. Speeches were made by Rudolph Kersting of Dr. Cook's expedition of 1894, Biederbick of the last Greely expedition, and Henry C. Walsh of the Mirand expedition. Among those present were Dr. F. A. Cook, W. J. Littell, A. P. Rogers, C. Long, Prof. George F. Wright, Dr. R. M. Keeley, W. E. Meehan, F. C. Gray, J. Armstrong, N. Justice, Henry G. Bryant, Dr. Mills, Dr. Stokes, and I. D. Dewell.

Suicide of an Old River Captain.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Capt. George Michaels, sixty years of age, an old-time river man, died this evening in Mercy Hospital from the effects of a bullet fired by himself into his head about 4 o'clock this afternoon with suicidal intent. Capt. Michaels resided with his son and daughter, and the shooting was done in the absence of the children. Despondency over the death of his wife and the doubtful success of several inventions had unbalanced his mind.

William Livenstein Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—William Livenstein, State Senator from this district, and President pro tem. of the Senate, died suddenly to-night. He had been in ill health for some time, however. Mr. Livenstein had been almost continuously a member of the Virginia General Assembly for about twenty-six years, and had been prominent in benevolent orders, particularly Hebrew orders.

Joseph D. Weeks Dead.

Joseph D. Weeks, the well-known editor of The American Manufacturer, died at 7:30 o'clock last evening in Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Weeks was stricken with apoplexy at the elevator entrance to the Renshaw building, corner of Ninth Street and Liberty Avenue. He was on his way to his editorial apartments in the building at the time of the stroke.

Choate's Brooklyn Friends Organize.

The committee of the Anti-Machine Republicans of Brooklyn, favoring Mr. Choate's candidacy for the Senate, met last night and elected Charles A. Schieren Chairman. They decided to establish permanent headquarters at 173 Remsen Street and to hold public meetings.

CUBAN AFFAIRS UNCHANGED

GEN. WEYLER'S "DECISIVE TURN" HAS NOT COME YET.

Christmas Was the Time Fixed by Him for the Change—He Started on a March Yesterday.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—News from Mantua, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, gives the details of an encounter on Dec. 20 between Lieut. Llamio, commanding a body of local guerillas and volunteers, and the Spaniards. The Spanish force, arriving at a place called Rancho, found an insurgent camp from which they were fired upon. The soldiers returned the fire, whereupon the rebels fled in great disorder, leaving twenty-three dead on the field. The arms and effects of the insurgents were captured and their camp destroyed. Eight of the dead rebels were identified, but who the others killed were is unknown to the people residing in the locality. The Government force sustained no loss.

This information comes from a Spanish source, and it is added that by the defeat of this band of rebels the zone in which they were found is entirely cleared of insurgents. It is learned from other sources that the affair was similar to others where unarmed men were killed, and that the dead alleged rebels were simply pacificos who had no means of defending themselves against the Government troops.

Christmas, the time set by Captain General Weyler in a recent interview in this city for a decisive turn in the situation, has come and gone, and to all appearances affairs are, with the exception of the death of Maceo, in exactly the same condition as they were when Gen. Weyler made his statement. Last night bands of rebels fired on the towns of Santiago de los Vegas, Rancho Boyeror, and Calabazar, all in the Province of Havana. The attacks caused great excitement among the inhabitants, who feared that the insurgents were about to raid the towns and give them to the flames. After firing a few shots, which were productive of no result beyond scaring the people, the rebels withdrew.

The latest reports concerning the movements of Gen. Weyler, who was encamped near San Cristobal, is that he marched today. No information is given regarding his objective point. He has had no encounter with the enemy since his return to the Province of Pinar del Rio from Havana, notwithstanding his elaborate plan of campaign, which necessitates the use of 30,000 troops.

SEIZURE OF THE THREE FRIENDS.

Information Received by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The only information received by the Treasury Department concerning the seizure at Key West of the reported filibustering steamer Three Friends, was contained in a telegram from the Collector of Customs at that port, stating that the vessel was detained on suspicion, under the general instructions circular issued by the department to detain any vessel suspected of violating the neutrality laws.

The officials of the department telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Fernandina, from which port she is supposed to have sailed when her departure was reported in the newspapers, asking whether the vessel had cleared properly, but up to 4 o'clock, when the inquiry was renewed, no reply had been received. The report of the Collector of Customs at Key West regarding the detention of the Three Friends has been referred by the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE IN HAVANA.

He Has Returned With No Special Instructions for Action.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul General at Havana, who has been absent in the United States on leave of absence from his post for about two months, arrived here this morning. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Gen. Lee says he has returned to resume his duties as Consul General. He also says he has received no special instructions from his Government, but will maintain a close watch of affairs, and will keep his Government thoroughly posted in regard to the situation in Cuba, and all further developments in the island.

Germany's Relations to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Officials in confidential relations to the Secretary of State and the President appear to attach no importance to the story published by The London Times, as originating in Paris, to the effect that Germany had informed the United States that it was prepared to side with Spain. The German Ambassador called on Secretary Olney and on the President on Thursday, but as this was the regular diplomatic day, no significance was attached to the visit to the State Department; and his call on the President is explained by the fact that he presented his military attache.

Weyler Hanged in Effigy.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 26.—An effigy of Capt. Gen. Weyler was swung from the front of the City Hall some time during last night. It is believed the firemen did the hanging.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN INDICTED.

Accused of Complicity in the Murder of a Saloon Keeper.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—As the result of information gained recently by Police Inspector Schaack from two non-resident witnesses, the Grand Jury to-day voted an indictment against Thomas J. O'Malley, Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward, charging complicity in the murder of Gus Colliander, a saloonkeeper and Twenty-third Ward politician, on election night, November, 1894.

Half a dozen members of the notorious "Market Street gang" have been suspected by the police of this cold-blooded crime. John Bingham and John Santry of the gang were also indicted to-day on the same charge. Colliander had received the nomination for North Town Collector, and entered the polling place at 117 Oak Street, about midnight, to watch the count of votes. Soon after his arrival a band of the Market Street criminals broke in the door and a bloody fight followed. Colliander was shot through the body and head, dying in a few hours.

The indictment of O'Malley caused sensational surprise as much in police circles as among politicians at the City Hall. He has a plumbing establishment in his ward, was serving his first term in the Council, and has always been regarded as a good citizen.

Receiver for a Dry Goods Company.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 26.—Robert Herderborg was to-day appointed receiver for the Union Dry Goods Company of this place. Assets are $35,000; estimated liabilities, $20,000. Pressure brought to bear on other local dry goods dealers, on top of the failure of the Parsons-Pelletier Dry Goods Company, precipitated the failure.

POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

Eighth Annual Exhibition to Open in the Garden Tuesday.

The New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will open its eighth annual show at Madison Square Garden Tuesday morning with entries showing more than 5,000 birds, distributed in 680 classes.

The special features of exhibition yards, incubators, and brooders, ornamental fowl and water fowl, ducks, geese, and turkeys will claim attention. There will be also Guinea pigs and rabbits in the Pet Stock Department for a new attraction.

The prizes figure up over $5,000 in regular premiums and $2,500 in specials. Among the special prizes are the silver cups and gold premiums given by the club and by individuals, open to general competition, and additional specials, to be competed for only by members of the club, are offered by the National Bantam Association, Owl Club, American Buff Leghorn Club, American Tumbler Club, American Leghorn Club, Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, and specials for White Wyandottes.

The American Poultry Association, composed of breeders from all over the country, offers silver and gold prizes for many classes. It will hold its annual meeting at the show Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The other meetings arranged for are: The Water Fowl Club of America, Wednesday, at 3 P. M.; American Black Minorca Club, Thursday, 3 P. M.; the Leghorn Club, Thursday, 10 A. M.; the American Jacobin Club, Friday, 2 P. M.; National Bantam Association, Friday, 7 P. M.; American Tumbler Club, Friday, 7:30 P. M., and on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M., the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, and the American Owl Club, at 3 P. M.

All the room in the Garden will be used for the show, and on the arena circle, on both sides, exhibition yards, with the families of five birds in each, will be especially pretty.

The incubators and brooders will be located in the restaurant room. The show will open at 10 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. each day.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Many Subjects for American Historical Association Meeting.

The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at Columbia University on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The inaugural address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, President of the association, in the hall of the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. An association breakfast will be given at the Windsor Hotel at 12:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. President and Mrs. Seth Low will receive the members of the association at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, at 3 East Tenth Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

The programme of the convention will include the following papers:

Tuesday—"The Melanchthon Quarto-Centenary," (Feb. 16, 1897,) by President E. D. Warfield, Lafayette College; "The Anti-Rent Episode in the State of New York," by Dr. David Murray, New Brunswick, N. J.; "Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts," by Prof. G. H. Haynes, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; "Defaced, Not Destroyed! Peale's Original Whole-Length Portrait of Washington," by Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia; "Tributes to Deceased Members," by Gen. J. G. Wilson of this city.

Wednesday—"Political Science and History," by Prof. J. W. Burgess, Columbia University; "The Use of History Made by the Framers of the Constitution," by Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University; "The Capture of Port Royal and Its First English Governor," by Gen. J. G. Wilson; "Schemes for Episcopal Control in the Colonies," by Arthur L. Cross, Harvard University; "Report of the Work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission," by Prof. J. F. Jameson, Brown University.

Thursday—"The West as a Field for Historical Study," by Prof. F. J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; "Some Economic Aspects of Early American Politics," by O. G. Libby, University of Wisconsin; "The Northern Lake Frontier During the Civil War," by J. M. Callahan, Johns Hopkins University; "Langdon Cheves and His Administration of the United States Bank; a Study from Neglected Sources," by Miss Louisa P. Haskell, Radcliffe College; "The Influence of the American Revolution on England's Government of Her Colonies," by Prof. G. B. Adams, Yale University; "The Government of the Federal Territories in Europe and America," by E. C. Burnett, Brown University; "Some Letters of Mediaeval Students," by Prof. C. H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin.

AN OLD GUARD SMOKER.

Guests Entertained with Music and Recitations.

For the first time in the history of the Old Guard a musical entertainment and smoker was given at the Old Guard Armory, 1 West Fourteenth Street, last evening. It was largely attended by the members. An attractive musical programme was presented by professional talent under the direction of John G. W. Kuehl of the David Garrick Club.

Songs were rendered by Louis Shaw, baritone; Mme. Cornelia Meysenheym, mezzo soprano of the Imperial Opera Company; Miss Helen Jennings, soprano; Mlle. du Bedat, soprano; Miss Merri Osborne, soprano; Miss Holbrook, soprano; Miss Hollins, M. Victor Clodio, tenor; Signor C. Tagliapetra, baritone; Mlle. Madge Lessing, soprano; the New York Templar Quartet, composed of Harry Mook, tenor; George Sturgis, second tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone; H. Trost, Jr., bass. Willis P. Sweatnam, James J. Burdette, and George Fuller Golden entertained the company with their monologue specialties.

Instrument selections were given by Mandel M. Gonzales, Eugene Bernstein, Platon Brounoff, Emil Granm, Joseph Pezzarello, Mlle. Jeane Franko, Herr Xavier Scharwenka, and the Mandolin Quartet. The entertainment was followed by a collation, served by Mazzetti in the drill room.

Death of Mrs. Agnes Halpin.

Mrs. Agnes Halpin, wife of ex-Assemblyman William Halpin, died Christmas evening at their home, 339 West Twenty-third Street, of gastritis. Mrs. Halpin, though extremely ill for some weeks, insisted upon accompanying her husband Thursday on a Christmas shopping expedition to get adornments for a tree for her child. Thursday evening she was cheerful, and said she felt much benefited by her outdoor exercise.

With the dawn of Christmas, however, she suffered a serious relapse. Dr. Osgood Mason of 348 West Fifty-eighth Street was sent for, but medical aid was of no avail, and her death occurred early Christmas evening. Mrs. Halpin was twenty-three years old. Her funeral is to take place to-morrow from St. Columba's Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

Died in a Drug Store.

Mrs. Martha Quinn, fifty-five years old, of 55 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken ill on New York Avenue at 10 o'clock last night. She was carried around the corner into a drug store, at 255 Herkimer Street, where she died.

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents' worth, when cooked, provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

BRITISH YACHTING GOSSIP.

Britannia and Ailsa Being Prepared for the Mediterranean Regattas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—Britannia and Ailsa are getting newly coppered by Fay & Co., Southampton, and there is a new rumor that the two cutters are going to the regattas in the Riviera.

Hansen of Cowes is building the cutters and gigs for Mr. Ogden Goelet's new steam yacht building in the Cylde. A few years since, Clyde shipbuilders were averse to contract to build yachts, but bad trade and big prices for yachts have conquered their prejudices. But shipbuilders object to building the small boats for yachts. They have not in their employment the class of carpenters who can do the neat and careful work required for small boat building, and who can only be found in the yards of yachtbuilders. In the Clyde, yachts' boats and small raters can be built, and are built, but the Scotch carpenters demand higher wages and have neither the experience nor practice of the hands in the yacht-building yards of the English Channel.

The Valkyrie-Satanita decision in the House of Lords is still troubling the writers, and, notwithstanding the promise that the Yacht Racing Association will amend its rules in connection with damages from collision, the growling still goes on. As the law or the rule stands, the decision has settled that "all damages" from collision are recoverable from an owner whose yacht has done the damage. Of course this means that if an owner, who has enough of spare money, say £200, to try an old twenty-ton cruiser, and should, by shear accident, run into the broadside of a swell hundred-ton rater and sink her, the twenty-ton owner is liable for £8,000 or £10,000, or whatever fancy price the owner of the hundred-ton rater might put upon his craft. This claim is founded on the preposterous regulation of the Yacht Racing Association, which insists that in every regatta sailed under its rules every owner in every class shall sign a contract, one of the terms of the contract being that the owner signing the contract shall be liable for all the damage his yacht may do.

Our ordinary navigation laws provide for the payment of £8 per ton in the event of sinking of another yacht, but the bond of the Yacht Racing Association is a case of contracting out of the law, a course which our law recognizes in some cases as perhaps permissible and in other cases it does not. Whether the Yacht Racing Association will simply go back upon the £8 per ton or adopt some modification of the "all damages" rule, remains to be seen. The amendment of the rule will be another illustration of the absurdity of constituting a general meeting of the association into a legislative body competent to deal with the difficulties of navigation and the settlement of difficult questions connected therewith by the popular vote of a body of amateur sailors.

The class of racing cutters for Belfast Lough to be built from the one design of Mr. W. Fife, Jr., promises to be a very useful type of boat, fitted up with a cabin, in which at a pinch two or three can sleep, and quite big enough to make passages from the Lough to the Clyde, Dublin Bay, or even Liverpool. They will make fine little cruisers, and, it is expected, will be quite fast enough for racing. They are to form a class independent of the Yacht Racing Association. Their dimensions are: Length of load water line, 25 feet; length over all, including overhang of bow and overhang of counter, 38 feet 6 inches; beam, 8 feet 7½ inches; draught, 6 feet 3 inches.

The boats are to be decked with a "coach roof," which means that over the little cabin table the deck would be superseded by something like a forecastle scuttle of large dimensions, and elevated four or six inches above the deck. They will have a steering well or cockpit, and are to be cutter rigged with flying topsail and jib and foresail. They will undoubtedly be handsome and good sea boats, which have no counter and have big cockpits at the expense of the cabin accommodation.

Some members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club have been so taken with the model that Fife has made for this one design class that they have determined to have a similar class, but whether smaller or larger has not been designed. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, whose family home is in the neighborhood of Belfast, has been again elected Commodore of the Royal Ulster and has had a very flattering address presented to him by the club.

Allotment of Racing Dates.

The following racing dates have been allotted for the season of 1897:

Westchester Racing Association—Spring Meeting—May 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29; Autumn Meeting—Oct. 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, and Nov. 2.

Brooklyn Jockey Club—Spring Meeting—May 31, June 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19; Autumn Meeting—Sept. 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 2.

Coney Island Jockey Club—June 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and July 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10; Autumn Meeting—Aug. 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, and Sept. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11.

The dates for the Brighton Beach Racing Association, the Saratoga Association, and the Queens County Jockey Club will be announced to-morrow.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Col. Paget is going to race the twenty-rater Samphire and two new boats off the Riviera.

—The cutter Genesta, challenger for the America's Cup in 1885, is hauled out at Wivenhoe, England, to be recoppered.

—A. Barclay Walker, owner of the Ailsa, has presented the Club Nautique de Nice with 1,000f. for the international regatta which will take place on March 12.

—Ogden Goelet will reside during the yachting on the Mediterranean at Beaulieu. He will use the White Ladye until his new yacht is ready. Capt. Jones is to have charge of the new boat.

—Anthony J. Drexel's new steam yacht Margarita met with an accident recently at Nice. In entering the harbor, while passing between the jetties, she struck the quay. The damage was slight.

—Rutherford Stuyvesant's steam yacht Arcturus is at Fay's yard at Southampton, England. She has been altered from a three to a two masted schooner. Mr. Stuyvesant is in England, and has given orders to have the yacht fitted out at once.

CLEVER COUNTERFEITS FOUND.

The Package Which Z. H. York Would Not Identify.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Z. H. York is a Federal prisoner here on the charge of violating the Treasury laws, and the secret service office has four photographic counterfeits of National bank notes so cleverly colored as to deceive an ordinary person. York, who boarded at 1,337 Michigan Avenue, was a daily caller at the United States Express Company's office for the package containing the counterfeits, which had been forwarded from Detroit, but delivery was refused until York furnished identification and description of the contents.

When York did neither, the suspicions of Special Agent E. D. Eddy of the company were aroused and he opened the package. He found in

A CAUCUS FOR PATRONAGE

SUGGESTIONS TO McKINLEY AND OLCOTT FROM LEADERS.

George A. Bidwell Indorsed for Collector of the Port, Cornelius Van Cott for Postmaster—Olcott's Appointments to Date Approved.

The Assembly district leaders of the Republican organization in this city met in caucus in the County Committee's Headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon to make certain recommendations of candidates, not only for places under the recently appointed Republican District Attorney, but also for places under President McKinley, when he takes office. President Lauterbach of the County Committee presided. Without opposition the caucus indorsed as the organization's candidate for Collector of the Port, George A. Bidwell, and as its candidate for Postmaster, Cornelius Van Cott.

Mr. Bidwell was Secretary of the Republican County Committee in 1895. He is in the bicycle manufacturing business, and is a Platt Republican.

Cornelius Van Cott served as Postmaster of this city under President Harrison's Administration, and was the immediate predecessor of Postmaster Dayton. He is one of the oldest Republican machine leaders in point of service in the city. The leaders' indorsement of Messrs. Bidwell and Van Cott will doubtless be confirmed by the Republican County Committee, when it meets for organization next month.

The caucus approved of the selection by District Attorney Olcott of Messrs. Welch, Van Allen, Lauterbach, and Mitchell as full Assistant District Attorneys. The other offices that are within the gift of the District Attorney were talked over. The Republican machine men are fearful that the clerks and subordinates in the District Attorney's office may be subject to civil service rules, as State Public Works Superintendent Aldridge's employes were found to be subject to these rules. If this is found to be so, it will make a great difference in the plans of the Republican machine managers.

The caucus yesterday appointed a committee of eight, not only to look into this matter, but also to prepare a report on the many candidates for the Assistant and Deputy Assistant District Attorneyships which have not yet been filled. The Chairman of this committee is George A. Bidwell. It is said that Julius M. Mayer, who was counsel to the old excise board, is slated for First Deputy Assistant and Chief Clerk, an office which carries with it a salary of $5,000 a year, and which is now filled by Mr. Unger. Men who are said to be slated for Deputy Assistants are Charles K. Lexow, a brother of Senator Lexow; Antonio Ostarita, an Italian lawyer; Armitage Matthews, a lawyer, who lives in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and Michael J. McCann, who has been active as a Platt Republican in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Otto Irving Wise is also being considered as a candidate for one of the places.

It was supposed that yesterday's caucus would select a candidate for President of the new County Committee, in view of the fact that Edward Lauterbach has said repeatedly of late that he would not accept a re-election on account of his law business. It is understood that the Presidency of the County Committee has been tendered to Fred S. Gibbs, ex-Judge Ernest Hall and Abraham Gruber, and that each declined the honor. There is still a belief that Mr. Lauterbach will finally accept. It was stated that no action in this matter was taken at yesterday's meeting.

PAYN ON THE UNION LEAGUE.

Some Politicians Say the Choate Movement Worries the Machine.

Louis F. Payn, who, all the Republican machine leaders say, will be appointed Insurance Commissioner by Gov. Black, is the editor of The Chatham Republican. This week's issue of The Republican, in an editorial article said to have been written by Mr. Payn himself, charges that in 1885 some of the Union League Club members who favored the election of William M. Evarts to the Senate over Levi P. Morton, "raised," in the words of the article, "$50,000 in money and appointed a committee of lobbyists to carry their boodle up to Albany and dispense it in such fashion as would 'do the most good.' By the lavish use of this corruption fund they succeeded in securing the election of William M. Evarts."

Mr. Payn also attacked Elihu Root in the same article, and said he narrowly escaped indictment for bribery in his connections with some of the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Chairman Guthrie of the Committee of Fifty, which is urging the selection of Mr. Choate as United States Senator, said Mr. Payn's charges were not worth discussion. Paul D. Cravath said he would not dignify them by an answer. Elihu Root declined to discuss Mr. Payn's editorial effort.

The last charge made by some politicians against Mr. Choate is that he was engaged in 1893 to represent the Republican County Committee in the litigation arising out of the Maynard matter, that his bill for services was $2,500, and that he cut it down to $1,000 at the request of the committee. The Choate boom, some politicians say, is giving the Republican machine unusual worry.

Inferior Courts of Greater New York.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission will meet on Wednesday, and additional chapters of the proposed charter will be given out during the week. One of the important chapters yet to be inspected will concern the courts of inferior jurisdiction in this city. The present City Court will retain its jurisdiction within its present territory and similar courts will probably be established in other sections of the greater city. The civil judicial district court system now in vogue in this city will be extended over the greater city. The preparation of this chapter has been a difficult matter, owing to the different jurisdictions to be found in many sections of the proposed city. The present City Magistrate system will probably be spread over the new territory, and the present Police Justices in Brooklyn will probably be made City Magistrates under the new charter.

To Call Tammany Primaries.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee will meet in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam to-morrow afternoon to arrange for the annual primaries, which will probably be called for the first week in January. It will probably be decided at this meeting whether the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen shall vote for a Democrat or a Republican for Alderman to succeed Mr. Olcott, who resigned to become District Attorney.

Coal Barge Owner Missing.

Capt. John Hanaway, a wealthy coal barge owner, sixty years old, has been missing from his home on the Boulevard, near Communipaw, N. J., since Dec. 12. He left home on that date in response to a telegram and has not been heard from since. As he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money on his person it is feared that he has met with foul play. Capt. Hanaway has two sons, who are connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NOT A PLATT DINNER.

Mr. Colvin Is Strenuous in His Denial of Such Reports.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The Banquet Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs has sent out a circular letter explaining that the much-talked-of dinner to be given in this city Jan. 26 is not intended "as a compliment to Thomas C. Platt."

After explaining how it was agreed that a banquet would promote the interest of the organization, and how it was finally decided that the banquet should be held "at some central point," the circular states that "a strong plea was made for the selection of Albany as the scene of feasting." It was then decided to hold the banquet "during the early days of the legislative session." The circular adds that "the date, Jan. 26, was also a subject of much discussion, and not settled until the committee decided to make the United States Senator-elect the guest of honor."

It has been published here and elsewhere that the banquet was really planned in honor of Thomas C. Platt, whose election as Senator has been declared by members of his faction as dependent only upon his wishes in the premises. This rumor the committee is at some pains to deny. It says, in its circular letter:

"In this connection the committee wish to state emphatically that no one in any way connected with this proposed affair has ever stated that the dinner is to be given as a compliment to the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. The false position in which the ex-Senator and the committee have been placed by the misguiding and unwarranted persistency of certain papers has proved most annoying. The constitution of the league, as all its members well know, prohibits the participation in any sense of this organization in the candidacy of an individual. The committee do not propose to betray a fundamental principle of the league, and, their sense of obligation entirely out of the consideration, they have sufficient regard for propriety not to place Mr. Platt and themselves in the position of arranging a function for the incumbent of this high office not yet selected, and in the choice of which the committee have no voice.

"Therefore, let it be thoroughly understood that all talk in this connection about a 'Platt dinner' is unwarranted and against the wishes of the distinguished head of the Republican State organization and the committee. The guest of honor will be the Senator-elect."

The circular is signed by Addison B. Colvin, President, and by the other members of the Banquet Committee.

SHEEHAN TIRED OF POLITICS.

An Interview With the ex-Lieutenant Governor in Which He Says Little.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan spent Christmas with his father in this city. In conversation to-day Mr. Sheehan said:

"I would not return to public life if the opportunity offered. There is little pleasure in political life, and it is easy for a man to become so wrapped up in other pursuits that he can have no desire to return. I have paid all my debts; I have tried to take care of my friends, at least, and think I have succeeded."

"And your enemies?"

"Well, I guess there are some whom I have not paid."

"You are quoted as saying that it would be foolish not to give Senator Hill the caucus nomination for United States Senator in the coming session of the Legislature."

"Yes, I did say that, and I believe that he should have the honor."

"What do you think of the Platt-Choate controversy?"

"I cannot say anything about it; I will not talk on that subject."

"Will Tammany win in New York next Fall?"

"It is hard to say. Tammany's strength in the late election certainly surprised some people."

"What is there in the talk of the renomination of ex-Mayor Grant by Tammany?"

"I cannot say. I am not familiar with the situation."

"There is some talk of ex-Mayor Gilroy in that connection, too?"

"Yes, but I know nothing about it. I am out of politics."

"Do you think there is any chance that Mayor Strong will be renominated by the Republicans?"

"That is hard to say. He says he does not want it."

"The Platt forces would oppose him?"

"Well, that would depend on conditions. They might swing around. Of course, the Platt people will nominate any one they please."

"What is said of the new District Attorney in New York?"

"Everything pleasant. Mr. Olcott is an excellent man and a good lawyer, and I have no doubt that he will make a good District Attorney."

DUBOIS MAY BE DEFEATED.

Idaho Republicans and Gold Democrats Opposed to Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Legislature of Idaho will elect a successor to Senator Fred T. Dubois next month. That body meets next week and the balloting for Senator will begin the week following. The indications point to Dubois's defeat. He is recognized, next to Teller, as the leader of the straight-out silver Republicans in the Senate. The Idaho Legislature is composed of seventy members—22 Populists, 18 Democrats, 1 gold Republican, and 29 Dubois Republicans.

An agreement was entered into by the Populists and Democrats that a Populist should succeed Dubois in the Senate. If this holds and these two parties combine their forces, they will have a clear majority on joint ballot. The regular Republicans, if they cannot get a straight-out Republican from that State, desire the success of any one who will vote for the passage of a Republican tariff bill. They have no reason to believe that Dubois would do this. It is believed by the regular Republican leaders that if Dubois were out of the way, they could secure enough votes from the silver Republicans to tie the Senate on the Tariff bill, and, having the Vice President, could pass it by that official vote.

For these reasons, the National Republican Party, through Chairman Hanna and the National Committee, acting with the gold Democrats, is determined to compass the defeat of Dubois at all hazards. The gold Democrats believe that with him out of the Senate, the silver forces in that body would disintegrate in the course of the next four years. They, of course, care nothing for the proposed tariff measure of the Republicans, but they do want to see the silver element within their own party lose control of party affairs.

Ready to Drop Madden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There are unmistakable evidences here that the Illinois Republican machine is getting ready to throw Mr. Madden overboard. Senator Cullom went to Illinois for no other purpose, it is learned, than to use his efforts with his friends in the machine to have them drop Madden and take up another candidate. It is not stated whom the Senator favors for the honor. Congressman Lorimer was ready, when he left Washington for Chicago, to lend a helping hand in defeating Madden. Politicians who are in the confidence of Senator Cullom expect to hear of lively developments in the Senatorial situation in a few days.

St. Louis Poolrooms Raided.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—All the poolrooms in town were raided by the police this afternoon and the proprietors and employes locked up. Since the recent decision by the State Supreme Court upon a test case that the anti-poolroom law was unconstitutional the layers of odds have flourished as never before. An unrepealed and forgotten law was found, however, that the State relies upon for conviction. The wagonloads of penciliers were bailed out promptly by local politicians. They will resume business Monday, and again be arrested.

CONFESSION OF A BURGLAR.

"Andy" McCabe Tells of the Robbery of the Fultons at Pine Plains.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—"Andy" McCabe, one of the three masked burglars who robbed the Fulton and Lamoree farmhouses, in Dutchess County, bound and gagged the inmates, fired off pistols, and cut up other wild-west antics, made a confession under oath to District Attorney George Wood this afternoon in the presence of Recorder Odell, Chief Platto, and half a dozen police officers and newspaper men.

He implicates in the crimes Leonard Mason and James, alias "Bubbles," Shannahan, both of this city. McCabe's story shows the progress in crime of three young men who started in to break houses, and, emboldened by success, wound up as desperadoes of the worst type. McCabe says he met Mason a month ago in Water Street, and the two set out to rob ex-Sheriff George Lamoree's house, at Salt Point. Afterward Mason, who was the bolder of the two, said he was sorry he did not go into the room where the old couple slept.

Two weeks ago they revisited the house, and Mason broke in the bedroom door. Mrs. Lamoree cried out, and Mason said: "I guess I'll have to tie you down if you don't behave yourselves." On their promise to be quiet, he left them free, and McCabe watched them while Mason plundered the house. After a week spent in New York, Mason and McCabe met on Reynolds Hill, and, with "Bubbles" Shannahan, plotted to rob Robert J. Fulton's house, near Pine Plains. Mason smashed in the front door and fired a shot, which smashed a lamp in Loretta Fulton's hand. Mr. Fulton started to run out, but was stopped by McCabe and Shannahan.

"There were two women in the house, and the old gentleman down stairs and an old lady in bed up stairs," said McCabe. "We had revolvers, all of us, and wore handkerchiefs over our faces as masks. I had on a red handkerchief. We told them to sit still and no harm would come to them; that we came after money and we were going to have it. Two of us staid and watched, while Mason ransacked the house. I took some rings and put them in my pocket. That was about 8 o'clock. We staid there until about 11. We got something to eat—a basket of eggs, meat, and bread. We stole a horse and drove to Hudson, where we let him go, and rode to Poughkeepsie on a passenger train. We had no chloroform, but Mason was the last to leave the house, and he made the remark that he had given the old lady a dose."

After staying in Poughkeepsie a couple of days, Mason induced McCabe and Shannahan to rob a house three or four miles out of Chatham. When they got to the place Shannahan said: "I'm going to quit." McCabe said: "I guess I will, too." The party separated. Mason went off somewhere, and McCabe and Shannahan returned to Poughkeepsie, where McCabe was betrayed to the police by a woman to whom he made a gift of two revolvers and a ring. Shannahan fled after McCabe's arrest.

Ex-Sheriff Lamoree was in town to-day, and identified one of the revolvers, and Mr. Fulton identified a ring. One ring was missing, but was recovered by Deputy Sheriff Byrnes. Mr. Fulton swore out warrants for the burglars. On account of the masks worn by the robbers, neither Lamoree nor Fulton was able to positively identify "Andy" McCabe, but his confession avoids the necessity for it. Officer Decker is on the track of Shannahan.

FORSAKES HIS DRUGS.

Dr. Haviland, a Practicing Physician, Embraces Christian Science.

A young up-town physician who, during the past fifteen years, has built up a large and flourishing practice, has thrown his medicines and surgical instruments aside and adopted the Christian Science method of healing.

Dr. Frank W. Haviland of 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, studied medicine in the Long Island College, Brooklyn, from which he was graduated in 1881, and fifteen years ago settled in Harlem, where he became widely known.

He said yesterday that his attention was first directed to Christian Science about nine years ago, and he read carefully the textbook on that science by the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, and observed that it contained much that invited sober thought. During several years following he learned more about the practical results of treatment in Christian Science.

He took a course of lectures from one of New York's prominent scientists. Then, having an abundance of material upon which to demonstrate, he applied the science to the healing of the sick, and was more than pleased when most of his cases responded promptly.

Neither Dr. Haviland nor Mrs. Haviland (who is a firm believer in Christian Science) has any faith in the doctrine of miracles, as generally understood, namely, the production of a result by the suspension or temporary breaking of the laws of nature, but hold that all results are obtained by the harmonious working of those laws as known to those who perform the works.

Last Thanksgiving Day Dr. Haviland added to his sign of M. D. the words, Christian Scientist, and refused to practice even among his old patients anything but the new Christian Science treatment. He says that in consequence many of his patients have expressed their dissatisfaction, and regard him as temporarily insane, but he means to continue in the practice of the new faith.

Capt. Cullen's Long Service.

Police Captain Thomas H. Cullen of the Eleventh Precinct, Brooklyn, to-morrow will have completed his twenty years of service in the department, and the men of his command will present him with a portrait of himself by Young, the miniature artist. He possesses the rather unusual record of never having had a charge preferred against him during his twenty years of service. The presentation will take place at noon and Sergt. Murphy will make a brief address. Associated with him on the committee are Roundsman Fitzgerald and Patrolmen Corcoran and Hansberry.

Richmond County Hunt Club Ball.

The members of the Richmond County Hunt Club are making extensive preparations for the annual Hunt Club ball, which is to be held New Year's Eve at the Hotel Castleton, and is the social event of the season on Staten Island. The committee in charge consists of Lewis F. Whiting, F. H. Fabot, George Cromwell, H. M. Dunn, H. C. Hopkins, Otto Ahlmann, Carlisle Boyd, David Willcox, Henry T. Boody, G. T. Bonner, E. S. Twinning, Guy E. Irving, H. B. Montgomery, E. N. Nichols, E. O. Outerbridge, A. J. Outerbridge, Wethered B. Thomas, and John R. Chadwick.

A Position Made for Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The Big Four Railroad Company created the position of General Agent to-day, and posted a notice to the effect that W. G. Pennell has been appointed to the place. Mr. Pennell has filled, with much credit, the position of Commercial Agent. He began with the company several years ago as yard clerk, and has been successively promoted until he has reached a post of responsibility. His headquarters will be Columbus.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Disintegrates, Breaks Down and Eliminates Stone in the Kidney or Bladder, Both Uric Acid and Phosphatic Formations.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT OF

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

Professor of Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.

Chemical Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, East 26th St., New York. New York, Dec. 3, 1896.

E. C. LAIRD, M. D., *Resident Physician, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.*

DEAR DOCTOR: I have received the five collections of **disintegrated Calculi**, each collection containing a number of **fragments**, and also the three boxes, each containing a single calculus, mentioned in your letter as discharged by different patients under treatment by the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2.

I have analyzed and photographed parts of each specimen, and designated them alphabetically.

One of the Calculi from the collection marked "A" was 3-16 of an inch in diameter, of an orange color, and on section exhibited a nucleus, surrounded by nine concentric layers of a crystalline structure, as shown in the accompanying photograph, marked "A," magnified 12 diameters.

On chemical analysis it was found to consist of **Uric Acid** (colored by organic substances from the urine), with traces of Ammonium Urate and Calcium Oxalate.

A fragment of a **broken down calculus** from the same collection was found to consist of **Uric Acid.**

(Calculi "A" magnified 12 diameters.)

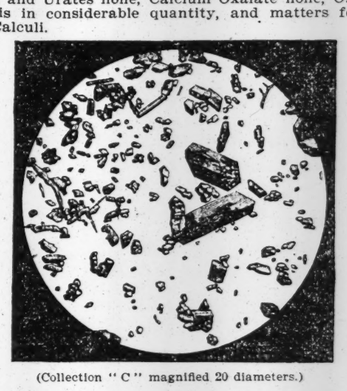
One of the **fragments**, taken at random from the collection marked "B," which was **still more disintegrated** than the preceding one, proved on analysis to be composed chiefly of **Uric Acid** and Ammonium Urate, with a trace of Calcium Oxalate. See accompanying photograph "B," magnified 12 diameters.

(Calculi "B" magnified 12 diameters.)

The contents of the boxes marked "C" consisted chiefly of whitish crystalline materials.

On microscopic examination they exhibited well-defined prismatic crystals, characteristic of **"Triple Phosphates,"** as shown in the accompanying photograph "C," magnified 20 diameters.

On chemical analysis they were found to consist of Magnesium and Ammonium Phosphate (Triple Phosphate), Calcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate—a trace, Sodium and Potassium Salts in traces, Uric Acid and Urates none, Calcium Oxalate none, Organic débris in considerable quantity, and matters foreign to Calculi.



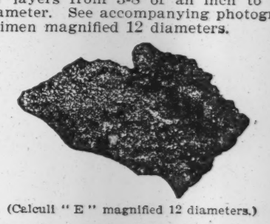
(Collection "C" magnified 20 diameters.)

The **fragments** of Calculi in the collection marked "D" were numerous and of sizes varying from small **fragments** to 7-8 of an inch in length by 3-16 of an inch in width and 5-16 of an inch in thickness. I inclose a photograph of one of them marked "D," magnified 12 diameters. Some of the **fragments** were white and others gray in color.

(Calculi "D" magnified 12 diameters.)

On chemical analysis they were found to consist partly of the variety known as **"Fusible Calculus,"** Ammonium and Magnesium Phosphate with Calcium Phosphate, also Calcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, in traces, Calcium Oxalate in traces, **Uric Acid** in traces, and organic matter.

The collection of calculi marked "E" were nodulated, and nearly spherical in shape, consisting of crystalline layers from 3-8 of an inch to 1-4 of an inch in diameter. See accompanying photograph "E" of a specimen magnified 12 diameters.



(Calculi "E" magnified 12 diameters.)

They were of a brown color, and on analysis proved to be chiefly **Uric Acid**, with some Ammonium Urate and traces of organic matter.

Yours respectfully,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS

[A portion of the report is omitted for lack of space.]

It is known, to all medical men at least, that Uric Acid causes Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism, Eczema, certain forms of Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, etc., etc. This being the case, it goes without saying that an agent that dissolves and eliminates Uric Acid from the blood must be a potent remedy in these and all other ills (and they are many) having their origin in an excess of Uric Acid in the blood.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

HISTORIAN HEADLEY ILL.

Symptoms of Paralysis Follow an Accidental Fall.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Joel T. Headley, the historian, fell while going from his bedroom to the sitting room this morning, striking on his temple, but received only a slight external injury. He suffered from shock, but this was not surprising, in view of his great age and having been an invalid for several years. His physician, Dr. John T. Mitchell, however, states to-night that there are symptoms of paralysis, and Headley's condition is critical.

Joel T. Headley was born in Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1813. He was graduated from Union College in 1839 and later from Auburn Theological Seminary. He then became the pastor of a church at Stockbridge, Mass. Owing to failing health he went to Europe in 1842 and on his return, at the solicitation of Horace Greeley, he became associate editor of The New York Tribune. After a year in this position he entered the field of authorship and published many works, among the best known of which are "Napoleon and His Marshals," "Washington and His Generals," "Sacred Mountains," "The Great Rebellion," and "Grant and Sherman."

In 1854 he was elected to the Assembly from the First Orange District, and in the following year was elected Secretary of State of New York. He was among the first to bring into public notice the Adirondack region, which, for more than thirty years, he visited for health. He was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters here.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mayor Strong received yesterday two Christmas presents—a bull's-eye clock and a silver-mounted blotting pad.

—The New York Canoe Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by having a dinner Dec. 31, at 518 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 7 P. M.

—The police of the Church Street Station moved yesterday morning to a schoolhouse in Trinity Place, near Rector Street, which they are to occupy until the station house has been made safe.

—Herbert L. Patterson of 173 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, who is charged with embezzling from his employer, Elias D. Hunter of 56 Broadway, was held in $2,000 bail for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday.

—Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued a writ of certiorari to review the imprisonment of Jared Flagg, Jr., sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 for allowing houses to be used for disorderly purposes.

—Eddie Miergarden, five years old, whose parents live at 351 West Thirty-sixth Street, while playing in the hall yesterday fell over the balustrade from the fifth story to the ground floor and had his skull fractured. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

—The Third Universalist Sunday School in West Eighty-first Street will have a Christmas celebration to-morrow afternoon. A tree will bear presents for the children of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery and for members of the Society of Little Mothers.

—Contracts for the building of a double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters on Governors Island were awarded yesterday to Contractor Cutley of Jersey City, who is building stables for the Quartermaster's Department. The work is to cost $4,800.

—Sarah Scott, a colored servant girl, who was employed by Mrs. Florence Murphy of 228 West Twenty-fourth Street, was held for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having stolen $1,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from her mistress.

—The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will present to St. Luke's Hospital at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, a medal in honor of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, founder of the institution, to commemorate the completion of its new building.

—Phoebe Wolff and William Brown, who were arrested Thursday on the charge of swindling several people by bogus directory contracts, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court. They waived examination, and were held in $500 bail each.

—At a Christmas gathering Thursday afternoon of the employes of the Maine Steamship Company at Pier 38 East River, to Capt. H. Hall, General Passenger Agent of the line, was presented a handsome gold watch by his fellow employes. Capt. Hall has been with the company fifteen years.

—A freight elevator in a new building at 320 Broadway was going past the third floor yesterday morning when the cable broke and the elevator fell to the first floor. John Stain, a carpenter of 2,725 Eighth Avenue, who was the only person on the elevator, had his left ankle fractured. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

—The class in good citizenship met last night at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to pursue its study of the United States Constitution. The class consists of Hebrew residents of the east side. Henry M. Cassen, a member of the City Vigilance League, conducted the meeting. Other meetings will follow on Saturday nights.

—Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, announces its nineteenth annual reception at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 26. There will be delegations from Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston.

—Policeman Hetzer of the Madison Street Station, while patrolling his post on East Broadway Friday night, discovered that the first floor of a clothing store at No. 59 was several feet deep in water. He got into the basement and found that a water pipe had burst. He stopped the flow by shutting off the supply from the main pipe. Agnis & Finklestein, the owners of the store, put the loss at $2,000.

—Antone Sauberlich, a professor of music at Howard College, Bridgewater, Mass., and his wife, Anna, who came to this city to spend the holidays with the professor's friend, Frederick Zimmer, who keeps a hotel at 116 First Avenue, were overcome by gas in their room early yesterday morning. They were found unconscious when their door was broken open, but were soon resuscitated by Dr. Hudson, who was called in to attend them.

—The observations at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the last week show a mean barometer of 29.986 inches, with a maximum of 30.378 inches at 10 A. M., Dec. 25, and a minimum of 29.616 inches at 5 A. M., Dec. 23, and a mean thermometer of 25.8°, with a maximum of 38° at 7 P. M., Dec. 22, and a minimum of 9° at 6 A. M., Dec. 24. The total amount of rain for the week was .27 inches and the depth of snow .06 inches.

Brooklyn.

—The fourth chamber music concert of the Dannreuther String Quartet will be given in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, on the evening of Jan. 7.

—The Police Captains yesterday presented to Superintendent McKelvey a handsomely framed portrait of himself. The Superintendent was "gratified and surprised."

—Detective Lyons, with a record of twenty years, and Patrolman Hill, with thirty-one years' service in the Police Department, resigned from the force yesterday.

—John J. Darling, twenty years old, of 25 North Oxford Street, while fitting pipes over an engine in the navy yard blacksmith shop yesterday afternoon, was caught in the machinery and crushed to death.

—The Bridge Trustees are about to ask the Legislature to authorize an increase in the Bridge police force. The Bridge is little more than a mile long and there are seventy-nine policemen. Police Captain Ward favors the increase.

—John Lutteran, a negro, seven years years old, complained to the Board of Education yesterday that Miss Anderson, a teacher in Public School No. 67, had beaten him. He showed a bruised arm. The complaint was referred to the local committee of the school.

—Charles E. Bartholomew, who was sentenced on June 21, 1894, to serve five years in the Kings County Penitentiary for frauds committed on the American Exchange National Bank, was pardoned by President Cleveland and released from prison on Christmas Day.

—Police Justice Daniel G. Harriman is said to be slowly sinking at St. John's Hospital. He was taken to the hospital from his home, 217 Greene Avenue, two weeks ago, suffering from heart trouble and pneumonia, and yesterday the doctors pronounced his condition critical.

—The man who shot himself dead on the steps of the City Hall Friday night, was fully identified yesterday as William W. Morrow, once of Buffalo, but lately of 37 Wyckoff Street, and employed by Bradley & Poates as an engraver. He believed wrongly, the doctors say, that his brain was affected.

—The Vestry of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street, is considering the question of abolishing free seats and reverting to the system of renting pews. The rector, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Schwentzel, in the issue of The Parish Register, just out, says that the system in operation is not adequate, and that the receipts do not equal the expenditures.

—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has accepted an invitation from the Brooklyn Dramatic Club to address a Brooklyn audience upon the Cuban question. Gen. Sickles was Minister to Spain during Gen. Grant's Administration, when the former war for Cuban independence was being waged. He is, therefore, peculiarly competent to speak on Spanish and Cuban affairs. The address will be given at Historical Hall, corner of Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, Jan. 8. Admission will be free by tickets to be had from club members.

—Subject to the approval of the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. J. Y. Dobbins, now pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church in East Orange, N. J., has accepted a call to the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, to succeed the Rev. James S. Chadwick. The change cannot be expected until after the annual meeting of the New York East Conference, to be held in April next. Dr. Dobbins is a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. He is married and has three children, the eldest eighteen and the youngest twelve years old.

Borne Down with Infirmities,

Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

Long Island.

—Daniel Vetison of Bayport celebrated his ninety-third birthday yesterday, and neighbors flocked to congratulate him. He insists on living alone, though his three married children have tried to induce him to live with them.

—Thomas Wallace, eighteen years old, was caught while trying to rob the Ozone station of the Long Island Railroad early yesterday morning. George Crapps and a saloon keeper named Hooker were with him, but they escaped.

—John Kehoe of Port Washington, with his wife and a friend, was driving about the village Friday night, when the horse ran away. All three were thrown out, and Mr. Kehoe's friend fell on Mrs. Kehoe, and one of her ribs was broken.

New Jersey.

—Mr. and Mrs. Tunis Q. Hall of 470 Grove Street, Jersey City, celebrated their golden wedding Christmas Eve. Three generations were present. Mr. Hall has been a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight office for twenty-five years.

—A handsome memorial window was presented to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, Christmas Day, by Mrs. Charles E. Ahrens, whose husband was for eighteen years a singer in the church. The window represents the Annunciation.

—Albert Gordon, thirty-three years old, of Nineteenth Street, Weehawken, was gathering coal on the tracks at the Erie Railroad coal yards yesterday when he was struck by a drill engine and instantly killed. The body was removed to the Hoboken morgue.

—Mrs. Margaret O'Rourke, seventy years old, of Providence, R. I., visited friends at 15 Bostwick Place, Jersey City, last Tuesday. She became ill and was removed to the City Hospital. Yesterday it was decided that she was suffering from appendicitis, but before an operation could be performed she died.

—Crossed electric light wires set fire to Mrs. Philip Klein's dry goods store, 626 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, at midnight Friday. It was a four-story frame building, and the upper part was occupied by four families. The tenants escaped and were cared for by neighbors. The loss was $2,500. The building was owned by Mrs. Patrick Roach, and was only partially insured.

—Sarah Bowen, sixteen years old, employed as a servant by Mrs. Louis Goodman of 239 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, was terribly burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from the kitchen stove while she was sweeping. Her dress was of light material, and in a moment the girl was wrapped in flames. Mrs. Goodman put out the fire with a woolen quilt. The girl is in the City Hospital in a critical condition.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW ENGLAND, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, fair and colder, northerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, but partly cloudy, slight changes in temperature, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, light, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in southeast portion, northeasterly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly to southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, light variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, possibly local showers on the southern coast, easterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW MEXICO, fair, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, easterly to southerly winds.

TENNESSEE, fair, and light, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion. KENTUCKY, partly cloudy in the morning, followed by fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy, followed by fair, northerly to northeasterly winds. WESTERN NEW YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, but partly cloudy, colder, fresh to brisk northerly winds, shifting to easterly. OHIO, cloudy in the morning, followed by fair weather, slightly colder in northern portion, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, cloudy, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer in Northwestern Illinois. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly colder in southeast portion, light northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair Sunday and warmer by Sunday evening, light to fresh southerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, warmer, light southerly winds. MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, and NEBRASKA, generally fair and warmer Sunday, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair and warmer Sunday, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair Sunday, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. COLORADO, cloudy, followed by fair, warmer in southern portion, winds shifting to southerly. WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, southerly to westerly winds.

A Tramp Frozen to Death.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 26.—John Callahan, a tailor, was this afternoon found frozen in a hut near Convent's Station. For some time he had been separated from his family and was leading the life of a tramp.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

Prudence is one of the virtues called cardinal by the ancient ethical writers.

—FLEMING.

Prudence recognizes the advantages of selecting from our stock now before the most desirable patterns are gone. Many are reaching the remnant lengths, and while the old low prices still prevail, do not let this golden opportunity slip by.

The magnificence of coloring, richness of design, lowest prices and "Long Credit" form a rare combination.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

HARMONY AMONG AMATEUR ATHLETES RESTORED.

Cause of the Trouble Between the Seventh Regiment Boys and the Amateur Athletic Union—Military Boys Surrendered to Help Out the Hospital Fund.

"Now that the Seventh Regiment boys have patched up a peace with the officials of the rather moribund Amateur Athletic Union, I suppose there will be a chance for some sort of a revival of indoor athletics in which the very excellent talent there is about town will have a chance to show what they can do," remarked The Athlete, when there had come a lull in the talk about the merits of the several hockey teams that have been competing on the ice of late.

"Possibly," replied The Veteran, "but I can hardly see what better sport one wanted than he could get at the armories of the several regiments at the games they give. For my part, I cannot see why the fellows in the Seventh should have struck their colors to the inconsequential crowd that goes to make up the Amateur Athletic Union in these parts. It looked to me as if they had about won their fight when the League of American Wheelmen granted them a license, and showed to the world that the sensible men at the helm there did not consider the Seventh's boys in the light of professionals. The boys in the Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and I reckon those in Squadron A and the Naval Reserve, could have got on very well in a military athletic association of their own. They had the whip hand of the coddlers of the semi-professional athletes, and were really better off out of the association than in it. There may have been a very good reason for the soldier boys to have knuckled down to the rulers of the destinies of amateur athletics, but I do not see why they should have done so."

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"The best reason in the world," responded The Captain. "There were a lot of fellows that wanted to take part in the athletic carnival at Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the scheme to install beds for National Guardsmen at the hospitals. As the boys of the Seventh and the Seventy-first were taboo with the amateur athletic authorities they could not compete against men from the other regiments without placing them on the black list of the athletic governing body. There's mighty little doubt but all the regimental boys would have gone into the games for the sake of the charity, and so have blacklisted themselves rather than have seen the scheme for their benefit fall.

"The men at the head of affairs in the Seventh saw the vast amount of trouble that might come to promising young athletes, and so, rather than place these in jeopardy, they gracefully retired from the position they have held for several years, even when they had the whip hand. For my part I think it was a very graceful and commendable thing for them to do.

"The rather pig-headed people who run that National concern and who so foolishly blacklisted the most strictly amateur organization they had to do with, should have been the first to make advances for a reconciliation, and had they done it a couple of years ago they would have stood in a much better position with the general public than they do to-day."

***

"And now that it is all over and that all the athletic world is at peace again," put in The Yachtsman, "will some one please tell me what all the trouble was about? I never could quite understand the talk that I heard to the effect that my friends in the Seventh were 'professional sports' if they participated in athletic contests among themselves in their own armory."

A dozen others made similar demands for information, the lack of which seemed to surprise The Athlete. Several of the boys said they had searched the newspapers in vain to discover what it was all about. The writers in the daily press had forgotten that this is an age in which men live at a pretty rapid gait, and that they cannot carry in their minds continued stories as to all the snarls in which the men who go in for athletics are continually getting themselves. Even The Athlete was a little weak about his explanation, and so The Oracle was appealed to.

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"It all came about shortly after the New York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs had their long and costly fight for athletic supremacy," said he. "Both were supporting big team of athletes who were, save in name, professional amateurs, with an eye to the main chance and to all the money there was to be had in their superiority at various branches of the sport. You will all remember, of course, that during the hot days of that rivalry the clubs were giving gold watches and diamonds and pianos and houses and lots, and Heaven alone knows what else, to the winners of competitions.

"It was an open secret that as soon as one of these prizes was won it was converted into cash as speedily as possible, and that there was a lot of 'kicking' by the so-called amateurs because the prizes they won did not realize so much in cash as they were represented to be worth. Of course, that sort of thing killed all the amateur end of the game. The Athletic Association was forced to call a halt, and they passed a rule which limited the cost of prizes that could be offered at amateur athletic meets. This was absolutely necessary to kill the semi-professional business.

"Unfortunately the Seventh Regiment Association, when they held their closed games for the members of their regiment alone, ventured to pay more for some of the prizes they offered competitors than the Amateur Athletic Union rules allowed. In spite of the fact that the games were strictly family and private affairs, the managers of the Amateur Athletic Union came out with a manifesto that any man competing in the games would be at once blacklisted, as would also any other athlete who competed in future games against any member of the Seventh Regiment who had taken part in the closed games in which the prizes were worth more than $35—I think was the amount. The Seventh boys promptly kicked over the traces and said that the Amateur Athletic Union had no right to interfere with their strictly private games, and told the manager of the Amateur Athletic Union to go ahead and do their worst.

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"The Amateur Athletic Union people did as they were told, and so began the row which resulted in the disqualification from all athletic games, except those of the regiment, of about as pure and clean a lot of amateurs as ever ran in a race, threw a weight, or jumped a hurdle. The fight has been kept up ever since, and some of the Amateur Athletic Union men were actually surprised that the Seventh Regiment should have continued in existence after it had incurred the displeasure of the organization which has been for so long a time controlled by the representatives of a lot of boxing clubs made up of the 'mixed-ale fighters.' These fighters have been protected as 'amateurs' by this same Amateur Athletic Union, though every member of the organization knew that these Doyers Street fighters never take part in a 'scrap' until they have been paid for it. It is an open secret that at the Metropolitan Opera House, when the amateur boxing championships were competed for a few years ago, some of the competitors had to be paid their money before they would go into the ring and take part in the show. These men or their backers are the ones that are responsible for all the trouble that has existed between the soldier boy athletes—as truly amateurs as any that ever wore a spiked shoe—and the governing body of the Amateur Athletic Association. It has been an outrageous scandal, and every man with a grain of sense in his make-up and a love for amateur sports has stood by the Seventh's boys and their allies."

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"Yet it is plain as the nose on your face that the A. A. U. people were in the right in what they did, for it would not do to make fish of one and flesh of another," quietly remarked The Veteran.

"Which is a fact that no one can get away from," said The Athlete, "and that was what made the situation so confoundedly embarrassing. We said, 'Why, the Seventh Regiment would do nothing wrong, and no prize won in a competition in their armory would ever be sold or pawned.' Then the managers would come back at us with, 'Shall we allow the New York Athletic Club to ignore the rule as to the value of prizes? Don't they stand as high socially and as a club as does the Seventh Regiment? Would any of their amateur athletes dispose of the prizes he won at any of their closed games?' Of course, that ended all controversy, for it happened to be notorious that there were a half-dozen members of the New York Athletic Club who were the very worst offenders in this respect, and who had left a trail of sold or pawned prizes behind them. But we all kept quiet about it, just the same."

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"It is rather fortunate for those of us who love out-of-door sports that the peace has been patched up, or we would have been deprived of our pleasure," remarked The Yalensian, who had listened to the chatter without taking part in it.

"How is that? We are to have baseball and football and possibly lacrosse," began The Traveler, only to be interrupted by The Yalensian with:

"Not unless you are satisfied with the professional sort of sport, or get your athletic clubs and regimental athletes together for the purpose. There will be no more college games in New York."

"A pretty broad statement that. Our boys are willing to come here and play at any sort of game," put in The Cornellian.

"But you will not be able to find other college teams to play against," responded Yale's representative in ex-cathedra fashion.

"Which means?"

"That the committee of the University Athletic Club, seeing the drift of things among the Faculties of the several colleges, have decided that there shall be no more football games here under their management. They will advise only games on the college grounds hereafter. Football is simply an entering wedge. The Faculties of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton all favor prohibiting out-of-town games. Baseball will be in the prohibition. It's rather tough on us graduates that we must go to Cambridge, New Haven, or Princeton for our sports. Yet it's best after all. The whole thing has degenerated into too much of a money-making scheme, and has tended to create dissatisfaction not only in the Faculty, but among parents of students. Colleges have had to suffer for the indiscretions of a lot of hoodlums who wore college colors, but never saw a college, except, perhaps, from the outside. There was but one way to put a stop to a growing scandal. That was prohibition of out-of-town games, and that will be done."

"It strikes me after all that this may be a good thing for amateur athletics," was The Veteran's comment. "It may revive competition among teams from such organizations as the New York, Crescent, Orange, Staten Island, Elizabeth, and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs. There is no reason why good baseball, football, and lacrosse leagues should not be organized in the memberships of these clubs. Bring in the regimental athletic organizations, and, with the old college players in these, there should be a way to arouse the liveliest public interest in such league contests. If the semi-professional element is kept out it would seem as if a revival of the competitions such as we used to have could easily be had. Play the games on Saturday afternoons and holidays, and the gate receipts would surely pay all the legitimate expenses of the teams, and leave handsome margins at the close of the season."

TRACY.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN COURT.

Samuel Dreyfuss Tried to Shoot a Woman Complainant.

An attempted murder created great excitement in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. Samuel Dreyfuss, twenty-four years old, of 313 East Seventy-second Street, had been summoned to answer a charge of assault, preferred by Mrs. Caroline Markus of 216 East Forty-fifth Street.

The two were standing on the bridge before Magistrate Wentworth. Mrs. Markus had just told how Dreyfuss had struck her several times without provocation, while she was standing in a butcher's shop in First Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street, about a week ago, when Dreyfuss suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and aimed it at the complainant.

Magistrate Wentworth sprang from his chair in alarm, while two court officers seized Dreyfuss and disarmed him before he had a chance to pull the trigger. A search was made, and a dagger was found in Dreyfuss's pocket. Dreyfuss admitted to the Magistrate that he had intended to shoot the woman, and, turning to Mrs. Markus, he exclaimed: "If I get free again I will watch for you, and have your blood!" Dreyfuss was held in $2,000 bail.

Dreyfuss's father is employed as Superintendent of the United Dressed Beef Company, at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Young Dreyfuss was employed by the same firm to collect fat. Mrs. Markus said that young Dreyfuss had gotten into several difficulties, and that he had accused her of making trouble for him at home, an accusation which she denies.

Dreyfuss said that his father had succeeded in getting Mrs. Markus's husband a position with the United Dressed Beef Company, but that he had been detected in a theft, and had been sent to the workhouse for three months. Since then, he said, Mrs. Markus had told all sorts of stories about him at home, and had so prejudiced his parents against him that he was ordered from the house. He said that last week Mrs. Markus had come to the butcher's shop where he was employed, at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and, after abusing him, picked up a cleaver and attempted to brain him. In the struggle to gain possession of the cleaver, he said, he struck her in the eye.

Dreyfuss said he had armed himself before going to court for the purpose of killing Mrs. Markus if the opportunity presented itself in the courtroom.

Fast Track at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—Splendid weather and a fast track prevailed here today. The crowd was a large one, and betting was heavy. Five favorites won in six trials, and the public won from the bookmakers. Lonely, a two-year-old, ran the six-furlong handicap in 1:13¼, very fast time. Summaries:

First Race.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Maggie S., 104 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Renaud, 106, (Scherrer,) 20 to 1, second by four lengths; Loyal Princess, 97, (Clay,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Victoress, Onaretto, Sister Ione, Princess Rose, Otho, and Iola also ran.

Second Race.—Two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Marie C., 105 pounds, (Morris,) 8 to 5, won by four lengths; Elkin, 103, (Everett,) 20 to 1, second by half a length; Jack Hayes, 105, (Turner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Double Dummy, Princess Bonnie, Cavalry, Augustina, Doctor Newman, Alma Russell, Jasper, and Mary Chance also ran.

Third Race.—Selling. One mile. Rossmar, 105 pounds, (Everett,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Overella, 105, (Morse,) 4 to 1, second by a head; F. M. B., 100, (Songer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Little Tom, John Hickey, Tom Sayre, Davezac, Master Fred, Alva, Lay On, Partisan, and Royal Prince also ran.

Fourth Race.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Lonely, 92 pounds, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, won by two lengths; P. Dunne, 96, (Beauchamp,) 9 to 5, second by a head; Koenigin, 84, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13¼. Donna Rita, Our Bishop, Dorah Wood, Bloomer, and Marquise also ran.

Fifth Race.—Selling. Six furlongs. Lorrania, 106 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 10, won by two lengths; Little Buck, 98, (Hirsch,) 7 to 1, second by a length; Rosny, 95, (Turner,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Sugar Cane, Briggs, Whirl, Ruth, Parasang, and Pisa also ran.

Sixth Race.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Dorothy Lil., 104 pounds, (Hirsch,) even, won by two lengths; Sobriquet, 97, (Dorsey,) 7 to 5, second by a length; Ida Wagner, 100, (J. Weber,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Wild Tartar, Annie Sweet, Elano, and Austin also ran.

Sailors Celebrate Christmas.

Christmas was celebrated by about 300 sailors last night at the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Still, Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society. There were no speeches, but there was a Christmas tree bearing plenty of "comfort bags," or "ditty bags," with everything in them that a sailor needs to keep himself neat. Other gifts were boots, shoes, hats, oilskins, and books. There were recitations, songs, and music by a mandolin quartet.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

PLEASANT PREDICTIONS FOR THE SPORT AND TRADE.

League Politics Still Booming and Potter's Prospects Brighter—Polo on Wheels Becoming a Popular Winter Sport.

A successful year for cycling in all of its branches will end this week. Improvements in construction, in accessories, in tires, in design, and in the art of riding have been noted, and the great cycling public is happy and contented.

The patronage of what is called society has aided not a little in 1896 to make cycling so generally popular. The pastime has been taken up by almost everybody, and it only wanted the stamp of society's approval to make its success complete and convincing.

Predictions have been made in many quarters that cycling was a mere fad, after all, but public opinion does not justify them on the threshold of a new year. Greater interest possesses the devotees of the sport than was ever known before, and the wise men of the League of American Wheelmen, the biggest body of cyclists in the world, look forward to the most successful twelve months in the history of the wheel.

In the line of sport on wheels, such an authority as George D. Gideon, Chairman of the National Racing Board, expects the best year of racing Americans have ever known. He bases his hopes on the fact that there will be more and better tracks and because the 1896 crop of first-class speed men was larger and of a better quality than any previously known.

In the field of trade the outlook for 1897 is indeed rosy. The President of the National Cycle Board of Trade, R. Lindsey Coleman, looks for steadier sales than were had this year, but he is not one of those who predict an output in American-made wheels of 1,000,000 or over. Mr. Coleman is inclined to be conservative, and his prediction of an increase in business over that of the last twelve months is very assuring to manufacturers and dealers the country over.

In the list of improvements for the new year it is conceded that racing, among both amateurs and professionals, will be on a higher plane. The greatest and most beneficial "boom" to the amateur side of the sport will no doubt come from the colleges, which are beginning to look with growing favor upon cycle racing as a sport for student athletes. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association may be expected to give a two days' meet in Greater New York, and in New England and the West large tournaments will doubtless be held. It will not be surprising if within a few years the bicycle meet of the Intercollegiate Association outstrips, in point of interest and attendance, the annual field day athletic games.

Anyway, a happy and prosperous new year is what everybody wishes to cycling, and what it will most likely get.

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Polo on wheels is becoming one of the popular forms of exercise in which riders indulge during the Winter months. The sport requires great nerve and thorough command of the wheel. And in no case is a sixteen-pound mount of sufficient strength to stand the rough usage that is given it. The players ride like mad and mix-ups are frequent. But it is exciting pastime and much enjoyed by those who have associated themselves with it.

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The political pot continues to boil just as hard as ever. Potter's chances grow, too, despite his inactivity, and it now seems to a league member who has closely watched the growing conflict that the New York man will be made President of the League of American Wheelmen without much effort. The Maryland delegates to the National Assembly have declared their preference for Potter over Elliott, and the Western men also seem to want to see the New Yorker at the head of the wheelmen's army. A Boston man visiting in the metropolis last week spoke of a split among the Massachusetts delegates, and predicted that Elliott would not have a majority in his own State. If this should prove true, then Mr. Elliott's re-election would indeed be very doubtful. A committee of prominent New York State members of the league has taken up Mr. Potter's cause, and it is understood a dignified canvass will be conducted in his interests.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Chairman Seggerman of the Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Wheelmen has arranged a stag for New Year's Eve which the members are anxious to attend. It will be held in the clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and, according to the promises, will be the best ever planned for the club.

The annual election resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, C. M. Thomas; Vice President, James Dubarry; Treasurer, Leslie C. Smith; Secretary, F. W. Donohue; Captain, R. W. Morrison; Board of Governors—E. C. Ellis, S. D. Bullock, J. H. Schneer, Thomas O'Reilly, V. A. Seggerman, R. J. Nellis, J. H. Valentine, G. B. Livingston, and H. C. Bryan. The last three were on the opposition ticket, which was unexpectedly placed in the field and seemingly as a jest, with the result that the regulars made no contest.

The Harlem's annual ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Jan. 15.

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The annual meeting and election of the Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held at the clubhouse, 255 Sixth Avenue, tomorrow evening. The polls will be opened at 7:30 o'clock and closed at 9. The regular nominations are as follows: For President, John Barnett; Vice President, F. W. Walker; Treasurer, H. B. Worthen; Secretary, Otto Weinphal; Assistant Secretary, H. R. Van Dine; Captain, James L. Brush, Jr.; First Lieutenant, R. H. Chambers; Second Lieutenant, R. Garnier; Bugler, J. F. Ladley; Color Bearer, G. F. Wortman; Delegates to A. C. C. of L. I., John Barnett, James L. Brush, Jr., and R. W. Dye.

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There were two tickets in the field at the recent election of the Riverside Wheelmen. The regular ticket was the successful one. The only one elected by the opposition was E. O. Chandler, as a Director for two years. The men elected are all hard workers for the club's best interests, and the outlook for next year is very bright.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President—Dr. C. L. Harrison; Vice President—George C. Pennell; Secretary—Edward S. Wilson; Financial Secretary—Edward A. Rogers; Treasurer—George H. Creegan; Captain—James M. Gentle; Directors, (two years)—E. O. Chandler, Edgar M. Folsom, James M. Miller. B. Maspero, and (one year) Dr. W. A. E. McKee and William F. Mershon.

Forty members of the club have ridden over 1,000 miles during the year. Their mileage follows: Dr. I. C. McKee, 6,500 miles; Thomas Ward, 6,050; Dr. C. F. Harrison, 6,000; William Snyder, 5,000; William Merchant, 4,800; C. A. Benedict, 4,500; F. F. Goodman, 3,500; A. J. Rilley, 3,200; W. A. Barbeau, 3,000; J. W. Judge, 3,000; C. M. Ertz, 3,000; H. Medell, 2,800; C. K. Stevens, 2,680; J. M. Gentle, 2,500; W. A. Brown, 2,500; C. Lesley, 2,400; F. Myers, 2,400; E. S. Wilson, 2,340; C. Mosher, 2,340; John Dabour, 2,300; S. A. Barey, 2,250; E. A. Powers, 2,200; H. Tomlinson, 2,200; B. Keeler, 2,200; O. Ottenger, 2,160; R. J. Dean, 2,100; J. F. Holahan, 2,100; E. A. Jungkind, 2,100; J. M. Macay, 2,000; Charles Liebold, 2,000; John T. Beam, 2,000; H. Bethel, 1,830; John Schultz, 1,500; T. A. Eck, 1,400; William Sharples, 1,200; E. Potter, 1,200; E. M. Folsom, 1,100; C. H. Weeks, 1,090; William Walton, 1,088.

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Chief Consul Kireker of the New Jersey Division of the league announces the following committees for the ensuing year:

Auditing—Chairman, Robert Gentle, Elizabeth; Charles Brown, Elizabeth.

Highway Improvement—Chairman, James G. Lee, Trenton; A. D. McCabe, Asbury Park; Robert A. Hewitt, Hackensack.

Press—Chairman, Richard R. Chiswell, Paterson; Dr. Albert J. Wright, Montclair; Peter E. Wurflein, Trenton.

Recruiting Chairman—Harry Trippett, Montclair; Walter Rutan, Montclair; George W. Mallalieu, Paterson.

Rules and Regulations—Chairman, George B. Minshull, Montclair; Dr. Harvey Iredell, New Brunswick; D. D. Young, Atlantic City.

Rights and Privileges—Chairman, Herbert W. Knight, Newark; Edward G. Adams, Newark; Foster M. Voorhis, Elizabeth.

Racing Board—Chairman, H. Freeman Neefus, Newark; Charles H. Norwood, Paterson; Walter Rutan, Montclair.

Transportation—Chairman, Theodore F. Mersells, Jersey City; S. Rahway, Jersey City.

The division's delegates to the National Assembly will be Robert Gentle, Elizabeth; J. W. Dickinson, Newark; Herbert W. Knight, Newark; Richard R. Chiswell, Paterson; James Barber, Englewood; Dr. Albert J. Wright, Montclair; Dr. Harvey Iredell, New Brunswick; H. Freeman Neefus, Newark; Udo F. Roelker, Hoboken; Charles R. Zacarius, Asbury Park; Dr. C. B. Holmes, Rahway.

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The fourth "smoker" of the Century Wheelmen will be held to-morrow evening at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. A fine entertainment, it is said, will be given. The boxes for the club's ball, which is to be held on Jan. 26 at the Lenox Lyceum, will be auctioned off at this "smoker."

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Arrangements are being made to have the race meet of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 13 the largest and best conducted event of the kind ever held.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—Lesna, the famous long-distance rider, has left Paris for Australia, where he will race during the coming season. He took with him twenty pacing machines.

—The proposed National Cycle Racing Association, the organization of track owners and managers, will be formed in this city on Jan. 9. It is expected that every prominent track in the country will have a representative present.

—Plans for some striking novelties are being laid for the coming National Cycle Show in the Grand Central Palace. Announcements of them will be made within the next fortnight. Inquiries from members of the trade in all parts of the country indicate that the Eastern exhibition will be very largely attended by the men who sell bicycles.

—The question of pacing and pacing machines has assumed more importance than has been heretofore given to it, and the opinions as to the relative merits of "quads," triplets, and tandems are diversified indeed. After all has been said, however, the consensus of opinion in the minds of many appears to be that the triplet is best adapted for fast work. While quite a number contend that "quads" are capable of more speed, their argument is offset by the fact that on many tracks "quads" are difficult to manage, and cannot be put to the highest speed. Tandems possess the advantage of being easy of management, but are not sufficiently swift for the purposes intended, except for very short distances, and to use them exclusively necessitates a greater number of crews on a track than is desirable. The trinlet combines the merits of both the "quad" and tandem, and has not the disadvantages of either. It has a wheel base sufficiently short to permit of it being ridden at top speed around the average track without fear. In weight it is but slightly heavier than the tandem, besides having the advantage of the strength of three men.

STIR IN THE CYCLE TRADE.

Board of Trade Decides to Abandon Annual Shows Here.

Secretary Franks of the National Cycle Board of Trade sprang a sensation in cycle trade circles yesterday when he announced a decision of the board not to hold another annual show in this city after the one scheduled for next February.

"This action," said the Secretary, "has been decided upon owing to the unjust discrimination shown by the Trunk Line Association in refusing to grant any railroad concessions to the National Cycle Board of Trade for its annual convention, which is always held during exhibition week.

"The action of the Trunk Line Association is inexplicable to the officers of the board, inasmuch as the concession of a fare and one-third was granted last season. The Board of Trade was under obligations to assist the Trunk Line Association in preventing the scalping of tickets. Over 3,000 tickets were presented for visé, and less than one dozen got into the hands of scalpers, all of which the Board of Trade redeemed at full fare.

"The utmost caution was used last year to make sure that only those strictly entitled to atend the convention had their certificates visé. The board has on file over 2,000 business cards of manufacturers and agents who attended the different meetings held during the last show.

"The railroad authorities claim that the concession was asked for on account of the cycle show, but inasmuch as the trade is admitted free every day until 2 P. M., by which time nearly all the certificates were handed in, it is apparent the railroads are exercising a very unfair and unjust discrimination against a body of men who may to-day be considered the best patrons of the railroad companies. At a meeting of the Board of Trade held this Saturday, it was the unanimous sentiment that in the future the cycle show should be abandoned in New York, and the annual meeting held during the cycle show in Chicago."

NOTORIOUS THIEF CAUGHT.

John Oise, Just Out of Sing Sing, Comes to Grief Again.

John Oise, a Frenchman, forty-eight years of age, who gave his address as a lodging house, 35 Bowery, was seen late yesterday afternoon leaving the residence of John Bartow at Franklin Street and the Boulevard, Astoria, L. I., by the coachman. He had about $400 worth of property belonging to Mr. Bartow.

The coachman asked him what he was doing. After a struggle Oise dropped the goods and ran away. He was caught in the cellar of Mrs. Franklin Lange's residence by James Darcy, a brother of Capt. Darcy. He was handed over to Policeman Sheridan who locked him up.

Oise is a notorious character. He was released from Sing Sing only three days before Christmas, having served a five years' sentence, imposed by Recorder Smyth for burglary.

Killed by an Accidental Shot.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 26.—William Showles, the well-known circus rider, accidentally killed a bartender named Ansel Croft at Red Bank last night. Showles was exhibiting a revolver, which was discharged while pointed at Croft's breast. Showles was held to-day for manslaughter.

New York Men Fined at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Recorder Senior to-day fined five New Yorkers—William Meyers, 131 West Tenth Street; Arthur McKeon, 10½ Grove Street; William Morris and Thomas J. O'Brien, 68 Leroy Street, and Thomas Vaughn, 57 Leroy Street—charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

An Electrician Killed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Watson R. Van Valkenburg, an electrician, of this place, was struck and killed by a train on the Erie Railroad at Chester to-day. He leaves a family.

THE YACHT RACING LEAGUE

NEW YORK CLUB MEMBERS ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF THE SCHEME.

Ice Yachting to be Made Interesting This Season by a Challenge for the Pennant Now Held by Archibald Rogers.

The action of the New York Yacht Club at its special meeting last Tuesday, in refusing to approve the scheme to form a Yacht Racing League, was very disappointing to those who have been working to have a governing body for yachting, as there is in athletics, bicycling, and other sports. The yachtsmen listened to the plans formulated by the promoters, but were not at all favorably impressed. However, rather than decide on the merits of the scheme without having it properly considered, they decided to refer it to a committee of seven, which is to report at a meeting of the club to be called for that purpose.

This committee is composed of the following well-known yachtsmen: Commodore E. M. Brown, ex-Commodores James D. Smith, S. Nicholas Kane, and E. D. Morgan, Rear Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, C. Oliver Iselin, and Clarence A. Postley. A more practical committee could not have been selected, and the benefits that yachting will derive from a Racing League will be fairly and fully considered. It is generally thought that the majority of the members are not in favor of the New York Club taking the initiative in the formation of a league. The New York Club is the oldest racing organization in the country. It has a complete history of yachting in its library, and records of all races that have been sailed. Its regattas are open only to members of the club, and just where the New York Club would derive any benefit from a league it is hard to see. Some few members of the club might, but the club is not run for the benefit of one or two.

More rumors have come from the Nominating Committee during the week. It was exclusively stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago that the nomination for Commodore had been offered to J. Pierpont Morgan, and that all influence possible was being brought to bear to induce him to accept. It is now said that he will do so, and the Corsair will be the flagship of the club. Rear Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard is mentioned for Vice Commodore and Perry Belmont for Rear Commodore. The Regatta Committee is to be a new one. Theodore Zerega will be the Chairman. His associates will be Dr. J. C. Barron, former owner of the Athlon, and Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, former owner of the Goriana.

The nominations of the Atlantic Yacht Club officers have been made. Commodore George J. Gould and Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams have been renominated. Gen. Benjamin Whitlock, however, is nominated for Rear Commodore in place of John H. Hanan, who, owing to business will not be able to devote much time to yachting next Summer. The new Regatta Committee is composed of Newberry D. Lawton, Col. David E. Austen, and George W. McNulty. Mr. Lawton takes the place of John L. Bliss, who declined to serve another year. The other two have been renominated.

Ice yachting is attracting some attention now. Capt. A. H. Lee of the Kingston (Ontario) Ice Yacht Club has announced his purpose of challenging for the championship pennant now held by Archibald Rogers's Jack Frost of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. It is only a strip of faded silk some thirty feet long, but in the annals of ice yachting it has the same interest as appertains to the America's Cup.

In 1881 the first race for this flag was sailed, and every year since, when the Hudson was frozen over hard enough to permit the indulgence of the sport, there has been keen competition for the trophy, but it has always been held by an ice yacht club hailing from the Hudson.

The North Shrewsbury (N. J.) Ice Yacht Club for five years challenged for the cup and failed to win it. There have been many efforts made to interest foreign ice yacht clubs in this challenge pennant, but hitherto such attempts have been unsuccessful.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:23|Sun sets...4:40|Moon rises.. ..

HIGH WATER DEC. 27.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:34 A. M.	12:50 A. M.	2:39 A. M.
12:51 P. M.	1:03 P. M.	2:52 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Dec. 10
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 24
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 9
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 12
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
La Bretagne	Havre	Dec. 19
La Grande Duchess	Savannah	Dec. 22
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Prussia	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	..
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Dec. 17
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Vigilancia	Havana	Dec. 24

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

Boston City	Bristol	Dec. 14
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec. 23
Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 22
Massachusetts	London	Dec. 17
Westernland	Antwerp	Dec. 19

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Veendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 26

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

Island	Christiansand	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Curacao	Dec. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Caribbee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'n.	Dec. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Dunsian	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
V'e de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 31	Cuba	118 Wall St.
Ardandhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes.	24 State St.
Columbia	Jan. 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Saturday, Dec. 26.

SS H. H. Maier, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Dec. 11, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Wilhelsen, Dunkirk Dec. 7, with chalk to Baring Bros—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS New York, Garvin, Azua, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Empire, (Br.,) Jones,

CASH FOR WESTERN MINES

EXPERTS FOR BIG CONCERNS IN COLORADO AND UTAH.

If Conditions Are Favorable, Money Will Be Spent—New Cyanide Process Plants—Two Big Transportation Tunnels in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—The presence in the West of representatives of several Eastern and European mining and ore-treating syndicates for the purpose of making large investments is of great financial moment to the mining States, especially Colorado and Utah. This fact is illustrated by the visits of Charles Butters of Johannesburg, South Africa, probably the best known mining expert in the world; C. M. Rocker of London; Thomas W. Leonard, City of Mexico, and Henry C. Daggett of Albany, N. Y., for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Butters represents the Siemens-Halske process for treating low-grade gold ores, which is based upon electrical appliances. It is the cheapest method now in use, and several large plants of this character are in successful operation in the Transvaal district, treating ores which run as low as $2.50 in gold to the ton. There are millions of tons of gold ore in the various camps of Colorado and Utah, ranging from $5 to $18 per ton in value, which by the methods now in use cannot be treated at a profit, because of their refractory character. If Mr. Butters's method can be made applicable to these ores, he will find a sufficent quantity to keep his mills busy for a century to come, grinding out millions of profits.

He will visit Leadville, Creede, Central City, Aspen, and Cripple Creek, Col.; Mercure, Bingham, and other Utah districts before returning to Africa, for the purpose of satisfying himself of the feasibility of his plans before he orders the erection of the mills.

New Cyanide Plants.

The cyanide process for low-grade ores, the cheapest now in use in the West, is rapidly growing in importance. Several of these plants have been in successful operation in this State for some months. One of the largest is owned by D. H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank of Denver. It is situated at Florence, and treats 400 tons of Cripple Creek ore daily. Three others are now in the course of construction: one at Elkton, (Cripple Creek district,) with a capacity of 100 tons every twenty-four hours; one at Creede, with the same capacity, and one of fifty tons near Holy Cross.

C. M. Rocker, who represents a British syndicate, is visiting some of the Colorado camps, with a view to purchase. On leaving here he will go to Mercure, Utah, and then to Nashville, El Dorado County, Cal., where he will make an extensive examination of a low-grade mine belonging to "Lucky" Baldwin. The ore of this property is free milling, and is said to run from $5 to $8 per ton in gold, and is in a vein 250 feet wide. The Englishmen have a bond on it for $1,500,000, and if the examination proves the representations to be correct, the property is as good as sold.

Henry C. Daggett of Albany, N. Y., is visiting Crippie Creek in the interest of Albany investors. He has been traveling in the West for three months examining dividend-paying mines and has secured a short-time option on three, the price of which runs from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and he is positive the New Yorkers will take one of them as soon as he makes his report.

Emil Charest, a well-known "old-timer" in Colorado, has returned from Bolivia and tells some wonderful stories of the richness of the placer grounds along the Tipuani River in the heart of the Andes. He has spent three years in that country and has prospected the river for seventy-five miles up and down from the town of Tipuani, and found gold everywhere. In one place he took out 240 ounces ($4,800) in forty days, and was finally driven from his claim by the great influx of water. He exhibited a bottle of gold which really was a wonder. Some of the pieces were as large as a gold dollar, and one nugget weighed out $5. This district was worked by the Spaniards 200 years ago, and the method by which the gold is saved there now is the same as that used two centuries ago. There are no pumps or machinery in the country by which the shafts can be kept dry, so as to permit bedrock to be reached, and the Indians are so lazy and slow as to be useless. Mr. Charest is here for the purpose of organizing a company that can ship in machinery and commence operations on a large scale.

Mr. Charest says the Government of Bolivia is anxious to have Americans develop this country, but the difficulty of access prevents any great rush of prospectors. Living and transportation are high, and a man without money is better off at home. Flour costs $24 per 100 pounds; meat $1 per can, and American bacon 75 cents per pound, and everything else in proportion.

Two Big Tunnels.

A number of tunnel companies have been incorporated in Colorado during the past three months. The most important of these are the Pandora and the Meldrum. The former was organized by D. H. Moffat, W. H. Bush, H. M. Hogg, and John T. Graham of this city, and Charles L. Howell of New York City. The capitalization is $1,000,000, and the intention of the promoters is to drive a transportation and drainage tunnel through the Marshall basin, near Telluride for 6,000 feet and tap the rich veins of the Tom Boy, Belmont, Japan-Climax, Flora, Whale, Pandora, and other mines. It will be to Telluride what the Cowenhoven tunnel is to Aspen.

The Meldrum Company is composed of Glasgow Scotchmen, and their proposition is probably the greatest undertaking of this character in the world. This big bore will start at Ironton, near Ouray, and will cut through the range, coming out on the other side within half a mile of Telluride. It will be 22,400 feet in length, and twelve feet square, and will become the means of drainage and transportation to thirteen shipping mines on the Telluride side of the range, and for fifteen on the Ironton side.

Had Alexander Salvini lived a month longer he would have received his first dividend from the Dutchess Mine of Gilpin County, in which he became interested several years ago, and which has just commenced to pay dividends

L. E. Ross, acting as the agent of a party of capitalists, has just purchased the Racine Mine, in the Ten-Mile district, paying for it $45,000. The property has been thoroughly developed, and has a strong vein of copper ore carrying gold, the average value of which is $43.80 to the ton.

The Hallet and Hamburg Company of Cripple Creek have refused to lease their property to the Denver Company. At a meeting of the Directors this week it was decided to work the mine on their own account, and Col. J. L. Hallet, who recently arrived from New York, was put in charge with instructions to push development work as rapidly as possible.

The operators of the Fannie B., on Beacon Hill, Cripple Creek, on Monday refused to lease to a Chicago syndicate for ten months for $50,000. On Wednesday the company uncovered a body of mineral which is worth $10 per pound, or $20,000 per ton, in gold. If these values keep up, the $50,000 offered by the Chicago Company can be taken out in two days.

Gustave Hinrichs Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.- Gustave Hinrichs, the well-known musical director, and Miss Katherine Montgomery Fleming were married at the home of the groom's parents in Alameda on the evening of Dec. 17. The ceremony was a very quiet one, and news of it did not become public until yesterday when the musician and his bride returned from a short honeymoon trip. The engagement was of two years' standing. Miss Fleming, who is a resident of Los Angeles, met the musical director three years ago, while she sang as contralto in the series of concerts given by Walter Damrosch in New York.

THE WINES OF HELLAS.

Those of Old Days and Those Which Modern Greece Produces.

The sign "Greek Wines," placarded in the window of an east side shop, suggested the inquiry, what has become of the wine that gladdened the hearts of Hellenic heroes from the Homeric age down to Alexander, and was a beloved tradition and a dear reality even in the Rome of the Caesars?

Bacchus, "who first from out the crimson grape crushed the sweet poison of misused wine," was supposed to have had his haunts in Greece; but he evidently went out of the wine business in that country long since. Homer sang the praise of Greek wine with such enduring sweetness that the fragrance of the draughts that Nestor quaffed seems to linger in the great golden beaker lately found among the buried treasures of Mykenai.

But what has become of those famous Achaian vineyards and the vintages that for a thousand years delighted the world? Who drinks Greek wines, besides the modern Hellenes? Even Byron, who loved everything that intoxicated, advises, in strong and overheated poetic language, a modern Greek to "dash down yon cup of Samian wine." Perhaps he did "dash it down," in a way not meant by the bard, and continues to dash it down; but does any one else in the world join him in his liking for "Samian" or other wine of Hellas?

An English authority says that vineyards are still abundant in Greece, and the vine still clambers over the legended hills of Hellas; but that the wine produced in that country no longer tempts the palate of the modern epicure. Is it the palate or the wine that has deteriorated? The same authority adds that the wine of King George's Greece is ruined for European taste by the resin that is put in it for the purpose of preserving it. Moreover, he says, the wine is light and has no "body." There is still produced the "Malvoisie," but it is no longer the wine that was so long world-famous under the entrancing name of "Malmsey." Of course not. The "Malmsey" that the world craved and squandered fortunes on came from Madeira, and not from Achaia.

But even this authority, who may prefer English ale or porter to "Malvoisie," admits that the wine made in Attica, and known as "Kephissia," is a fairly good wine, and that Zante produces a tolerably fair wine, and that the wine produced in the province of Santorin is the best, but all of the product is yearly shipped to Russia. This is not, of course, to English taste.

The vineyards of modern Hellas have very greatly increased in area and in the volume of their product. Since 1858, for instance, they have extended their acreage by several thousand per cent., and are rapidly increasing every year. Since that time, also, the wines of Greece, according to the English authority already cited, "have had some commercial importance." In 1891 Greece produced something like 26,000,000 gallons more than Germany.

The Greek vintages must have improved in recent years, as the wines of Hellas are now enjoying the favor of connoisseurs, and of ordinary and even casual drinkers. The "Malmsey," in which some say a Duke of Clarence wanted to be drowned, is still produced in Greece. It probably was Funchal, and not Achaian Malmsey, but that makes little difference, because Malmsey is, and has long been, produced in Greece. It is still a good wine. The heavy red Malmsey of Patras, a sweet port, is indeed the wine that has long been in use in the Anglican Church. There is, also, a good heavy white Malmsey produced in Patras, known as "Gold Malmsey."

The best wines are made in Achaia, the Morea, Santorin, and Cephalonia. The Muscato and Rombola of Cephalonia are fair white wines, as is also the Gold Malvasier ("Malvoisie") of Patras. Camerite is the wine of the island of Santorin, of which the Russians are so fond. It is a dry red wine, and has a large percentage of tannin, caused by allowing the juice to ferment over the skins and stems, which makes it valuable as a medical wine.

Probably the best wine of modern Greece is the well-known "Mavrodaphne" of Patras. It is a Tokay, and is quite light, having a very small percentage of alcohol.

In speaking of the wines of the Greece of to-day, it is interesting to note that Hellas has a grape that does not produce wine, but plum puddings, the great Christmas dessert wherever two or three Englishmen are gathered together. This is the currant, that is, grape, of Corinth. The vine grows only on the northern and western shores of the Morea, and almost the entire product of the vineyards is consumed yearly in British plum puddings and Bath buns. All the vineyards were cut down by Ibrahim Pasha in 1831, but the yield is larger now than ever.

NEGROES ATTACK OFFICERS.

A Race War of Short Duration in a Georgia Town.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26.—The Marshal at Hahira, Ga., arrested a negro last night, which enraged the entire black population. Negroes gathered about the scene to rescue their comrade from the officer.

Armed with guns, pistols, and rifles, they threatened to wipe out the whites, especially all officers of the law. A fight ensued, in which the Marshal and several negroes were slightly injured.

Fearing a riot, aid was asked from neighboring towns. White men responded, and soon quieted the disturbance by arresting a carload of the black leaders and carrying them to Valdosta jail.

Shooting Affray in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26.—A tragedy occurred to-day at Sparks. J. Z. Elliott, a promient merchant and cotton broker, was killed by James Chambers, also well known. The Town Marshal was attempting to arrest a drunken man, when Chambers took the part of the disorderly person. Elliott stepped out to prevent bodily harm being done the Marshal, when Chambers drew his pistol and shot Elliott down.

A New Mining Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The Turney Jones Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000 by George S. Beeson, George F. McCrea, C. H. Gardner, Harry C. Lott, and H. D. Turney. The company will mine, sell, and transport coal, sand, clay, stone, and other products, and own and operate cars, docks, railways, &c. No new mines will be operated at present, but mines which have been worked on part time will be further developed.

Santa Claus Lost His Beard.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 26.—Deacon Edward Southerland of the Baptist Church, had a huge bushy beard last night, and was elected to play Santa Claus at the Christmas festival. A candle flame on the tree set fire to the whiskers, which were entirely burned and Mr. Southerland's face was seriously injured, and he may lose his sight.

Bought by the Sugar Trust.

TOLEDO, Dec. 26.—The Sugar Trust's agent in this city announces that it has secured 640 shares of the 700 Woolson Spice Company stock not included in the original deal. The price paid was $1,000 for each one-hundred-dollar share, making a total of $1,905,000. Spence Acklin of this city holds the remaining 60 shares.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—8 A. M.—423 West Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

—10:30 A. M.—152 Washington Street; damage, $25.

—11:25 A. M.—1,700 Third Avenue; John Taylor, tenement; damage trifling.

—1:10 P. M.—21 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; dwelling of T. W. Shotwell; damage, $200.

—2:45 P. M.—303 East Eighth Street; dwelling of Louis Aarson; damage, $30.

—2:30 P. M.—29 Fulton Street; owned by W. Andrews; damage trifling.

—8:25 P. M.—168 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; John Stewart; damage, $5.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Insanity Causes Max Becker to Commit Murder and Suicide.

Max Becker, a waiter, thirty years old, shot and killed his wife, Emma, and then killed himself yesterday afternoon in their flat, at Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. Becker's act is attributed to a sudden fit of insanity, as he had but recently been discharged from an asylum as cured.

About a year ago he was committed to the insane asylum at Stamford, Conn., but was discharged in two months. Three months ago he attempted to throw his wife out of a window and she left him, taking their eight-year-old son, Fritz, with her. Becker went back to the asylum of his own volition and remained there until six weeks ago, when he returned home and his wife went back to live with him.

Yesterday morning Becker took his boy, who was sick, to the office of Dr. F. M. Bauer, at 225 East Eighty-sixth Street. The doctor said the boy had scarlet fever and must be taken home and put to bed at once. This was done and Becker left the house for a while. When he returned at 3 o'clock, John Saucka, the janitor, met him on the stairs. He appeared to be all right then. Half an hour later Fritz ran into Saucka's flat screaming that his papa had shot his mamma.

Laucka went up stairs and found Becker lying on the kitchen floor dead. Mrs. Becker's body was found in a bedroom next to the kitchen. There were two bullet wounds in her head. Policeman Connelly was called in, and he sent for an ambulance. The ambulance surgeon said death had been instantaneous in both cases.

The boy Fritz was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital. Waiters' Union, No. 1, of which Becker was a member, will attend to the burial of the bodies.

About an hour after the tragedy, Paul Bidlingmeyer, the Secretary of the Waiters' Union, called at the house. He had a letter, sent to him by Becker a few hours before, in which the writer said he was going to kill his wife and himself. He asked Bidlingmeyer to take care of his boy, and mentioned a number of German organizations to which he belonged. He was insured in all of them. The Arbeiter Council, he said, would pay $250. He wanted the money sent to his sister, Olga Blascheke, of Breslau, Germany, and requested that his son be sent to Germany to be reared and educated by her.

SURPRISED HIS RELATIVES.

Marriage of Mr. Challenor to His Housekeeper Was Unexpected.

The marriage of Francis Goding Challenor to Miss Elizabeth Crighton, which was announced yesterday as having been performed Sunday last, was somewhat of a surprise to the family as well as the friends of the bridegroom, who is seriously ill and reported to be dying of cancer at his residence, 19 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. Challenor is a well-known exporter of pictures, and has had offices in the Produce Exchange Building for many years. He has been a widower for twenty-five years, and for the past five years has been ill for months at a time, during which illness he has been nursed by his housekeeper, to whom he was married on his sickbed last Sunday evening by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorff of the Reformed Church, on East Twenty-second Street.

His daughter, Miss Frances Challenor, who lives with her grandmother at 75 East Fifty-fourth Street, was unaware of the marriage until yesterday. She did not appear to be pleased over the fact when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening, but was decidedly averse to speaking about it. She stated that though her father was very ill, she did not believe he was dying.

Cox—Miller.

A pretty house wedding was that of Miss Maria Duane Bleecker Miller, daughter of Mrs. John Bleecker Miller, to Wilmot Townrend Cox, at the residence of the bride's mother, 58 West Ninth Street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bridegroom is the son of Townsend Cox, ex-Forestry Commissioner, of Glen Cove, L. I., and one of the founders of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of this city.

The ceremony was performed in the parlor, which was decorated with evergreens, palms, and potted plants, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

The bride was gowned in white moire, which was tastefully trimmed with rare old family lace. The veil was also of old family lace. She wore no flowers and had no attendants. The best man was Douglass Cox, the brother of the groom. The ushers were Madison Grant and Samuel H. Hoppin. An informal reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by the numerous family connections and intimate friends.

Among those present were Commander and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Beall, Mrs. Francis H. Weeks, Miss Blake, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Dr. and Mrs. James Duane Featherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cocks, Miss Frances S. Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Beekman, Miss Beekman, George Beekman, William Greenough, Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Mrs. Edgar Storm Appleby, Miss Marguerite Valentine, Miss Wynkoop, Cortland Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Irving, Mr. and Mrs. William Dudgeon, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Charles H. Townsend, Dr. Emily M. Titus, Samuel Thorne, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Shipman, Miss Shipman, Cipriano Andrade, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Underhill, Miss E. Coles Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hale, J. Green Smith, Miss Comegys, Mrs. Edwin S. Coles, Miss Lawrence Shipley Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, L. O'Connor, Mrs. H. Remsen Rutgers Coles, Morris P. Ferris, Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, W. H. Thomas, Miss Elmendorf, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit S. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Wisner H. Townsend.

E. W. Taylor Stricken with Apoplexy.

Elias W. Taylor, sixty-eight years old, business manager of a large paper firm at 62 Duane Street, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy in his office yesterday, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition. He was still in a state of coma last night, and the surgeons said was afflicted with a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Taylor is one of the oldest paper stock merchants in the city. He lives with his wife in Forty-seventh Street, West Brooklyn. His son visited his bedside last night, but Mr. Taylor was still unconscious at a late hour.

Police for Tottenville.

The people of Tottenville, S. I., are to have police protection again. A short time ago the station house there was closed and all but one of the policemen were taken to Stapleton and New Brighton. After that there were a number of burglaries in Tottenville, and the citizens made indignant protests against the action of the Commissioners. Yesterday the Commissioners met at Stapleton, and as a result of their meeting the station house will be opened again.

Coal Depots for the Poor Opened.

The coal depot established by Nathan Straus for the poor during the Winter months was reopened yesterday morning at the foot of East Third Street. From the hour of opening, at 8 o'clock, until the depot closed, at 6 in the evening, the wharf was crowded with buyers. The coal was sold at the rate of thirty pounds for 5 cents. The West Fifty-second Street depot was also opened yesterday, but not until noon.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Die Meistersinger" in the Afternoon and "Lucia" in the Evening.

There was another day of contrasts at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, when Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," in its Italian disguise, was given in the afternoon, and Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung in the evning. Of the difference in styles and in artistic purposes it is not necessary to speak, because a sermon on that text was preached in this place on the occasion of the performance of "Lohengrin" in the afternoon and "Il Trovatore" in the evening. It is not necessary now to thrash the old wheat over. There was one ground on which the audiences of yesterday stood in common, and that was the ground of enthusiasm. The two performances were heard with every evidence of approval, and each was good in its kind.

There is nothing now to be said about the inability of the Metropolitan Opera House Company to get down to the human level of "Die Meistersinger." The "galaxy of stars" which adorns the programme is altogether too aristocratic, and the spirit of bourgeoisie, which ought to prevail in the Nuremberg community, is disguised under a veil of knightliness. But this condition belongs to those which have to be "discounted"—to borrow language more familiar to the stockholders than to the artists of the opera. That having been done, it is possible to get a large amount of pure delight from such a performance of "Die Meistersinger" as that of yesterday afternoon.

This delight is to be derived from the opulent beauty of the utterance which the singers give to Wagner's most seductive music. "Die Meistersinger" is literally a "concourse," a rushing together, of "sweet sounds," and its polyphony is euphony multiplied and become fruitful on the face of the earth. This lovely music has never been sung in a more lovely manner than it was yesterday. Mme. Emma Eames was in fine voice, and she sang the music of Eva with a glorious quality of tone, a freedom of manner, an artistic judgment, and a warmth which command only enthusiastic praise. Mme. Eames has made great strides in her art since she has been away from us, and she has come back a singer of authority.

M. Jean de Reszke sang Walther yesterday with splendid fire, while his brother imparted even more than his ordinary breadth of style and finish to the music of Hans Sachs. Mr. David Bispham was admirable as Beckmesser. This gentleman's work wears excellently, and the oftener he is heard the better he is liked. He is an accomplished actor, and his comic "business" in the first scene of the third act is delightful. The manner in which he colors his voice to meet the requirements of the part is highly artistic. Mr. D'Aubigné and Mlle. Bauermeister were only tolerable as David and Maddalena, while M. Plançon was, as usual, somewhat too elegant as Pogner, but he sang the address well. Signor Mancinelli conducted, and while his work was careful, he certainly did not mark the rhythms with that vigor which is so necessary in "Die Meistersinger." The audience was large, and the applause was very enthusiastic, especially after the quintet, which was superbly sung.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" did not draw a large audience last night. The performance, however, was a good one, and was greatly enjoyed by those who were present. Mme. Melba was in good voice, and it goes without saying that she sang her music very brilliantly, indeed. Signor Cremonini sang Edgardo fairly well, but, as usual, his acting was without distinction or dramatic significance, though it was not wholly devoid of fervor. Signor Campanari was again an excellent Ashton. The chorus and orchestra had no difficulty with their shares of the evening's labors. Signor Bevignani conducted.

"ROSEMARY'S" LAST NIGHT.

John Drew Makes a Short Speech —Willard's Closing Performance.

"Rosemary" had its last performance at the Empire Theatre last night. The fact that this performance marked the last appearance of John Drew and Maude Adams together attracted an unusually large audience. Both Mr. Drew and Miss Adams were received with enthusiasm, and at the end of the third act Mr. Drew, who was called before the curtain, made a short farewell speech. He said, in part:

"The inevitable is always to be regretted, but it always has to come. I would rather say good-bye to you in this guise than that of the nonogenarian of the last act." He pointed to his costume, in which he appeared as a man of middle age. "I thank you sincerely for your most generous support in this the most artistic production of my career. I will start out to evangelize other towns with it, and probably appear in England before you see me again. Until then, farewell."

E. S. Willard also closed his engagement at Wallack's, which was so crowded as to necessitate the removal of the orchestra to the balcony lobby. Chairs were placed in the space usually occupied by it. Mr. Willard made a speech at the end of the performance, said he hoped to return before the end of the coming year with new plays of the order of "The Rogue's Comedy," and "The Professor's Love Story," which would probably have their first production in America.

Johnson and Michael to Race.

John S. Johnson and James Michael, the fast Welsh rider, are to meet in a series of bicycle races at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 19, 20, and 21. The distances will be one, five, and ten miles. The winner of two out of three will receive $5,000. The Panama track, where the cyclers will race, is a third of a mile in circumference, and has a fine cement surface, so that some very fast traveling ought to be seen at the contests. There will be other events at the time for amateurs and professionals. Linton may join the party of visitors at Jacksonville.

Staten Island School Reform.

Mrs. Julia K. West, School Commissioner of Richmond County, has decided that no more third-grade teachers' certificates will be issued. The examinations next year will be held only for first and second grade certificates. Mrs. West said yesterday she found that many poor teachers have come to Staten Island in the past and stood the examination in the hope of getting third-grade certificates, and she wished to put a stop to this practice.

Dr. Charles Butler's Condition.

The doctors in attendance upon Dr. Charles Butler—Messrs. Davis and Schley—issued a bulletin last night, stating that their patient was more comfortable and stronger, and that he was resting quietly. The doctors expected Mr. Butler to have a good night, and looked for no sudden change.

Mme. Nordica Will Sing.

Albert Morris Bagby has engaged Mme. Nordica to sing at his morning musicale at the Waldorf to-morrow morning, at 11:15 o'clock. As it will be Mme. Nordica's last appearance this season at any concert in this city, owing to her departure in a short time for an extended Western tour, the affair will be of unusual interest.

Diminutive Twin Boys.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Munro, living in Michigan, are the parents of twins believed to be the smallest born in America. The combined weight of the children is twenty-eight ounces. Both are in good health. They are boys, and will be named William McKinley Munro and Garret Hobart Munro. Letters will be mailed to their namesakes.

GREEN GOODS MEN CAUGHT.

Mistaken for Counterfeiters by a Green Italian.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 26.—Early this morning Capt. McFarren, of the police force, was approached by an Italian, who offered to take him to an extensive counterfeiting plant. He led the officer to a house at 412 Mesa Avenue, near the Colorado Smelter, where he alleged the work had been done. He stated that Hector Chiariglion had offered to sell him $10,000 in gold coin for $200 in good money.

As the officer and the Italian approached the house, two men ran out and began firing at them. In all six shots were fired. The men then fled. Entering the house Charles Mosco and wife and Jelius Jelish were arrested. A search of the cellar revealed a complete counterfeiting outfit. Chiariglion's second-hand store was then visited, where some incriminating evidence was found. This man is the most prominent Italian in Pueblo, and a few weeks ago, at the National meeting of Italian Societies of America, in Chicago, he was elected President of that organization.

The Italian who revealed the secret is being guarded by the police to prevent his being murdered. Late to-night it was learned that the men have not really been guilty of counterfeiting, but have been working something similar to the "green-goods game," using genuine gold pieces and leaded cylinders with which to swindle their victims. The officers, however, claim that the counterfeiting outfit found will convict Masco at least.

VIRGINIA HUNTING GROUNDS.

One of Them Purchased and Negotiating for Another.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—A. L. Washburn is a rich clubman of New York, whose purchase, a few days ago, of Hog Island, for $180,000, it is announced, will convert the estate into a great hunting club ground. The farm contains about 3,200 acres, and is one of the best of the many lower James River places. It is not far from Newport News, where the hunting and fishing are unsurpassed anywhere in this part of the country.

It is understood that Mr. Washburn will associate with him in this venture several well-known New York huntsmen and club members.

John S. Wise, formerly of Richmond, but now of Brooklyn, and for many years one of the most conspicuous and interesting Republican figures in Virginia, is understood to be negotiating for Jamestown Island in the James River. This is the most historic spot in the Old Dominion. Like Hog Island, it belongs to the estate of the late James Barney of Ohio. Mr. Wise and those who are understood to be acting with him in this matter wish to establish a hunting club on the historic plantation named, if they can purchase it. They have, it is said, already made an offer for the property, which was declined.

Dykman's Last Special Term.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 26.—Justice J. O. Dykman, whose term expires next Thursday, held his last special term yesterday. He granted a decree of separation to Alice P. Dongan of Irvington, whose husband, Alexander J. Dongan, is serving a term of six months in the penitentiary for beating her, and absolute divorces to Celia Abraham, from Samuel Abraham, and Fannie Dietz, from Harry Dietz, on statutory grounds. The parties in the divorce cases live in New York, and Justice Dykman criticised the women for bringing the suits in Westchester County.

Failure of an Ontario Banker.

WALKERTON, Ontario, Dec. 26.—F. X. Messner, a private banker, assigned to-day. The liabilities are $80,000; assets, $40,000. It is charged that money deposited in Messner's bank was used by him to pay premiums on his very heavy life insurance and other obligations.

Letts Wins the Skating Race.

There were only six entries in the one-mile open handicap skate at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. William Letts, who was scratch man, easily outclassed the others, and won easily in 3:04.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James J. Storrow of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Miss Geraldine Ulmar of London is at the Hotel Normandie.

—Col. David Perry, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Charles N. Flack of Troy and J. G. Mead of Chicago are at the St. Cloud.

—J. N. Nussbaum of Chicago and J. M. Morehead of Pittsburg are at the Marlborough.

—D. L. Phillips of Albany, A. Benedict of Rochester, and H. M. Adams of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—C. F. Boylan of Rochester, Robert Geddes of Philadelphia, and D. W. Bennett of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Senator Stephen M. White, California; Outerbridge Hovey of Baltimore, and Outerbridge Grinnell of Arlington are at the Waldorf.

—Capt. J. A. Haggerty, United States Army; A. W. Jepson of Bridgeport, F. W. King of New Haven, and W. H. Butler of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Helfenstine of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. R. Henderson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carter of Waterford, N. Y.; S. H. Benton of New York, and Graham Wallas of London are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 57 White Street, St. Denis Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. J. Pfeiffer, notions; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Himrod, F., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Hoffman House.

—Kaufmann & Wolf, Chicago, Ill.; F. Wolf, furnishing goods, Grand Union Hotel.

—Levy & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Berkenfeld, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—McCrea, W. A., Canton, Ohio; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Seaney Millinery Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; O. E. Seaney, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wells & Van Schaick Co., Menominee, Mich.; D. Wells, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Sedalia Brewery was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, fully insured.

L'ORIGINAL, Ontario, Dec. 26.—The large barns and stables of Abbot Johnston were burned this morning, and Godfrey Allari, an employe, perished in the flames.

OWOSSO, Mich., Dec. 26.—Fire early this morning destroyed the large drier connected with the Estey Furniture Factory, together with 100,000 feet of dry lumber. Loss, $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 26.—The barns and sale stables at the Woodward farm, in Hudson, were burned this morning, together with 100 tons of hay and other contents. One horse perished. The place was owned and occupied by Henry E. Vaughn. The fire was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is $9,000, insurance, $5,000.

AVONDALE, Penn., Dec. 26.—Fire yesterday destroyed a row of buildings on the main street of this borough, causing a loss of about $22,000. The fire originated in Watson's Block, and destroyed the stores of H. J. Miller, Morris Watson, Wertley Drennen, and Emiln Bailey; also the Grand Army of the Republic Hall and Building. In the Watson Block was the Public Hall and the rooms of the Bachelors' Club. Many valuable relics of the rebellion were destroyed, with the Grand Army of the Republic Hall.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Hardenbergh.

Benjamin F. Hardenbergh died at his home, Ridgelawn, in the town of Rosendale, N. Y., Christmas Day, aged seventy-nine years. He had been in poor health since March last, and, since the latter part of August, had been very feeble. Mr. Hardenbergh's wife, a sister of John C. Rose, the wealthy brick manufacturer of Roseton, near Newburg, died about twelve years ago. Four children, all of whom have reached years of maturity, survive him. John E., a son, is the well-known lawyer, who is trustee of the Rose estate, and is now the virtual head of the Rose Brick Company. Mr. Hardenbergh was a son of John E. Hardenbergh, whose wife was Eunice Freer of New Paltz. He was born at Swartekill, in the town of Esopus, but for many years had resided on his estate in the town of Rosendale. He was of the old Ulster County family of Hardenberghs, his ancestors having distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war, and occupied positions of prominence in the social and political life of the county for more than two centuries. He was well known throughout the country as a man possessed of rugged virtues of the good, old-fashioned kind. In politics Mr. Hardenbergh was a Democrat, always taking an active interest in the affairs of his party and laboring for its success, although he never sought or held office. For a number of years he had led a somewhat retired life on his estate. The funeral will take place at Ridgelawn, the family residence, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

William F. Swasey.

Capt. William F. Swasey, one of the oldest of the California pioneers, died suddenly Friday of heart disease in San Francisco. He leaves a wife and four children. Swasey was one of the most familiar figures among the old pioneers. Born in Bath, Me., in 1823, he started in 1845 with a man named Ide to lead a company of gold seekers across the plains to California. The men arrived in that State on Sept. 25, 1845. During the tumultuous days following the ceding of California by Mexico to the United States, Capt. Swasey served on Gen. Frémont's staff in the capacity of Assistant Commissary. The Captain was the last survivor of Gen. Frémont's staff. He was the last United States Marshal for California prior to the admission of the State to the Union. Capt. Swasey was at Monterey at the raising of the American flag. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in a California regiment stationed at Benicia and served until the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. While in the army he attained the rank of Captain, by which title he was known the remainder of his life. A few years ago Capt. Swasey wrote a book entitled "Early Days in California," in which he recorded much that was afterward used by historians in writing the history of the State.

Obituary Notes.

—F. B. Randolph of Hackensack dropped dead on the street last night. He was a victim of heart disease.

—John Morrison, one of the most prominent residents of Oxford, N. J., died Friday night from the effects of a fall.

—The funeral of James Henry Herot, who died Friday, will be held at his residence, 66 West Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—Thomas J. McGuire, a lawyer practicing in the Brooklyn courts, died Christmas Eve at his home, 613 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was thirty-eight years old.

—John M. Morse, Secretary of the Police Mutual Aid Association of Newark, N. J., and for over a quarter of a century a member of the Newark Police Department, died of pneumonia yesterday.

—Harry Steelman, a prominent glass manufacturer, died at his home, in Clayton, N. J., yesterday, of typhoid fever. He was connected with the firm of Moore Brothers, and was prominent in the Masonic Order and in the Republican Party.

—Mrs. Alden Grout, widow of the Rev. Alden Grout, died yesterday, at Springfield, Mass. The Rev. and Mrs. Grout were pioneer missionaries to South Africa sixty years ago. Miss Grout was born in Holden, and was graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1838. Four children survive them.

—Josiah W. Butler, a broker, seventy-two years old, with an office down town, died suddenly at his home, 310 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Butler was born in New Hampshire, and came to this city forty years ago. Mr. Butler was a lifelong Republican. He leaves a wife.

—Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, the pioneer of Catholic literature in this country, who had been lying dangerously ill at her home in Washington, for the past two months, died Saturday. Mrs. Dorsey was born in Georgetown eighty-three years ago. Her father was the Rev. William McKenney, a chaplain of the United States Navy.

—Mrs. Dennis O'Brien, wife of Judge O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, died at her home, at Watertown, N. Y., Friday morning, from Bright's disease. She was born in New York City in 1841, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCahill. She leaves, besides her husband, two sons, the eldest being Attorney Edward D. O'Brien of New York, and three daughters. The funeral occurs Monday at 11 A. M.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 26.—Donald Pray, a helper on a machine at the George B. Dickinson Paper Company, was killed this morning by being caught on a pulley shafting.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 26.—William McDuff, a negro polic

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LOT SALES THE FEATURE OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Money on Bond and Mortgage Not Over Plentiful—Auction Sales of Former Years—A Suggestive Foreclosure Sale.

Despite the fact that the real estate business of Christmas week was restricted to four days, the brokers succeeded in closing sales at private contract that involved about the same aggregate investment as those of the previous six days. The only class of property affected by the interest excited by the holiday were residences, their purchase cutting an unusually insignificant figure in the reported transactions.

Lot sales were the dominant feature, a total investment of about $600,000 being announced. The most important of them was that of the block front on Central Park West, with adjoining lots in Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday. As values go thereabout, the purchase price, which has not been made public, must amount to more than $300,000. The transaction is an exceptional one, and acquires added importance in having been successfully negotiated at this time of the year. The fourteen lots of which it consists probably form the most valuable unimproved plot west of Central Park, and it has fallen into the hands of operators for its resale in part or as a whole to a builder, is an early possibility.

Some Big Sales.

There were two sales of parcels in the downtown business district reported on the same day, one of 35 Pine Street, and the other of 15 Maiden Lane, both effected by Golding & Whitehouse. Each is the forerunner of a substantial building improvement. The big trade referred to in this column a week ago as certain to be closed, reached a consummation somewhat earlier than was anticipated. It was the exchange of the Metropolitan apartment house, at the Boulevard and Eighty-eighth Street, for the Ocean House property, at Newport, R. I., details of which were published Thursday.

The theatrical folk who have for years given evidence of their fondness for residing in the favored west side section are constantly gaining accessions to their ranks. Not long since E. H. Sothern purchased 37 West Sixty-ninth Street, one of Henry F. Cook's handsome new row of five-story houses, and now it is announced that David Belasco has bought of James Baker the three-story dwelling 247 West Seventieth Street.

As to the Money Market.

The condition of the money market is still a source of great annoyance to speculators and builders, some of whom declare that it is not a whit more encouraging than it was before the Presidential election. Loans are doubtless difficult to obtain on property of an inferior grade or which has a value at all uncertain. There is an abundance of it, however, ready to be advanced on good security at 5 per cent., and even at a lower rate. The difficulty is in the percentage of value that will be advanced. It is lower than could have been formerly obtained, and the result is that a number of transactions that might have been closed in the past few weeks are in abeyance, awaiting the assumption of more liberal ideas by lenders on bond and mortgage.

Should the predictions of experts versed in financial matters prove true, relief will come for the harassed real estate owners and dealers early in the new year. A flood of money is expected to be let loose, and, as the great bulk of it cannot be profitably employed in business enterprises, there will be but one resource for making it productive, and that is, loans on city property. There are indications, however, that the opportunity for securing excessive mortgage loans has passed, not to return for a long time, if, indeed, it will exist before the successor of Major McKinley is elected, four years hence. The scare over the silver question may not be dissipated until a second and more emphatic verdict in favor of sound money is given by the voters of the country.

The Harlem School Site.

Until absolute confidence returns and permeates capital big loans will be an impossibility unless made through collusion with those who handle for a consideration funds owned by others. It is as well perhaps for all legitimate interests and will save the future from presenting the formidable array of foreclosure sales that has for some time been a feature of the auction room. Many instances could be quoted of questionable loans made in the past year or two on property that still remains in the possession of the mortgagor. One that affords an apt illustration is a loan of $175,000 for three years at 4½ per cent., secured early in the year on a fairly well located downtown corner containing about 3,500 square feet. The property was bought in two parcels within four years at a price aggregating $86,000. It is in no sense choice, and it is doubtful if it is now worth anything more than the amount of the mortgage. The annual rental from the old buildings is much less than the interest on the mortgage and yearly taxes amount to. In this case, however, the responsibility and wealth of the mortgagor and bondsman probably influenced the representative of the mortgagee, but the fact remains that a reliable margin in the real estate security is lacking at present.

Not since the Board of Education came into existence has the consideration of a site for a proposed new schoolhouse excited so much discussion and indignation as the Committee on Sites recently aroused through their recent efforts to secure a suitable plot for a new building to be located as near as possible to the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Among the sites submitted for their approval was the old St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church property at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and another on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Immediately after learning of the sites offered, delegations of the property owners in the immediate vicinity of each swooped down on the committee, and the several meetings held were the liveliest ever known in the Grand Street headquarters of the board.

Schoolhouse Objected To.

Each locality is a more or less select residential district within which the modern flathouse has not intruded to any appreciable extent. The house owners not only looked aghast at the possible erection of a public schoolhouse, but rallied in such force and advanced so many cogent arguments against erecting the new building on either site that the committee yielded to their solicitations and decided to purchase in a less exclusive section. Their choice centred last week on a vacant block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, owned by Mrs. William Astor and another member of the famous family of New York property owners. The neighborhood is anything but flat and tenement houses, many of which have been erected there, and the lots are to-day, owing to the unearned increment, at probably the highest value possible for them to attain. It is needless to add that the city will have to buy at full figures. The erection of buildings for municipal use, whether they be school or fire engine houses, is almost always the cause of friction with near-by property owners. A public schoolhouse is certainly a detriment in a neighborhood devoted to private residences, but not elsewhere. Yet there has probably never been one erected anywhere up town to which strenuous objections have not been made by one or more owners, who believed their interests would be injured. Ill advised they generally are, and the city usually pays a much larger price on account of their persistent obstructive attitude than an individual buyer would.

The year that is almost ended cannot be referred to as a prosperous one for either brokers or auctioneers. Those among the latter who were in active business a quarter of a century ago must look back with regret at the gradually decreasing number of public auctions and wonder at the contrast between the auction business of the present time and that of their early days, or even the transactions under the hammer of five or six years ago. When indulging in reminiscences of the past they must frequently refer to the glorious days, from an auctioneer's point of view, that lasted for four years, beginning in the Spring of 1869.

Auctioneering Business.

That was a period made famous by the auction sales of real estate. The greater part of the city at that time consisted of unimproved lots, and it was next to impossible to find a building other than a temporary structure within gunshot of any of the four boundary lines of Central Park. The land on all sides was held by estates, and from the early months of 1869 to the Fall of 1872 a great proportion of it passed into the hands of the auctioneers, and, as good times prevailed, thousands of lot sales were effected on the grounds and at 111 Broadway.

The leading auction firm of these days netted in commissions on sales over $300,000 in 1869, and showed earnings in each of the three succeding years that were not a great deal under that amount. They employed four criers or auctioneers and used from two to four columns daily in the advertising pages of the principal morning papers. Unfortunately for the great majority of investors, both small and large, the panic of 1873 followed, and after it came a depressed condition of business that lasted for seven years, and proved the most disastrous the country ever experienced. The result was that a very large proportion of the lots reverted to their former owners as mortgagees, or fell into the possession of others, who had made advances on them.

The years 1889 to 1891 were also exceedingly satisfactory to the auctioneers, one firm alone, that still exists in a reorganized form, being able to count up profits at the rate of over $100,000 for each of the three years. The auction business is to-day very insignificant compared with that of the past, and yet there are many more auctioneers, each of whom secures some percentage of the limited business transacted. That anything so gratifying as the old-time auctions will ever again be known to New York is impossible, as the vacant land on Manhattan Island is now so well distributed among an army of owners that frequent big sales have necessarily become a part of the past that can never be revived.

Some hope is held out by the probability of many future sales of the tracts of vacant land north of the Harlem River, but that they will, even in flush times, arouse the same buying interest as did the auctions of years gone by nobody believes who is familiar with the history of New York realty.

The final chapter of an interesting real estate story was disclosed by a foreclosure sale that took place on Wednesday. It involved the Florence Building, at Second Avenue and First Street, the last owner of which was Theodore C. Gross, who disappeared in September, to the regret of a horde of mourning creditors. Gross was apparently the man who suggested and controlled the real estate ventures of Robert Valentine, a Trustee of the Shaker community at New Lebanon, N. Y., who electrified the real estate world in the Spring by leasing a number of New York properties at an aggregate annual rental of about $135,000. There had never been any doubt of the honesty and responsibility of the old gentleman, who was as lively as a cricket, notwithstanding his seventy-odd years, and owners fairly tumbled over each other in their efforts to induce him to rent property that was not particularly desirable as regards income, but promised to become so within a reasonable length of time.

It subsequently transpired that Mr. Valentine owned nothing as an individual, his high rating in the business world having been obtained through his extensive dealings as Trustee of the Shaker community, in whose interest he practically controlled all financial matters. That he was used as a tool by Gross and others is now well recognized, and that he regrets his experience is something that cannot be gainsaid. In August the Valentine leaseholds, including the Florence Building, of which Gross had a few months previously became the owner, were transferred to the Otis Realty Company, Theodore C. Gross, Secretary and Treasurer. The end came quickly. The Treasurer failed to pay the September obligations of the company, was missed from its office one morning, and has been missing ever since, with a startling number of accusations of dishonesty hanging over his head.

The natural consequence was that the various owners had to begin proceedings to recover possession of the parcels they thought they had rented so advantageously and are now again in control. Mr. Valentine, against whom a number of judgments have been taken, has not been heard of lately, and last week's foreclosure sale seems to have swept out the last vestige of his local speculations. The question is, What is there to prevent any adventurer with a little capital and a fictitious commercial rating repeating the adventures of the ill-advised Shaker Trustee? The list of gullible owners was surely not exhausted when the Valentine leases were concluded.

Theodore A. Cordler has disposed of a row of eight five-story flats recently completed on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets. Seven have been sold to Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener, who give in trade four lots on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which Mr. Cordler will improve at once. The remaining flat has also found a purchaser. Two of the flats have been resold by Gross & Herbener.

Four lots on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street have been sold by Valentine Raymond to Charles H. Low, who will build a row of five-story flats.

Louis D. Bahlul has bought for improvement from the David Frank estate three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

H. Wheeler Powell has purchased from Jacob D. Butler twelve lots on the southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. Five four-story dwellings will be erected on the corner plot of four lots.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $219,493. Last year in the corresponding week they were $167,011.

There were recorded last week 293 mortgages for $3,594,534, of which 140, for $1,969,675, were at 5 per cent.; 111, for $825,259, were at more, and 42, for $799,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 256, for $3,424,532, of which 108, for $2,038,169, were at 5 per cent., 111, for $586,363, were at more, and 37, for $800,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Houston, referee, 517 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,318; subject to first mortgage for $20,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., trustee's sale, Hamilton Odell, trustee, 34 Pitt Street, east side, 152.9 feet north of Broome Street, 21.10 by 100.1, one-story frame building, with two-story brick rear tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 114 to 122 One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11, five five-story brick flats, with stores in 114 to 118. Due on judgment, $34,396; subject to first mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Burton H. Harrison, referee, 232 Division Street, north side, 160 feet east of Clinton Street, 24 by 93 by 18 by 11 by 94.6, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store and four-story brick rear tenement. Due on judgment, $16,165.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, 191 by — by 148 by 250, two two-story frame dwellings, one and two-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,758.66; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 27 Morningside Avenue East, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,910; subject to first mortgage for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jesse S. Nelson, referee, 33½ One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 397.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,613.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrell, referee, 237 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 311 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,782.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 149.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,442.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 1,428 Vyse Street, southeast side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,430 Vyse Street, southeast side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,434 Vyse Street, southeast side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also 1,436 Vyse Street, southeast side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgments, about $958 on each.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. D. Roman Baldwin, referee, Valentine Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Central Avenue, 50 by 100, except portion taken for opening of Burnside Avenue; also, right, title, and interest in northwest corner of Burnside and Tiebout Avenues, runs northwest along rear of above 83.7 feet to centre line of Central Avenue, by south along said line about 19 feet to Tiebout Avenue, by southwest about 85 feet; also, southwest corner of Tiebout (formerly Valentine) Avenue and Central Avenue, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,250.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898, subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, northeast corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, 100 by 98, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,899.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 56 One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 74 by 100.11, five-story brick flat.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 94 One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 99.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $23,710.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sales, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 311 Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 313 Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgments, $13,487 on each.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 134 Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25.3 by 80 by 23.5 by 80, two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $9,684.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,257 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; also, 2,255 Seventh Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgments, $1,780 each, subject to mortgages on both for $60,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 319 Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 195.1 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert J. Fox, referee, 254 and 256 Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two and three story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,545.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 2,356 First Avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,533.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 127 by east 85 by north 50, by west 8.9 by north 25 by west 5.4 by north 25 by west 87.11 to avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,921.

By James L. Wells, receiver's sale, William Foster, receiver, 1,308 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 36.10 by 80, three-story brownstone and iron-front building, right, title, and interest in lease, together with fixtures, office furniture, &c.; also northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 103 by 256 by north 92 by west 46.3 by south 37.6 by east 1 by south 8 inches by west 108 by north 51.6 by west 100, to avenue, five and six story brick piano forte factory, including engine and boiler, machinery, &c.; subject to mortgages for $200,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner Riverside Drive, for three four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings of various sizes, Henry F. Cook of 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $115,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.5, William R. Powers of 226 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner and builder, Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Longfellow Street, east side, 54.8 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, Mary Toelberg of 1,219 Hoe Street, owner, Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $3,500.

Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets, alterations to a five-story brick and iron store, Sailors' Snug Harbor owner of ground, John Wanamaker owner of building, Edward L. Young of 142 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 83 and 85 Greene Street, southwest corner of Spring Street, alterations to a six-story brick, iron, and stone warehouse, by Lewis Seasongood and others, owners; Alfred Zucker, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 438 West Forty-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, John Weser of 423 West Forty-third Street, owner; Frank A. Rooke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick workshop, Eastmans Company of New York, Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, owners and builders, Horace E. Gest of 403 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 268 and 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story brick market building, H. G. Silleck of 60 Liberty Street, owner; George H. Driebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; C. A. Cowen of 289 Fourth Avenue, builder; cost, $5,500.

No. 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling, by W. and A. R. Wilson of 33 East Seventeenth Street, owners; Jardine Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

Ogden Avenue, between Birch Avenue and Orchard Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick public school, by City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,300.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Charles and Michael Clug of 3,495 Third Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

PARK AV, n w corner of 122d St, runs n to 123d St, x80; Abraham C. Quackenbush and wife to Amelia M. Wheaton... $1

907TH ST, 72 West; Martin Furlong to Mary Furlong..... 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 173 ft s of Powell Place, 25x115.8x25.2x117; W. Frank West to Tallulah A. West..... 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 148 ft s of Powell Place, 25x117x25.2x118.9; W. Frank West to same..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100; Sarah Martin to Alice M. Mullen..... 1

147TH AV or St, n s, Lot 112, map Wakefield; Samuel H. Jordan to Horace Anderson..... 100

6TH AV, 126 to 130; Solomon Sayles and wife to R. W. Foor, trustee..... 1

31ST ST, 322 West; Peter Friess and wife to Abraham Speyer..... 100

51ST ST, s s, 331.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Ernst A. T. Bjerrum and wife to Emma Sillo..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BABCOCK, Louisa T., to Henry W. Meyers; w s of Creston Av, 102.11 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... $250

FRIEDMAN, Henry, and wife to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, as guardian; s s of Houston St, 37.5 ft e of Suffolk St, 3 years..... 10,000

KAUFMANN, Oscar, to E. M. Burghard; s e corner of Park Av and 58th St, demand..... 1,000

KREUTZER, Frank, and wife to Mary C. Traber; n s of 87th St, 46 ft w of Avenue B, or East End Av, 5 years..... 18,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, and another to Rosie Abramson; 127 Clinton St, installments..... 2,000

LEVY, Morris, and others to Adolph Cohen; s e corner of Lenox Av and 137th St, demand..... 2,130

SPEYER, Abraham, to Louise Jagle; 322 West 31st St, 5 years..... 5,000

SCHMALACKER, Bernard, and wife to Francis Keil and another; w s of Webster Av, Lot 41, and part of Lot 40, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 1 year..... 2,000

WILMORE, James A., and wife to Andrew J. Onderdonk and others, guardians; s s of 69th St, 118 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

POWELL, Sarah H., to the Women's Prison Association and Home..... $4,142

SAME to Sarah L. Totten..... 10,000

SCHLUMBERGER, Jean, to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and another..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to F. S. Dennis and another, trustees..... 4,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, and Sarah, to Mary E. Van Zandt, three assignments. 8,000

Lis Pendens.

LEWIS ST, 10; Annina F. Kingsley against David Klein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

EAST BROADWAY, 282 to 286, and Division St, 271, 273, 273½, and 275; Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, against Fannie Robinson (and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

152D ST, s s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x199.11 to 151st St x50x199.10; same against Philip Schaefer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST END AV, n w corner of 84th St, n 30x w 22x n 16x w 18x s 46 to 84th St, x e 40; same against Richard G. Platt, (to foreclose mortgage.)

OGDEN AV, w s, 350 ft w of Union St, 25x165; Salome Campbell, executrix, &c., against Jacob W. Feess and wife, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 10; Adele A. Fabbricotti, as trustee, &c., against David Klein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FAILE ST, n e corner of Lafayette Av, 200x200, to Bryant St, x200x200; William H. G. Peters against William L. Evans and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 282 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Cornelia D. Earle against Carl Raegener and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

103D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company of New York against Martin L. Strauss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

73D ST, 218 East; Emil Havel against Mary Raby, owner and contractor; Fannie and Solomon Willinsky and Beckie Murafchik, owners..... $97

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x170; Cornelius M. Breen against Hallahan & Ahearn, owners and contractors..... 6,335

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x80; Alfred Coons against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor..... 75

28TH ST, 136 and 138 West; Alexander P. White against H. B. Turner, owner; Donnelly & Co., contractors..... 142

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 108th St, 26x90; Jacob Heidelbach against John Flanagan, owner; C. Hunger and Philip Doll, contractors..... 60

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 160x—; same against C. H. Bliss, owner; Hunger & Doll, contractors..... 119

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 100x60; George I. Hull, Jr., and C. Nelson Camp against William Neckerman, owner; John M. Balmore, contractor..... 600

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 60x75; same against John Acker, owner; John M. Balmore, contractor..... 400

RARE THINGS IN ART.

Some Unique and Valuable Objects Picked Up by W. M. F. Round.

A quaint porcelain bust of John Wesley stands on a cabinet in the private office of W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the New York State Prison Association, in East Fifteenth Street. "Take a good look at this bust," said Mr. Round, handling the article with the dainty fondness of a connoisseur, "It is a treasure that I picked up in London last Summer. It is the genuine Wedgwood bust of Wesley, modeled by Enoch Wood, Jr. I chanced to see it in the window of a little shop and bought it for five shillings. Subsequently I was told by a dealer in rare pottery ware that it would have been cheap at eight or nine pounds."

There are few collectors of rare things in art so keensighted and at the same time so fortunate as Mr. Round. His collection embraces an interesting variety of art objects and historical relics. Some time ago he found in a little shop a dirt-begrimed oil painting in a very old fashioned frame. An offer of $3.50 for frame and picture was accepted by the dealer at once, and within a few hours, after the painting had been properly washed, Mr. Round found himself in possession of an admirable contemporaneous copy of Correggio's "Marriage of St. Catharine." He has on more than one occasion been offered a large price for this picture.

Another of Mr. Round's treasures is a Napoleonic portfolio, containing several autograph manuscripts. This rare collection includes an authenticated state document bearing the signature of the great Napoleon; short note in the handwriting of Maria Theresa, with her dainty and legible signature; letters and autographs of Murat and Louis Napoleon and a crude schoolboy drawing, executed in pencil by the young Prince Louis Napoleon, who met his death in Zululand. This drawing, which is on a small slip of paper, depicts to the best of the princely amateur's ability, the vanquishing of one warrior by another, and in one corner is the autograph "Louis Napoleon."

Mr. Round is an ardent collector of engraved portraits, and he possesses an uncommonly large and well classified collection of them. One unique feature of his portrait library is a portfolio devoted entirely to one-eyed men who have become distinguished in any calling and in any part of the world.

Schoolboys' Indoor Games.

An indoor athletic meeting of the schoolboys of the Interscholastic Association will be held in Madison Square Garden March 27. All the local schools will have entries, and contestants are expected from Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

To Play Basket Ball With Indians.

The Carlisle Indians can play basket ball as well as football, and as the University of Pennsylvania team is doing good work at basket ball, an effort is being made to arrange a game with the Indians. It will probably be played next month.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.04
Belcher	.30	.38
Best & Belcher	.43	.44
Bodie Consolidated	..	*.65
Challar	.80	.79
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Crown Point	*.19	.17
Gould & Curry	.23	.25
Hale & Norcross	*1.15	1.15
Mexican	.39	.40
Mono	.21	.20
Ophir	.88	.88
Potosi	.54	.54
Savage	*.25	.26
Sierra Nevada	.40	.40
Union Consolidated	.39	.39
Utah	*.07	*.07
Yellow Jacket	.30	.28

*Asked.

PORTRAITS WITH CAREERS.

Two Venerable Relics of the Chamber of Commerce's Early Days.

In the unique portrait gallery of the Chamber of Commerce there are two venerable pictures with careers. One is the full-length life-size portrait of Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, which was painted for the Chamber 124 years ago, and the other is the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, also painted for the Chamber by John Trumbull in 1792. Both, though they have passed through many vicissitudes, are to-day in admirable condition.

To commemorate the kindly act of Lieut. Gov. Colden in obtaining from George III. a charter for the Chamber of Commerce, the members of that body had Colden's portrait painted in 1772 at great expense, (for that period,) and hung it in the great room of the Merchants' Exchange, which then stood at the lower end of Broad Street. During the Revolutionary War this portrait was removed from the Exchange and cared for by members of Colden's family. It was restored to the Chamber in May, 1793, and was then placed on the walls of the room used by the Chamber in the historic Merchants' Coffee House, on the southeast corner of Wall and Water Streets. Subsequently it was removed to the rooms occupied by the Chamber in the Tontine Coffee House, on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets.

Early in 1817 the portraits of both Colden and Hamilton were loaned to the New York Academy of Fine Arts and for several years they formed part of the exhibition of that institution. When the Chamber of Commerce, in May, 1827, took possession of its new rooms in the Merchants' Exchange, which stood on the site of the present Custom House, the portraits were used to adorn the walls of the meeting room. They remained there until the building was destroyed in the great fire of Dec. 16, 1835, and in the excitement of that event they disappeared. Eight years passed before any trace of them could be obtained. Then they were found by accident amid a lot of rubbish in a long-neglected building at the lower end of Wall Street. Fortunately the portraits had not been injured, and after being cleaned they were placed temporarily in the Directors' room of the Merchants' Bank. In the Winter of 1844 they were deposited with the New York Historical Society for safe-keeping, and they remained in the custody of that society until Oct. 5, 1868, when they were again reclaimed by the Chamber.

Not once within the last twenty-eight years has either of these patriarchal portraits evinced a disposition to wander. Each has preserved a staid and dignified demeanor befitting its great age, and they are now regarded by the members of the Chamber as treasures beyond price.

Sudden Death of Husband and Wife.

ELKTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—Tandy Foster, sixty-four years old, and his wife, sixty-six years old, died yesterday within five minutes of each other, the latter from shock. Foster, who was a respected farmer, was at the rear of the house chopping wood for the night when he was seized with apoplexy and fell dead. His wife, on learning of his death a few moments later, was completely overcome with grief and died almost instantly. Both had been residents of Todd County for many years and had reared a large family.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE

By order of William Foster, Receiver.

WEBER PIANO CO.

at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, noon,

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,

7th Av., N. E. cor. 17th St.,

being No. 117 to 125 Seventh Av., and No. 147 to 165 West 17th Street, 5-story brick Piano Factory, including engine, boiler, shafting, belting, pulleys and hangers, and plot of ground 103 feet front on Seventh Av. and 256 feet front on West 17th Street.

ALSO VERY DESIRABLE LEASE,

5th Av., S. W. cor. 16th St.,

known as 108 Fifth Av., consisting of 3-story Brownstone and Iron building, and lot 26.10½x86, expiring May 1, 1901, with privilege of renewal to May 1, 1906. Fixtures, safes, and office furniture sold with said lease.

ALSO, SAME DAY AT 12:30,

Chattel mortgages, leases of pianos, rented pianos and rent accounts, agreements for conditional sales, consignment accounts, pianos on consignment, trade name and good will, uncollected accounts and bills receivable, 110 shares of capital stock of Haverstraw Light and Fuel Co., 10 shares of capital stock of Manufacturers' Piano Co. of Chicago, and lots in City of Seattle, Washington.

Maps and full particulars with William Foster, Receiver of Weber Piano Co., 108 Fifth Avenue, Havens and Beebe, Attorneys, 18 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1897,

By order of the Supreme Court in Partition, Under direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee,

NO. 442 EAST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.

The choice Lot, with four-story and cellar double brick Apartment House thereon, in good order; size of lot, 25x102.2 feet.

Messrs. Carter, Hughes & Dwight, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 66 Broadway.

Particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, DEC. 29,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

56 EAST 116TH ST.—5-story and basement buff brick and brownstone Apartment House and lot 20x about 74x100.11.

Niven, Minturn & Hawkes, Att'ys, 45 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED

Apartments to Let.

PEABODY,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $50 and $75 per month.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
365 West 23d St.
3, 4 and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, AND CEDARHURST,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $75 per month.

ST. HONORE,
1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.

225 and 227 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $40 to $60 per month.

269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $42 to $50 per month.

273 West 138th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.

269 West 139th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $55 per month.
Apply to

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ONE LEFT

in the Scarboro, 176 West 86th St.; seven light rooms and bath, $50; hot and cold water. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

BARRINGTON,

40 EAST 25TH STREET (Madison Sq.) ONE DESIRABLE APARTMENT TO LET.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

**REA

ENGLISH SOCIAL PROBLEMS

GRAHAM WALLAS TO LECTURE ON THEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

He Tells of the Schools of London, How They Are Built and Maintained, and at What Cost—Matters of Public Health.

Graham Wallas of London, England, arrived in this city on the steamship New York yesterday morning after a very rough passage. He comes to deliver a series of lectures in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore under the auspices of the University Extension Society, formerly called the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. His subjects will be "English Institutions," and "The Story of English Towns."

Mr. Wallas is a man of distinction in English educational circles, being a member of the London School Board, a University Extension lecturer of the Oxford University, and a contributor to the famous volume of Fabian essays.

In an interview with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Wallas said, in speaking of educational matters in London: "London has had to face the same problem, so perplexing to all large cities, of how to provide sufficient schools for children in the crowded districts. This was done, however, by making full use of the power given by Parliament to the School Board of obtaining sites compulsorily. In that way only have we succeeded in providing ample room, so that now even in the worst crowded districts we are enabled to furnish our schools with playgrounds at least half an acre in area, even when this entails the necessity of pulling down fifteen to twenty small buildings.

Yearly Expenditures.

"The owners of such buildings are made an offer for their property which fully equals the selling value, and if they refuse it an arbiter is appointed to determine the value, which is then paid them, plus 10 per cent. for the disturbance. In this manner we have made room for over 500,000 children since the creation of the School Board by act of Parliament in 1870, though at the enormous cost of $50,000,000.

"The total yearly expenditure for our schools reaches a total of $11,500,000; $4,000,000 are given us by Parliament, and the other $7,500,000 are raised by a levy on the actual letting value of property. It was expected that this levy would not exceed 8 pence on the pound, but it has, unfortunately, reached 1 shilling, hence the terrible opposition we have to encounter every time the levy is made.

"When the Parliament Education act of 1870 was passed creating our board schools, which greatly resemble your grammar schools, it was commonly thought that only the very poorest classes would avail themselves of their establishment, but a great many shopkeepers and clerks are sending their children to these schools, and the proportion of this better class is increasing every year. Many of these schools contain practically all the school children of the district.

"The burning question to-day concerning school matters in London is that of expenditure, which comes up under many different guises. The last School Board election in 1894 was fought ostensibly on the question of the amount of dogmatic religious education to be given in the schools. Next election, in November, 1897, will certainly be fought on the issue of Christian education versus economy. With us no education above the elementary school education is assisted by the State, but of late strenuous efforts have been made to add to board schools sufficient to include a range of study that is beyond the elementary.

State Aid for Higher Schools.

"The County Council of London, acting through a committee of which Mr. Sydney Webb is Chairman, has done a great deal toward subsidizing technical and high schools and classes. A bill to extend a further measure of public control and assistance to higher education was lost last Summer, owing to the attempt to strengthen the position of the Church, which the Government tacked on to the bill. At the next session, however, a new controversial bill will be introduced to provide for a complete system of graded schools from board schools to universities, and it is expected to have no Church appendages. Speaking of church schools, it must be remembered that the parochial schools educate about 225,000 children, and do so from funds granted them by the Government direct. Thus their system is conducted on a far cheaper basis.

"In this country I expect to find that the schools are not hampered by the tradition that they are for the lower classes only, and that consequently education has the advantage of a more generous feeling."

When asked to make a statement regarding public health, Mr. Wallas said: "I notice in London a constantly growing unwillingness in the spirit with which various public bodies attack public health questions. It is becoming recognized that not even such magnificent philanthropic schemes as that of Mr. Peabody nor the actions of individual landowners can do much in dealing with the health of a huge and crowded city.

For Public Health.

"There are signs that both men and women—for women are elected members of nearly all London public bodies—are beginning to see that the best form of sanitary regulation lies in the organization of such schemes as that for the clearance of the great Boundary Street in Bethnal Green and other large sanitary works, which could by no means be handled by individuals or private corporations, not only on account of the enormous expense, but on account of the fact that the compulsory power of the law is required in a great many instances to overcome the inertia or selfishness of landowners and occupiers.

"We are now in London coming nearer every year to the ideal fact that every working and poor family can find not only a good schoolhouse and playground for the children, but also public washhouses for the family washing, baths and other necessities conducive to health."

During his stay in this country, which will extend well into February, Mr. Wallas will endeavor to collect material for the Library of the London School of Economics and Public Science. He will also make a special effort to collect all the recent campaign literature of the last election, and any one desiring to send such matter may direct it to Mr. Wallas, care of Frederick B. Miles, 258 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wallas is an Oxford graduate, and early took up the study of constitutional history and political economy, of which he is now a recognized authority.

White to Meet "Solly" Smith.

"Tommy" White, the Chicago featherweight, has started to train at Coney Island for his twenty-five-round contest with "Solly" Smith, to be decided before the Bohemian Sporting Club on Jan. 12. White will be assisted in training by "Dan" Creedon. White is looking out for his own interests, and says that he will go without a manager hereafter.

New Year's at Knickerbocker A. C.

There will be a match game of water polo in the tank at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club New Year's Eve, at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock there will be an extra smoker in the club theatre, to last until the New Year. On New Year's Day a spread will be served in the grill room from 1 to 6.

MUSEUM SATURDAY LECTURES

Subjects of the Series Which Will Begin This Week.

The Saturday evening lectures for January at the museum, Central Park, at 8 o'clock, as arranged between Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, will be under the heading "Anthropology and Ethnology." These lectures will be illustrated, and free tickets for them can be procured from the Secretary of Columbia. On Jan. 2 Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania will give the first lecture. His subject is to be "The Oldest Signs of Man in America." On Jan. 9 Dr. Otis T. Mason of the United States National Museum, Washington, will speak on "The Native Industrial Arts of the Indians of the United States." On Jan. 16, "Art of the North American Indians" will be the discourse of Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia. On Jan. 23 Dr. Livingston Farrand of Columbia will lecture on "The Organization of the Family Among North American Indians," and on Jan. 30, "Some Peculiar Peoples of Southern France" will be the subject of Dr. William Z. Ripley, Columbia. In February a series of four lectures will be given by Mr. C. E. Pellew of Columbia on the general subject of alcohol and alcoholic beverages. In March botanical studies will be treated in a series of four lectures by Profs. Lucien M. Underwood, Columbia, and Smith Ely Jelliffe, New York College of Pharmacy, the former taking March 6 and 20 and the latter March 13 and 27.

Lectures have also been arranged for Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock. D. Cady Eaton will give those for the month of January on subjects under the heading of "Athens of To-day." They will comprise the following: "Preparatory Review of Greek Sculpture," "The Acropolis Since 1885," "Votive Statues in Acropolis Museum," "Lesson of Funereal Sculpture," and "Evolution of the French Chateau."

Tickets of admission are not required for the morning series of lectures.

SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Programme of the Sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The American Society of Church History will hold its ninth annual meeting in Room 28, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The following papers are expected: First session.—Tuesday, 3:30 P. M.—1—"The Teachings of Antonio Rosmini and the Censures Passed Upon Them by Ecclesiastical Authority"; by the Rev. Prof. Henry Clay Sheldon, D. D., Boston, Mass. 2—"The Revolution in the Church Constitution in the Ninth Century"; by Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., (Johns Hopkins,) Baltimore, Md. 3—"The Development of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Roman See Till the End of the Pontificate of Nicholas I., (867)"; by Joseph Cullen Ayer, Jr., Ph. D., (Leipsic,) Nantucket, Mass. Second Session.—Tuesday—8 P. M.—1—"The Attitude of the Society of Friends Toward Slavery in the Eighteenth Century"; by Prof. Allen Clapp Thomas, Haverford College, Penn. 2—"Some Aspects of Early Methodism"; by the Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, Binghamton, N. Y. 3—"The Ecclesiastical Situation in New England Prior to the Revolution"; by the Rev. Joseph Henry Allen, D. D., Cambridge, Mass. Third Session.—Wednesday—10 A. M.—1—"Erasmus, the Prince of the Humanists"; by the Rev. George Norcross, D. D., Carlisle, Penn. 2—"The Amsterdam Correspondence"; by the Rev. Edward Tanjore Corwin, D. D., Greendale, N. Y. 3—"The Relation of the Church of England to the Reformed Churches During the Tudor and Stuart Periods"; by the Rev. Principal Sheraton, D. D., LL. D., Toronto, Canada. Fourth Session.—Wednesday—3:30 P. M.—1—"The Attitude of the Church Toward the Study of the Classics in the Early Middle Ages"; by Prof. Dana Carleton Munro, Philadelphia, Penn. 2—"The Colony of the Labadists in Maryland"; by the Rev. Bartlett Burleigh James, Washington, D. C.

WORK OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Good Reports from the Benevolent and Athletic Branches.

The Year Book of St. Bartholomew's Church for 1896 is a volume of about 340 pages and contains a review of the work done in that parish. Besides the usual parochial statistics, there are reports from the assistant ministers, each of whom is in charge of a distinct field of labor; reports from the Rescue Mission, the Chinese guild; reports from various benevolent societies connected with the church; reports from the loan and employment bureaus; reports from the medical clinic, the surgical clinic, the baseball team, the athletic team, the bicycle section, and a score of other special branches.

The mercantile department of the Employment Bureau found positions for 244 persons during the year. The Loan Association is shown to have operated very successfully. From Oct. 12, 1895, to Oct. 14, 1896, there were 693 loans with a total of $38,968, (averaging $56 per loan.) There were 851 loans paid in full and canceled during the year. The report says: "There are a large number of young business and professional men in good positions who have young families, and being temporarily embarrassed have come to this association for assistance. This class of patrons is growing."

The summary of receipts and expenses of St. Bartholomew's Church for the year shows that $47,202 was received for pew rents, and $119,693 in offerings and donations. The total receipts were $167,133, and of that amount $118,330 was disbursed in the parish and $40,974 outside the parish.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The passenger coaches of the Pittsburg and Western Railway are to painted blue with the standard color of the coaches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is now running five trains daily to the East out of New Orleans, giving a service of which that city is proud.

—E. S. Hitchins, Superintendent, Assistant Treasurer, and Purchasing Agent of the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad, has resigned, to become General Superintendent of the Chicago and Great Western Railway.

—Marshall Newell, a Harvard graduate and son of the late John Newell, who was President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, has been appointed a Division Superintendent of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

—The General Electric Company of Boston is likely to acquire the property of the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company, which is to be sold next month as a result of a suit of foreclosure brought by the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

—George F. Evans, who succeeded Payson Tucker as General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, has appointed as his private secretary Morris McDonald, who has been in the service of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated and other railroads.

—On the 200 miles of track between La Junta, Col., and Dodge City, Kan., the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway is to make a trial for the world's record of fast railroad running, which is held by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, with 72 miles an hour for 400 miles.

—At St. Louis to-morrow, at the meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Association, the demand of St. Louis merchants that rates from the Atlantic seaboard through Chicago be reduced to meet those of the Atlantic seaboard through to New Orleans, is to be considered, with reductions made by the Central Freight Commission to Memphis and New Orleans.

—The Tennessee Legislature is to be asked to authorize an appropriation to build a railroad from the coal mines of the State, at Brushy Mountain or Petros, to connect at Glen Mary with the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The plan aims at saving Tennessee an important sum of money annually in hauling, which is now a gain to the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad.

—Items from the annual report of the Texas Railroad Commission are: Freight business, in the year ending June 30, 1896, 15,591,262 tons, a decrease from 1894-5 of 6.93 per cent.; passengers carried, 6,537,250, decrease 4.76 per cent.; freight earnings, $29,543,813, decrease 13.39 per cent.; gross revenue, $39,387,869, decrease 10.33 per cent.; cost of operation, $28,864,994, decrease 2.88 per cent., and net earnings, $10,522,875, decrease 30.91 per cent.

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

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42D ST., 25 WEST.—Square heated room; Christian lady or gentleman fully appreciated; $4. Monday.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS,
For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
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LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.
HOTEL BON AIR, Augusta, Ga.
UFTON COURT, Camden, S. C.
LELAND'S HOTEL HANOVER, Philadelphia.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL, Thomasville, Ga.
HYGEIA HOTEL, Old Point Comfort, Va.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, Bahamas.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla.
THE SEMINOLE, Winter Park, Fla.
THE OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla.
HOTEL BELLEVIEW, Belleair, Fla.
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ELDERLY COUPLE HAVING OWN HOME on Indian River, Florida, have accommodations for a party of 4 or 6; climate fine; best Northern cooking; private dining room if desired; full particulars sent on application; references exchanged. M. T. THOMPSON, Merritt, Fla.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At 4 o'clock special Christmas praise service, Bach's Christmas Oratorio.

REMEMBER, THIS IS "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember, it is your Church Offering, and so help the Sick Poor.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., west of 8th Av.—Christmas services. Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., "What Think Ye of Christ." 7:45 P. M., lectures on memories of great cathedral cities; subject, "Florence, the City of Dante the Poet and Savonarola, the Martyr." Christmas music by quartet, chorus, violin, and organ. All cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st, Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHRISTIAN CONVOCATION MEETINGS TO-day (Dec. 27th) in the American Theatre, 42d St. and 8th Av., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 and 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., Mr. Studd of China, and others. Services all next week in the Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Av.

REMEMBER, THIS IS "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember, it is your Church Offering, and so help the Sick Poor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the hall, 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—11 A. M., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach on "Farewell to the Old Year." 8 P. M., Rev. G. W. Mead preaches on "Good Resolutions."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 27, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. W. Sanford Evans at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Moral and Spiritual Education of Children." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Ethics of Friendship." Seats free to all.

THE ZODIAC.—Lecture by Harold W. Percival, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., at 144 Madison Av.

REMEMBER, THIS IS "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember, it is your Church Offering, and so help the Sick Poor.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., reopens after the holidays (day and evening) Monday, Jan. 4. Applicants may see the Principals at the office on any day. The largest, oldest, and most successful business school. Popular evening session, $6 a month. Call or write for illustrated Prospectus and letter scales.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE PUBLIC HEARING.—There will be public hearing by New York Harbor Line Board in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, 11:30 A. M. December 28, 1896, to consider question of change in existing harbor lines in old channel Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek in vicinity Kingsbridge, New York. All persons interested are invited to be present and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, Col., Corps of Engineers, President of board.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Curacao"); at $8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at $8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer for New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 6 PM for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia."

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. $28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. $3 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Auranía with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. $9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1896.

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Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
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Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM | Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM | Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE..Deloncle, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $42.75.
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WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 9, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
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COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Dec. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 2
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
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COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignments.

SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1897. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January.....FITZGERALD, S.	June.....ARNOLD, S.
February.....ARNOLD, S.	September.....FITZGERALD, S.
March.....FITZGERALD, S.	October.....ARNOLD, S.
April.....ARNOLD, S.	November.....FITZGERALD, S.
May.....FITZGERALD, S.	December.....ARNOLD, S.

CHAMBERS.

January.....ARNOLD, S.	July.....ARNOLD, S.
February.....FITZGERALD, S.	August.....FITZGERALD, S.
March.....ARNOLD, S.	September.....ARNOLD, S.
April.....FITZGERALD, S.	October.....FITZGERALD, S.
May.....ARNOLD, S.	November.....ARNOLD, S.
June.....FITZGERALD, S.	December.....FITZGERALD, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

NEW YORK WOMEN'S CLUBS

THEY JOIN TO HONOR THE PILGRIM MOTHERS.

A Few Women Represent Many Clubs —Some of the Women at the Dinner—Clubs from Which They Came.

It would be interesting to know how many club women there are in New York, how many clubs there are, and how many members there are in each club. If the number of the members of the different clubs were added together the sum total would be large. If the individual members were counted, no name being repeated, the number would be, in comparison, surprisingly small. This is speaking of the many clubs which come in one way or another before the public so that their names and the names of their members are generally familiar. There are probably many small clubs of women in New York which meet for different purposes, of which nothing is ever heard by the few people outside their immediate limits. These do not come under this classification.

Among the better-known clubs it is always surprising to an outsider who chances to be introduced at several of them to find in each a large number of the same people. If one was dropped suddenly into the midst of a gathering of the members of Sorosis, the Society of New England Women, or one of the Revolutionary societies, it would be difficult from the people to tell which was which, and the societies might be varied indefinitely and still the same faces would be found.

The truth of this statement can be verified at meetings of the State Federations of Women's Clubs. There women who wear only a single badge at the meetings of the club to which they belong, appear in the glory of all the badges they possess, and the array of many of them would put a distinguished Field Marshal and all his decorations in the shade.

The Pilgrim Mothers' dinner, which was served under the auspices of the New York City Woman's Suffrage League last Tuesday, showed a remarkable gathering of club women, and, to people who knew, many women who themselves represented a marvelous number of organizations.

Among the women's organizations represented were the American National Woman's Suffrage Association, Sorosis, Society for Political Study, Mayflower Society, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, New England Society, Ladies' Health Protective Association, Working Woman's Society, Woman's Republican Club, Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, Society for the Promotion of Social Purity, Daughters of the Cincinnati, the College Settlement, Chiropean Club, Brooklyn Authors' Guild, Phalo Club, Christian Endeavor Society, Daughters of the King, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Daughters of the Grand Republic, Epworth League, the Political Equality Clubs of New York, the Kings County Political Equality Club, and the Political Equality clubs of Westchester County and Mount Vernon. There are sixteen political equality clubs in New York, and with those outside the total becomes large. A number of the women present were so closely connected with certain organizations to which they belong that to mention their names is equivalent to mentioning the name of their special club. The different characteristics of the speakers were shown in their remarks.

Some of the Women Present.

The Rev. Phebe Hannaford, President of the Society for Political Study, and one of the first members of Sorosis, was one of the guests Tuesday. Dr. Harriette Keatinge, also a Sorosis member, was another. There was Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman-Catt, who is always associated with woman suffrage. During the campaign in Colorado she was one of the chief speechmakers in favor of the ballot for women. She is a woman who is always called upon to speak, now that she is in this part of the country, when the question of suffrage needs an advocate. She is a bright speaker, and the only complaint that is made of her is that at her home in Bensonhurst she is inaccessible for a call at short notice. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, was there. Mrs. John Jasper, wife of the Superintendent of Schools, was another guest, and Mrs. Frank Leslie was also present.

Mrs. Leslie wore one of the most striking gowns in the room. It was a Paris creation, as most of her gowns are, a purple skirt with a waist in which there was much green. Mrs. Leslie, though she may belong to other organizations, is at least a member of the Professional Woman's League. Once in the year she may be seen at the large meeting of the league in February, when it gives its annual reception, sitting with officers and charter members of the organization.

Mrs. Blake's View of Men.

Of the speakers of the day, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the Woman Suffrage League, heads the list. Mrs. Blake presided at the dinner. She is a fine looking woman, always well dressed, and an excellent presiding officer. Mrs. Blake's addresses are always bright, and if they do not have the charm of entire novelty it is because she never fails to speak upon the subject for which she has worked so long—woman suffrage. Mrs. Blake paid a compliment to the men at the close of her remarks on Tuesday. The woman suffragists are doing their best to dowse in the impression that, in working to gain additional privileges for themselves, they are putting themselves in a position antagonistic to the opposite sex. "We must not forget," she said, referring to the advance that has been made in the cause in which she is interested, "that all that we have we owe to men."

Then she told a story to illustrate her idea of the attitude of men to women in public as well as private affairs. "A man was walking on the railroad track. As he proceeded, a train came toward him. He stepped to the track on the other side. As he did so another train came rushing upon him from behind. The shock of surprise and fear seems to have benumbed him and he did not move. 'Help! help!' shrieked a young girl from the window of a near-by house, in an agonized tone. The man turned instantly in the direction of the voice, and was saved. The girl saved the man's life, and she did it by appealing to the primary instinct in a man's heart—the instinct of help and protection, to which a woman never appeals in vain." That may be only a story, but it illustrates the feeling women working for political equality wish the public to understand they have for the present rulers of the political world.

Mrs. Stetson and Her Poem.

One of the youngest women sitting at the presiding officer's table at the dinner was Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Mrs. Stetson comes from a distinguished family, and she shows its characteristics. She is the great-granddaughter of Lyman Beecher. Her grandmother was Mary Beecher, one of the three children of Lyman Beecher by his first wife, the other two being Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mary Beecher married a minister by the name of Perkins, and showed herself to be a worthy sister of her more celebrated brother and sister, though in a more quiet way. Mrs. Stetson is the daughter of Frederick Beecher Perkins, who was a writer and librarian in a large San Francisco library.

Mrs. Stetson has a bright, strong face, from which the hair is drawn plainly back to a coil at the nape of her neck, and her gowns have the common-sense look that might be expected in a woman who comes from a family of reformers. She was down on the programme of the day for an original poem, and she gave the assembled guests a dissertation upon "Feminine Vanity," in rhyme. It might more appropriately have been called masculine vanity. Mrs. Stetson has published a volume of verses, of which this is a good illustration. There is a little sarcastic snap to them which Mrs. Stetson emphasizes when she delivers them herself. This is the poem:

Feminine vanity! O ye gods! Hear to this man!
As if silk and velvet, and feathers and fur,
And jewels and gold, had been just for her
Since the world began!

Where is his memory? Let him look back—
all of the way!
Let him study the history of his race
From the first he-savage that painted his face
To the dude of to-day!

Vanity! Oh! Are the twists and curls,
The intricate patterns in red, black, and blue,
The wearisome tortures of rich tattoo,
Just made for girls?

Is it only the squaw who files the teeth,
And dangles the lip, and bores the ear,
And wears bracelet and necklet and anklet as queer
As the bones beneath?

Look at the soldier, the noble, the King!
Egypt or Greece or Rome discloses
The purples and perfumes and gems and roses
On a masculine thing!

Look at the men of our own dark ages!
Heroes, too, in their cloth of gold,
With jewels as thick as the cloth could hold,
On the knights and pages!

We wear false hair? Our man looks big!
But it's not so long, let me beg to state,
Since every gentleman shaved his pate
And wore a wig.

French heels? Sharp toes? See our feet defaced?
But there was a day when the soldier free
Tied the toe of his shoe to the manly knee—
Yes, and even his waist.

We pad and stuff? Our man looks bolder.
Don't speak of a time when a bran-filled bunch
Made an English gentleman look like Punch—
But feel of his shoulder!

Feminine vanity! O ye gods! Hark to these men!
Vanity's wide as the world is wide!
Look at the peacock in his pride—
Is it a hen?

Other Speakers.

It was very well received, and Mrs. Stetson was obliged to give another.

The speaker after Mrs. Blake at the dinner was Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman of Brooklyn. Mrs. Chapman is the newly-elected President of the State Woman Suffrage Association. She is a Brooklyn woman, a member of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association and Brooklyn Woman's Club, and is noted for all the best qualities of private as well as public life. She has the placidity of expression which seems to belong particularly to the women members of the Society of Friends. She is Superintendent of the First Day School, at the Friends' Meeting House on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and a good mother and housekeeper. Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who spoke upon "Patriotism," has been called the feminine Chauncey M. Depew of New York.

In the last two or three years Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, who spoke upon the "Emancipated Woman," has been much before the public in regard to the Mercantile Establishment bill and other practical works in which she has been interested. She was present at the meeting of the Sweat Shop Investigating Committee in the City Hall last year. She went to Albany and spoke in favor of the Mercantile bill, which was passed. It has been the means of benefiting shop girls in the way of better hours and better conditions generally. Mrs. Lauterbach believes in woman suffrage—she said so on Tuesday—but with educational restrictions. She does not believe that because women have the privilege of the ballot they need hold office.

Miss Harriette A. Keyser, who was chosen to give the real woman suffrage toast of the day, "A Symphony in Yellow," was another one of the women who went to Albany in the interest of the Mercantile Establishment bill. She is the organizer of the Suffrage Association and a whole-souled woman whom every one likes.

Two Women and Two Stories.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro spoke upon "Woman in Music." It is a subject upon which she is well posted and her paper was interesting. Mrs. Sutro was another one of the younger women, and she is said to belong to so many clubs that she is not able to count them. She is one of the many members of the Sorosis. There is a little story about Mrs. Sutro and the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner which, perhaps, may be told—entre nous. It is interesting as concerning a young and very pretty woman, and may do away with unfavorable impressions some people have about clubs and their "unsexing" women. Mrs. Sutro was discovered at a big millinery establishment one morning some time before the dinner. She was not gazing with disdain at the goods displayed—not at all. She was inspecting them anxiously to find something particularly pretty and becoming for her own wear. "I've been asked to speak at the Pilgrim Mothers' Dinner," she said to an acquaintance she chanced to meet, "and I want a pretty hat. It would not make so much difference if it was an ordinary dinner, but women notice such things." That was for a pre-eminently clubwomen's dinner, and notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Sutro always has pretty hats and would look pretty in anything anyway,

Speaking of women belonging to many clubs, there was another woman at the principal table, though she was not a speaker, who is a clubwoman many times over. This was Mrs. Esther Herrman. It is said that Mrs. Herrman can number the organizations to which she belongs. The number had reached sixty a few years ago. It may be increased now. These are not all clubs under the general significance of that term, but include many organizations, scientific, philanthropic, &c. Mrs. Herrman is more enthusiastic than most clubwomen, and she is not only a member, but an attendant at the meetings of most of the organizations to which she belongs. There is a story illustrating her interest in all club gatherings which was told of Mrs. Herrman concerning the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner. A young relative of hers is to be married this month. The date of the wedding was set; the bride was anxious until she heard that the date of the dinner had also been fixed, and that they did not fall upon the same day. "If the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner had been set for the day on which my wedding was to take place," she said, "I know my grandmother would have insisted upon my putting off the wedding."

An Out-of-Town Speaker.

The last of the speakers on the programme was Mrs. Sarah Sumner Teall. Mrs. Teall came down from Syracuse to speak. She is something of a dilettante in that line, and is frequently heard at dinners and meetings of various kinds. She is an ardent woman suffragist, one of the early workers in that cause, and is President of the Syracuse Woman's Club. She is a matronly looking woman, who wore, at the dinner, a black silk gown with point lace. She is the mother of Oliver Sumner Teall of New York. Mrs. Teall spoke of the "Early Heroines." Hers was a historical paper, and was the only one which dealt primarily with the women of the early days, who, in the lapse of years, are looked upon as sisters to the Pilgrim Mothers. The papers did not treat very generally of the Pilgrim Mothers. How could they? This was the fifth dinner to their memory, and all that is known of them has been said over and again for four times already.

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To-morrow, Monday

Opening of Printed India Silks and Surah Twills in new and exclusive designs

Also Plain and Silk Stripe Challies and Silk Warp Barege Imprime

West 23d St.

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For Spring, 1897

will place on sale

To-morrow

First Importations of Cotton Dress Fabrics

consisting of Printed Organdies, Plumetis, Mousseline de l'Inde, French Percales, Lace Effects in Scotch Ginghams, Printed Nainsooks, Lappets and Irish Dimities.

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will show to-morrow

First Shipments of Embroideries

among which will be found Exclusive Styles Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Sets, with All-Overs to match.

Also ecru and white Embroidered Mulls for waists.

West 23d St.

EVENING CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Opened in Business Woman's Association Clubrooms, Harlem.

The Business Woman's Republican Association of Harlem, since its occupancy of its new headquarters and permanent home, Room 34, Hamilton Bank Building, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, has enlarged the sphere of its work. One of the new features will be the organization of evening classes for those who wish to join them.

Monday evening of each week is reserved for club meetings. The other evenings will be devoted to the classes, which will be held in the following order: Tuesdays, class in social economics, instructed by Mrs. Cornelia Robinson; Wednesdays, elocution, voice culture, and literature; Thursdays, stenography, dress cutting and fitting; Fridays, history and English taught to foreigners; Saturday, stenography speed class and business correspondence. A class is also to be formed for china painting.

The first class in economics will be opened Tuesday evening, Jan. 5. The other classes will come in their order on the days following. Application for membership can be made at the club or to Mrs. Kathrene Lane, the President, Grand Union Hotel.

The Business Woman's Republican Association is one of the most interesting organizations in this city. Its members are young business women, and their club meetings are serious affairs. They make a study of the country and the history it is making, and are well informed on the current topics, politics of the day, and social economics.

Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, a student of Prof. Gunton, was the prime mover in the club in its early days, and through her influence the girls have become interested in the great questions of the day, which they discuss at their meetings with much enthusiasm.

The association is increasing in membership since it has taken a permanent home, and bids fair to be one of the most valuable organizations of women in the city.

GENTLEMEN PAPER DOLLS.

The Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street, has had some unique articles in its holiday stock of goods this year. Among these have been paper-doll gentlemen, with as thoroughly equipped wardrobes as ever made glad the heart of a gay little lady doll. The little paper men have even golf and bathing suits in their extensive wardrobes.

The Exchange has, besides the usual wide range of fancy articles and the holiday delicacies for the table, the prosaic, but much-appreciated New England dish, pork and beans.

The President of the Exchange is Mrs. J. Hood Wright; Vice Presidents, Mrs. David B. Ivison, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, and Mrs. Jacob Hays; Secretary, Mrs. J. Hull Browning; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax; Treasurer, Mrs. Herman O. Armour; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Anson R. Flower. Mrs. Grover Cleveland is an honorary member.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant cure many of the worst Colds.—Adv.

WATERS PIANOS

are strictly high-grade and excel in fine tone and solidity of construction. Warranted six years.

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$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only $10 down and

$7 Monthly.

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St., New York.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JAN. 1ST.

HER BROTHER'S SISTER

THAT IS MISS MABEL BEARDSLEY'S REPUTATION.

A Pretty English Girl the Sister of Aubrey Beardsley—Just Beginning a Stage Career—Now In This Country.

A pretty young English girl who left New York last week was Miss Mabel Beardsley, a sister of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist of the famous Yellow Book. She is a young actress in the company of Arthur Bourchier, and an interesting young woman, with a complexion of peaches and cream, a delightful English voice and manner of emphasizing her words, and a reputation, she finds, for being her brother's sister.

It may be stated at once that Miss Beardsley is not an Aubrey Beardsley poster girl, though she is devoted to black as to gowns and big picture hats. "I am not that type, you know," she said, speaking of her brother's designs, "and then things on paper do not come out so well to made up. I find that dressmakers can make a better effect working their own way; though my brother did design a cape for me that was very much admired."

It is interesting to know the course of a young English girl's life, and Miss Beardsley's does not show less energetic effort on her own part than is to be found in American girls. There are not many of the latter who would accomplish what she has accomplished.

"I always thought I would like to go on the stage, though my family did not like the idea," said Miss Beardsley. "I think my mother did not have much confidence in my ability. None of my family have been on the professional stage, though my brother is a very clever amateur performer. I had some experience in public when I was very little, between eight and twelve. My brother and I used to go out to 'Penny Readings' and 'At Homes.' We played duets, and I recited. Then I grew too old for that, and gave it up, but I think, perhaps, it gave me a little confidence in myself.

"When I grew older I went in for teaching. I educated myself principally, and then went to the high school, and went in for the higher local Cambridge examinations in literature, Anglo-Saxon, history, and other subjects. I was one of the first five of those who wanted to take up teaching, and won a prize in money enough to pay for all the expenses of my education.

"I will never forget my pride when they asked for my picture for the paper. Then Miss Gladstone, the daughter of our Premier, offered me a scholarship at Newnham. Don't say that though—it sounds so dreadfully—talking about one's self. I could not take it, for I was going in for teaching. Then I taught in the high school, but I did not like it. I even lectured in Whitechapel at Mrs. Olive Lawson's Girls' Guild, a mission there.

"The girls were perfectly charming—as fine and sweet as you could wish to have them. I was very fond of them. They were so open-minded. They had received no impressions and they were wonderfully receptive. I lectured to them principally upon art. I took them to the National Gallery with Mrs. Lawson once on a little pleasure trip and it was very pleasant.

"We knew the Beerbohms very well—Mrs. Beerbohm, Mr. Tree's mother, and Max Beerbohm. He was a very great friend of my brother. My brother took me to see Mr. Tree, and I told him I wanted to go on the stage, and asked him if he thought I was very foolish. He said no, and that he had a part that I could have then if I liked. It was only a walking part in 'Once Upon a Time.' The play was not a success and only lasted three weeks, and I thought I had made a dreadful mistake to give up teaching when that was sure.

"Then Harry Morell, the son of Sir Morell Mackenzie, who was the physician to the German Emperor, offered me parts in his company. He had been secretary to Mr. Tree and I had met him in that way. I had little parts with him in 'A Woman of No Importance' and 'John A'Dreams,' and then I went back to Mr. Tree in walking parts and as understudy. I did not like it very well then, though I always had hopes. I had one good notice in a magazine called 'The Lady' for my gown and my brother.

"The woman who wrote it was so delighted to find that I was my brother's sister. She was going to give me the notice anyway, but when she found that, she was much more pleased. I played the first time in London at a moment's notice. I joined Mr. Bourchier last Christmas and understudied Miss Irene Vanbrugh in 'The Chili Widow,' and still do it. I really made my début last February through the kindness of Mr. Bourchier. It really was very kind of him. He let me play at a matinée in a play called 'Dearest Mamma,' in which Mr. Blakely played the principal part. I got some very nice notices. I played Mrs. Maydew in 'The Queen's Proctor' in June and a part in 'Donna Diana.' I played Kitty Clive for a week as an understudy.

"I feel now that I am beginning to learn a little bit about the stage. I think I have been very lucky to get on as I have, when there are always so many who want to get on. I like it very much. People are very nice to me and I certainly would not have the opportunity to go around and see different places as I have if I had kept on teaching. Teachers have a very good standing in England, but the pay is not good, even if you get to be head mistress. And then the responsibility is tremendous, and it is frightfully hard work. Even as assistant the work I found was very hard."

Then Miss Beardsley talked a little of her brother.

"You know we are very nearly the same age," she said. "There is not a year's difference between us, and we are very proud and fond of each other. I don't know as there is anything about me for him to be proud of, out he is very fond of me and I am very proud of him. There are only the two of us. He is very jealous that I have this opportunity to come to America, for he was expecting to come. He is very ill in the south of England now, and my mother is there taking care of him. He is busy now making up an album of his drawings. That is the only amusement he has. He was very, very ill before I left, and I took care of him. He had very bad hemorrhages of the lungs.

"He has always drawn, ever since he was a little boy. He used to make a good deal of money making dinner and guest cards in figures, something like the Kate Greenaway designs. Burne-Jones told my brother that he should give up everything for his drawing. It was when we were quite small. We had heard that every Sunday Burne-Jones's house was thrown open for the public to see his pictures. So my brother and I went one afternoon. But the maid told us that the pictures could not be seen and the house had not been opened for a year. Then we were going away, so much disappointed, and it was very warm, when we heard footsteps coming after us. It was Burne-Jones himself, and he said that he never let a lady go away from his house without having tea. And, instead of going away, as we expected, we walked back with Burne-Jones between us.

"He took us into the house, where were Mrs. Burne-Jones and poor Mrs. Oscar Wilde, and others, and through into his Summer studio. My brother had been out to luncheon that day to show some of his sketches, and he had his portfolio under his arm.

"'Ah, you sketch?' said Mr. Burne-Jones, when he saw the portfolio, and he asked to look at the sketches. Then my brother took the portfolio out from under his arm, oh, so very modestly, and Mr. Burne-Jones looked at them and said that he should give up everything else for his drawing. But he didn't do that. He kept on—he was in an insurance office—and worked at his drawing evenings. It was at a luncheon that the Yellow Book was first talked of, and in a month from that time it was out. I gave it the last name of 'The Savoy.' The book ceases with this year. Of course I am a tremendous admirer of my brother's work, and very proud of it."

Miss Beardsley is a very pretty girl, a little over twenty. She has a beautifully fair complexion, delicately tinted, red brown hair, with eyes to match—if her big hat did not belie them. She thinks New York people are able to get around their city very quickly, and she likes the city's rapid transit accommodations. She also likes the churches—St. Patrick's and the Church of St. Francis Xavier, the two she has attended. She is a Roman Catholic. She is not an outdoor English girl, does not "bike," or care for out-of-door sports. She is devotedly fond of music.

L'EAU DE LA VIE.

From Ye Gentlewoman's Housewifery.

Grown Old and grown Stupid, you think me just Fit
To transcribe from my Grandmother's book a Receipt;
And Comfort it is for a Wight in Distress,
To be still of some Use: he could Scarce be of Less.
Were greater his talents, fair Anne might command
His head if more Worth than his Heart or his Hand.
Your Mandates obeying, he sends with much glee,
The Genuine Receipt to make l'Eau de la Vie.
Take seven large Oranges, and Pare them as thin
As a Wafer, or What is much Thinner, your Skin,
Six ounces of Sugar, next take, and bear Mind,
That the Sugar be of the Best Double-refined;
Clear the Sugar in near half a Pint of spring-water,
In the Neat silver Saucepan you Bought for your Daughter;
Then the Fourth of a Pint, you must Fully allow,
Of new Milk, make as Warm as it Comes from the Cow.
Put the Rinds of the Lemons, the Milk and the Syrup,
In a Jar, with the Rum, and Give them a stir up.
A full quart of old Rum, (French Brandy is better,
But we ne'er in Receipts, should Stick close to the Letter;)
And then to your Taste you may Add some Perfume,
Goa-stone, or Whatever you like in its Room.
Let it stand thus ten Days, but Remember to shake it,
And the Closer you Stop it, the richer you Make it.
Then filter through Paper, 't will sparkle and Rise,
Be as Soft as your Lips and as Bright as your Eyes.
Last, bottle it up, and Believe me, the Vicar
Of E— himself never Drank better Liquor.
In a word, it Excels, by a million of Odds,
The nectar your Sister presents to the Gods.

Work for Young Women Artists.

People searching for small gifts this year have complained that they looked in vain for pretty calendars with suitable bicycle or golf designs. The only thing of the kind to be found was a bicycle girl in bloomers, and there appeared to be a general objection to a young woman in that attire—at least for a Christmas gift. No golf calendars were to be found at all. The shoppers groaned as they gave up the search and asked why some one had not been bright enough to remember their favorite sports.

Diamonds for Miss Bonaparte.

Miss Louise Bonaparte, the bride to be of Count Adam de Moltke Huitfeldt, is receiving many beautiful wedding gifts. Among them is an exquisite diamond crescent, a gift from the ex-Empress Eugénie, Miss Bonaparte's godmother.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Importers and Makers of

FINE FURS

at Greatly Reduced Prices for Balance of Season.

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BAKING AS A FINE ART

AN EXPERT TELLS HOW HIS BUSINESS IS MANAGED.

Comparative Merits of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour and How the Difference May Be Ascertained.

"How do you folks take a barrel of cheap flour and turn it into loaves of fine white bread?" I asked the Boss Baker.

"We don't," he replied. "Cheap flour makes cheap bread. We have no way of making good bread out of poor flour. I know some people think we have, but they are mistaken. To make the best bread the best flour in the market is none too good for us."

"Then," I asked, for he seemed to take this sort of thing good-naturedly, "do you mean to say that you use the same flour for your professional bread, if I may give it such a name, as a careful housekeeper uses for her home-made loaves?"

"Not always precisely the same," he replied, "but our flour costs as much as hers, sometimes more. We generally use the best Minnesota or other Western flours, the most expensive in the market, because they suit our purposes best, being either all Spring wheat or what we call 'straight,' a mixture of Winter and Spring. For home baking pure Winter wheat is the whitest and best."

"Now," said I, as he was warming up to the subject, the leaven of information beginning to work in him, "no housekeeper can look at a bag of flour and tell whether it is made of Winter wheat or Spring wheat. Can you?"

"Why not?" said he. "I can show you in half a minute how you can tell for yourself. Look at this." He thrust his hand into an open barrel of flour and brought out a handful.

"Now I squeeze this, and the minute I open my hand the cast of my fingers crumbles. There is no tenacity to it. It is almost as loose and crumbly as corn meal. That shows it is Spring wheat.

"Here is Winter wheat." He took a handful from another barrel. "You see when I squeeze it into any form with my hand it retains the form. I could go all over the house with it, or around the block, and it would not crumble. That shows that it is Winter wheat. Anybody can tell by that, and the housekeeper always makes better bread by using Winter wheat."

By this time chairs were produced and cigars were lighted, to the detriment, I am afraid, of the trays of rolls and cakes on the counter. Having the Boss Baker safely cornered, I opened a whole battery of questions upon him. "Batter-y," in speaking of a baker, sounds like a pun, but it is only an accident.

Profits in Baking.

"I understand," I told him, "that baking bread in the large cities is not only a fine art, but a very profitable business. I want to know all about it."

At the word "profitable" he shrugged his shoulders and shook his head sadly, and would have begun with the woes of the bakers, but that was not the place to begin at all.

"Let us begin with a barrel of flour," I suggested. "How many loaves of bread can you make out of a barrel of flour?"

"That was the first question I was asked when I set up in business, over twenty years ago," he answered, "only we don't reckon by loaves, but by pounds, of bread. A loaf may be the size of a roll, or of a bushel basket, but a pound is a pound. When I went to the dealer from whom I have been buying my flour ever since, the first thing he asked me was:

"'How many pounds of bread do you reckon you will get out of a barrel of flour?'

"'Two hundred and eighty,' said I.

"'That's right,' said he; 'that's just what you will get. Some bakers reckon on 300, but they come out behind.'

"Then," I suggested, "you increase the weight of your flour by just about 50 per cent., as a barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. What do you add to it?

"Water," he replied, "and leaven and shortening. It is the water, of course, that increases the weight. The leaven increases the bulk. If you want a big loaf for 1 cent less than the price of a small one, I can give it to you by swelling the loaf out with yeast. That is done sometimes, but it hurts the bread, and does not increase the weight.

Modern Leavening.

"The shortening," he continued, "is about three pounds of the best leaf lard to a barrel of flour. The leaven is compressed yeast. Nothing goes into a loaf of bread but these four things—flour, water, lard, and leaven. When I was an apprentice we used the old-fashioned leaven, taking a big handful of dough from each batch and burying it in the flour barrel. When it was wanted we took it out, mixed it up with warm water, and let it stand over night. In the morning we had yeast, and that was real baker's yeast. Or, sometimes we put hops in water and boiled them and added malt to it, and that made another kind of yeast. But now we use nothing but compressed yeast, because it is just as good and much handier. People still send to the bakers sometimes for 'baker's yeast,' but they could get the same thing at the grocery in a penny yeast cake. In very isolated country places they still use the old-fashioned leaven."

"And then?"

"Then we set the sponge and bake the bread, and it's done. In such a shop as this, where we bake about thirty barrels a week, the sponge is made very much as it is done in a private house, all by hand. In the very large bakeries, where some of them bake 100 barrels of flour a day, the kneading is done with a machine, which makes it cheaper. But when it comes to the baking, we are all alike. It is the old brick oven, just as it always was."

"Then," I asked, "you will bake bread to-morrow morning for New Yorkers and other people precisely as it was baked in Egypt twenty or thirty centuries ago?"

"I don't know about that," he said, "but there is no oven for a bread baker but the old-fashioned arched brick oven. The largest of these are about 10x11 or 10x12 feet, and some big bakeries have rows of them. What do I call a big bakery? One that bakes 100 barrels a day I call very big. Thirty barrels a week, like this, is moderate. From six to ten barrels a week is small."

Cost of Labor.

Now for the hands; and at the mention of labor the Boss Baker fairly groaned.

"To bake ten barrels of flour a week," he said, "requires two men at the least. There should be three. They are a foreman, second hand, and third hand. They all have to be boarded on the premises, and besides board the foreman gets $12 a week, the second hand $7, and the third hand $6. In Winter prices are a little lower, because so many men want work. In Summer they go away to the watering places, like the cooks, waiters, and others. These are mostly union men, though there are a great many non-union shops. They have their own ways, whether union men or not, and the boss must put up with them or shut up shop. It's no good to send them off, for the next ones are just the same. With the small profits and trouble with help I have often wanted to sell out—but a man must do something."

"Hours? In general they work about twelve hours a day, beginning at 6 in the evening and ending at 6 in the morning. We can have no exact hours in this business, and there is no piece work. The sponge must be set, and then it must rise. The weather makes a great difference with that. Sometimes it comes too fast, sometimes too slow, and sometimes turns sour. While it rises the men are mostly idle. Then the great question always is, How much to bake? Sometimes, when I make the usual quantity, I find I am 50 loaves short. Then next day I bake 50 extra, and have 100 loaves left on my hands. No baker can account for the changes in demand from one day to another. Did the hard times make any difference with us? Well, I rather think so. For Thanksgiving, or Christmas, or when anything brings a great many strangers to the city, we have to make an extra supply. We must watch what is going on, something like a newspaper.

"The stale bread?" he continued. "We sell it for half price, or any price we can get, or give it away. You see, every bakery must have its delivery wagons, to deliver to private customers and to groceries and other stores. Five-cent loaves we sell to the grocers for 4 cents, sometimes 3½, and what they don't sell is returnable, so we never can tell how many loaves are coming back."

Trade Drawbacks.

When asked about the drawbacks in the business the boss baker declared that it consisted principally of drawbacks. "Things are not what they used to be," of course. Forty years ago his father kept a bakery in the Bowery, near Houston Street, and baked thirty barrels of flour a week. The same bakery is still in operation, and bakes six barrels a week. Why? Because then it had a good big territory to itself, and now there are other bakeries all around it.

"And the business is cut all to pieces, and the bosses are cut to pieces, too. The big concerns undersell us, and take away our trade. There are the American bakeries." (That is not the name of them, but it is a good name.) They almost have possession of Brooklyn, and there are a number in New York. They give big loaves at a cut price, and they can afford it, because they use inferior flour, and keep no delivery wagons. They deliver nothing, you must go to them for your bread.

And, by the way, the weight of a loaf of bread. That is an important matter. In New York the standard weight is one pound and three ounces for a five-cent loaf; sometimes a pound and two ounces. But where you buy it and who you are makes all the difference in the world. You being a pampered child of wealth, go to a fashionable baker, (why not a fashionable baker as well as a fashionable barber?) and pay eight or ten cents for a one-pound loaf. The size and price of it make no earthly difference to you, as long as the quality suits you. How, you may wonder, could anybody bother about such a trivial thing as the size of a loaf of bread?

Let us hope you may never find out how; but there are ways of finding out. Reduce your salary to $6 a week, supply yourself with eight children, (from an orphan asylum, if necessary,) and change your residence to Division Street, rear tenement, third floor. That is a good way to learn.

Specialists in the Business.

Once a baker was a baker; but that was in the days when a shoemaker was a shoemaker. He could bake your bread or cakes or pies, or even crackers. But now it takes a lot of men to make one complete baker. One man can make yeast; another can knead dough. One man can bake cakes, another pies and tarts, another crullers. Few men can do them all. These specialists are the best men in the business, and get the best pay. The old all-around baker has eaten of his own dough, and is dead. Cracker baking has gone out of the trade entirely and become a separate industry.

You buy empty barrels, occasionally, to hold the ashes and the tin cans and the chinaware that is broken by the cat. Perhaps you have noticed that recently they have been very cheap, but of course you do not know why. I, who have talked with a boss baker, know all these things. In former times our flour was made near by, and the millers were glad to buy their empty barrels back for 15, 20, even 25 cents each. Now the flour comes from the far West, and to send barrels back there would cost more than they are worth. Consequently, every baker has a constant struggle with a mountain of empty barrels. The demand is not half equal to the supply. To chop them up costs more for labor than they are worth for fuel. They are a drug in the market, and a very bulky and unhandy drug. They are worth just what they will bring, and that is at present about 5 cents each.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Fatally Shot by a Negro.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 26.—Perry Herbert, a white man, who was shot last night by John Holiday, colored, is dying at Memorial Hospital. Holiday escaped. The shooting resulted from a quarrel between white and colored men in Stillwagon's saloon. In the fracas the white men were worsted by the negroes. Subsequently Holiday was cornered by some of the white men, when he drew his pistol and shot Herbert.

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Sunday
December 27-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLITICS IN LONDON

European Troubles as Viewed Through English Spectacles—Franco-German Situation Still Threatening to Peace.

KAISER WILHELM'S MATURE ROLE AS A CHIEF AMONG DESPOTS.

Grave Mental Change in England's Queen — Gladstone Writes of a Treasured Book—Tolstoi May be Declared Heretic.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Poet William Watson calls this dying '96 "the Year of Shame," but public opinion will not adopt the phrase as its own so readily as it would have done a few months ago. England's noble rage at the indifference of the other powers to the reign of crime in the Levant, so keen in the early Autumn, has considerably abated, now that the year is drawing to a close, and a calm retrospect of its possibilities and performances is in order. It is true that nothing has been done during the twelve months toward the effacement of the standing Ottoman scandal. The reproach of its continued existence is every whit as humiliating as it was last January, but at the least the year has passed without that war which looked so inevitable last Winter, and England has come to comprehend that in the eyes of the Continental peoples this fact is of vastly more importance than all else combined. It was very hard for the English to bring themselves to realize this Continental point of view, but they got around to it at last, and I think the "shrieking stage" of the Armenian agitation is done with here for good.

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All Europe Is Arming Anew.

It was undoubtedly the contemplation of the immense extra armament budgets paraded before Continental Parliaments from the Baltic to the Aegean Sea which most sobered English feeling. Every country with frontiers to defend is piling up martial expenditures in a new frenzy of apprehension. Even bankrupt Greece is busy with huge projects of fresh levies, and Holland, Belgium, and Denmark in the staid North are just as nervously active in the same direction as the perennially excited Balkan States.

I mentioned last week the premature disclosure of the imperial scheme of rearming the German artillery. It was thought then that the matter would hardly take practical shape, but a single week has sufficed to familiarize the German mind with the idea as a necessary part of the tremendous and unending race war with France.

It seems certain now that the French Government has decided on a new weapon for field artillery, and if that is the case, Germany will at once expend fifty million dollars in new quick-firing guns of her own model. The French Canet gun throws a shrapnel shell loaded with 300 bullets five times a minute, with a range of nearly 7,000 meters. It is said that Krupp has something even better "up his sleeve," but much mystery is preserved on this point. All one sees is that after a quarter of a century of ownership of Alsace-Lorraine this still remains Europe's most threatening question, and that the tireless rivalry for the possession of these provinces is about to entail the biggest isolated expenditure on war material known to history.

Incidentally the French Chamber will be asked next month to vote for the formation of extra infantry battalions, which amounts to an increase of some 75,000 men, and without doubt Berlin will promptly follow suit in this respect as well.

***

Still Dodging the Eastern Question.

As to the Eastern question, considered as a menace to European peace, the year leaves it about where it found it. It is the fashion for the moment to pretend that a diplomatic solution is close at hand, but in effect the Ambassadors are doing nothing which had not already been done a year ago. Then the Sultan had submitted to the representatives of the concerted powers of Europe and produced a schedule of reforms which satisfied the Ambassadors. These were duly promulgated. That was the last ever heard of them.

Now the Ambassadors are drawing up the same schedule again, and when they have agreed on the details and the Sultan has expended the utmost maximum of time in caviling about them, one by one, no doubt he will accept and promulgate them once more. After that some people assert that the powers this time will follow the matter up by coercion, but there were equally creditable assurances of this same thing a year ago.

It is as difficult now as it was then to believe that Russia will act disinterestedly, or permit any action by others which will not give her the lion's share of the territorial booty. It is no whit easier to imagine the others consenting to Russian aggrandizement at the expense of their own cherished ambitions.

Thus another Christmas finds the Levantine dead-lock unbroken, with all the parties involved more frightened at the alternative of smashing it by recourse to war than they were in 1895.

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Kaiser Wilhelm in a New Role.

Of the year's changes in the world of high politics nothing has been more striking, or perhaps more important to history, than the hardening of Kaiser Wilhelm into an orthodox Tory of the regulation Hohenzollern type. He is nearly in his fortieth year now, and the last of his youthful illusions is dead. He no longer believes in the compatibility of Liberalism and monarchical government. His dream of playing the part of a beneficent Providence to distressed labor has entirely vanished. He is now openly on the side of the master as against the workman, of the aristocratic officer as against the private soldier and civilian. In other words, he has been conquered by the irresistible logic of his position.

Wilhelm was chiefly interesting before because of the ingenious and hopeful struggle he was making against this logic. Henceforth he will be interesting in quite another sense—as the chief figure in a well-defined fight between despotism and democracy.

The events of the year have practically wiped out moderate Liberalism in Germany. Unless some unforeseen diversion occurs, the next Reichstag will come perilously near having a social democratic majority, as it is now more than hinted that there is a Socialist majority among the private soldiery of the empire.

***

United Ireland Once More.

Ireland is on fire over this astonishing new anti-Saxon issue, raised by the Financial Relations report. Every day brings the names of new Tory noblemen or great landlords who have taken the field against the Government, while the names of those who have been induced to proclaim their loyalty are few and far between.

There was much doubt as to what course would be taken by Lord Dunraven, who is a cautious politician, but as Lord Lieutenant of Limerick he called an indignation meeting for his county like the other rebels.

The boisterous language which marked the earlier meetings is now being avoided, but the Tory papers of Dublin put no such brake on their feelings, and abuse The London Times in phrases that seem culled from the old United Ireland. The Nationalist leaders are prudently keeping somewhat in the background. They attend the meetings, support the resolutions proposed, identify themselves cordially with the movement, but give their new Tory allies all the front places and the responsibilities of management. This policy has already borne some curious fruit in the form of volunteered Tory declarations that the way is being cleared for a union of Irishmen on many other subjects beside taxation, and it seems not unlikely that before the anniversary of 1798 comes round there will be another such fusion of Orange and Green as there was then. There are, indeed, Irishmen sanguine enough to say that another three months will see it.

***

The European Christmas.

London's Christmas was passed in a warm, depressing Spring temperature. Very little seasonable weather was reported from the Continent. Reports of Christmas trade in England fully bear out the expectations. It has been an exceptionally prosperous year here, and the fact that the shipyards and marine engineering works are all crowded with orders for a long time ahead gives hopes that 1897 will be an equally fat period. Of the other capitals, Paris, Vienna, and Rome all speak gloomily of Christmas, and seem chiefly occupied with the discovery that most of the toys and holiday trinkets in their shops turn out to have been made in Germany.

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Effect of German Anti-Option Law.

One curious feature of the week has been the considerable dispersion of Berlin stock brokers who have taken up a residence in London, Amsterdam, Paris, or elsewhere, in consequence of the new German Anti-Option law coming in force next Saturday. Dealings in futures are prohibited, and the flotation of companies is rendered so difficult that this sort of business is ruined in Germany. Practically all the great German interests in the South African mines are in process of being moved to London, which, in turn, will have a notable influence on the consolidation of English power at the Cape.

***

Gladstone and His Birthday.

Gladstone's birthday on Tuesday bids fair to find him in sustained good health and his usual indomitable spirits. He still spends most of his time cheerfully fussing about in his library, but it is doubtful if he ever will do much more sustained work. He writes a great number of letters, and one of these, to Quaritch, the famous bookseller, just published, contains a charming and very characteristic bibliographic autobiography. Among the many interesting things he says, one is that the book he has owned the longest is Hannah More's Sacred Dramas, which she herself presented him, with her autograph inscription, in 1815. He laments that bookbinding, despite improved machinery and the cheapening of materials, is far dearer and much worse than when he was a young man.

***

Victoria's Pitiable Condition.

The year has laid a heavy hand on the venerable Queen of England, far heavier than any one here likes to talk about, much less print. Her guests at Windsor now see very little of her, being led up, after dinner, in groups of four, to where she is seated, and exchanging a few bald phrases on conventional subjects which they have previously been coached about. But they observe enough, even at such limited interviews, to form the opinion that she is gravely changed mentally.

Persons who would naturally take charge of various movements for celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her reign are holding back in despair at the obstacles she puts in the way. The Chapter of St. Paul's, for example, made all arrangements to put in an elevator for her use, to obviate the mountainous flight of steps in front of the edifice, but at the last moment she took the whim of refusing to go near St. Paul's at all.

Her new-fangled Victorian order, moreover, which is a strictly personal fad, has thrown the whole institution of precedence, which is so essential a part of Court life, into unspeakable confusion. She insists that third-class members of this preposterous order shall take precedence over Companions of the Bath, of St. Michael and St. George, and of all the Indian orders, which flat revolution is all the more intolerable because the Victorian decoration is given chiefly to household servants, railway managers, and others who used to be rewarded with presents for personal attendance and services.

Society is filled with whispered stories of royal eccentricities, but there are no suggestions in them of a condition which calls for public notice.

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An Utterly Ridiculous Ceremonial.

The public objection to the confirmation of Dr. Temple's election to the See of Canterbury made a big newspaper splutter, but its importance is infinitesimal. It would indeed not have been worth notice save for its revelation of a ridiculous absurdity in the confirmation formula. In this mediaeval ceremony an official called the Apparitor General, marches into the aisle and shouts like a court crier, even to the point of using the words "Oyez! Oyez!" commanding all objectors to "come forward and they shall be heard." When an objector thereupon arose he was told peremptorily that he could not be heard. The crier again summons objectors, and when the same person rises again it is solemnly explained to him by the Archbishop of York that under the Queen's Bench ruling this is no place to hear objections, and accordingly the matter is now closed. Then, to add insult to injury, the rest of the formula, which assumes that no objectors have appeared, and that accordingly they are to be declared in contumacy, proceeded. This crowning piece of nonsense seems rather too much, and the Bishop of Winchester is out with a demand for the reformation of the whole silly business.

***

Crackanthorpe a Suicide.

Poor young Hubert Crackanthorpe aroused a good many hopes by his literary and pictorial value by some of his earlier short stories which appeared a few years ago. Latterly, however, it became understood that he had "shot his bolt," and would do nothing more worth while. Had he been forced to work for a living perhaps the result would have been different.

There is a very melancholy private side to the tragedy which is no business of the public, but it does support the Parisian police theory of suicide. Of course Paris and all the French police always doggedly insist on blaming a dead foreigner as against any possible living Frenchman, but in this one instance at least they are probably right.

***

The Holy Synod and Tolstoi.

A circumstantial statement comes from St. Petersburg to-day to the effect that the Holy Synod has decided to proceed against Count Tolstoi as a heretic, and will not only excommunicate him, but will destroy his books and penalize their further distribution.

Rumors of this intention have been current for a very long time, in fact, almost since Pobedonostzoff first rose to his place as "the power behind the throne" in the last reign. But he has been "singing very small" since the new reign began, and has even been traveling abroad in what looked suspiciously like exile, so that it seems hardly likely that he will score such an immense personal victory at this particular time. Even if the synod has initiated the action intimated, it is safe to assume that Nicholas will see that it never reaches the practical stage.

***

A New Sensation for Paris.

Paris is extracting all possible joy from the fact that when the Chamber of Deputies meets there will be one member wearing a turban and an Oriental burnous, and it is promised, in his name, in the papers that he will pray on his knees on the doorstep of the Chamber one-quarter of an hour each day, and kiss the floor of the Parliament room regularly before taking his seat. He is rich and young, and is a local doctor from Pontarlier who became a Mohammedan convert in Algiers and latterly has grown to be a confirmed crank on the subject. He attends the poor sick gratis, and is otherwise such an amiable person that Pontarlier loves him, even while it laughs at him. He was nominated at a recent bye-election as a joke, and only got a few votes, but as neither of the two chief candidates received a majority, a second ballot was necessary, and so the whim of electing Grenier fascinated the imagination of his constituency.

***

Sarah Bernhardt and the Boulevardiers.

It is now declared in Paris that Sarah Bernhardt's recent remarkable fête had an ulterior motive not at the time suspected. Because of the Panama disclosures, bad business generally and perhaps overcrowded competition, the Boulevard journalists have been making less and less money by their peculiar methods these past few years, until something like a climax in destitution was reached by them. One group of "dramatic critics" persuaded Sarah, and she good-naturedly consented, to let them get up a "triumph" for her, which incidentally would mean revenue for them. They are reported to have cleared about $4 profit for themselves from each of the hundreds of guests who paid for the privilege of honoring the tragedienne.

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THE HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

How the Court People Enjoyed the Christmas.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Nearly everybody who had a chance to leave the city did so, going to various country seats, where they formed part of the family parties gathered to celebrate the Yuletide. Most of the leading men in political life put all thought of affairs of State behind them, and hied them away either to their own country residences or to houses where they had been invited to spend Christmas.

Prime Minister Salisbury spent the day at Hatfield House, his home in Hertfordshire, where there was only a small family party, owing to the fact that the Marchioness of Salisbury is still ailing. Lord Salisbury and his wife will start for the Riviera on Jan. 7, where his Lordship will remain until the opening of Parliment.

The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, entertained a number of guests at Chatworth House, in Derbyshire.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, is spending a few days at Whittingham, Scotland, and the Right Hon. Jospeh Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is at his home, Higbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.

During the Christmas holidays the Prince and Princess of Wales are entertaining at Sandringham only the Duke and Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales) and others immediately within the family circle. The Princess of Wales was at Marlborough House, her London residence, until Monday last. She was actively engaged in shopping in company with her daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. Most of their purchases were Christmas presents, of which they bought a very large quantity.

The Queen has received her usual Christmas present of a boar's head from her grandson, the German Emperor. His Majesty also sent two immense hampers of German cakes and confections.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh) has sent to his mother a number of cases of wine and sweetmeats. The Queen, although now practically a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks, takes a glass of wine on special occasions, such as Christmas.

Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) is passing the holidays with the Queen, her mother, at Windsor Castle, as are also the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duchess of Albany.

WHITE AND GREY RELEASED.

Jameson Raiders Who Have Served Their Sentences.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Col. H. F. White and Col. R. Grey, who, together with Dr. L. S. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, and Major R. White, were convicted of participation in the raid led by Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal on Dec. 31, 1895, were released from Holloway Jail this morning, their sentences of five months each having expired. Major R. White and Major Sir John Willoughby are still in prison. Major White, who was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, has still two months to serve, and Major Willoughby, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, will have to serve five months longer unless the Home Secretary intervenes to shorten their terms.

Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid, who was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, was released from Holloway Jail on Dec. 2 on account of ill health and is now being treated at a private sanitarium.

Capt. Coventry received a sentence of five months' imprisonment, but was released from Holloway Jail in the latter part of August, the prison doctors certifying that further confinment would endanger his life, as he was suffering from the effects of a wound received in a fight between the raiders and the Boers at Krügersdorp.

Aaron Goldsmith's Estate.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday granted letters of administration to Louis Goldsmith upon the estate of his brother, Aaron Goldsmith, who, with his wife and three children, were burned to death at their home in East Fifty-eighth Street, last Sunday night. The estate consists of an insurance policy of $20,000 on Goldsmith's life, payable to his wife. His heirs at law are three brothers and a niece.

Her Neck Broken by a Fall.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mary Stewart, eighty-five year of age, who lived alone at Bridgeboro, Burlington County, fell down stairs in her home last night while carrying a lighted lamp in her hands. She struck on her head and broke her neck, dying instantly. The lamp set fire to the house, but the flames were put out before much damage was done.

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For Boys

Reefers, All-wool Chinchillas, sizes, 5 to 16 years, $2.75 $4.75

Suits, All-wool, double-breasted, sizes, 7 to 16 years, $3.50 $4.50

Sailor Suits, of English Serges, sizes, 3 to 12 years, $4.98

Overcoats, of fine Irish Friezes, fly front, 5 to 15 years, $5.75

For Misses

Reefers, sizes, 6 to 14 years, $2.95 $4.75

Jackets, sizes, 14 to 18 years, $5.00 $7.95

Long Cloaks, sizes, 4 to 14 years, $5.95

Infants' Coats, sizes, 1 to 5 years, $4.98

West Twenty-Third Street

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY

THE DULLEST IN MANY YEARS FOR THE TRADESMEN.

Business Almost at a Standstill in Berlin and Other Cities—The Emperor's Holiday Celebration at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Christmas holidays this year have been very much duller than for many years past. The tradesmen have been greatly dissatisfied at the lack of holiday business in comparison with other years, and the workingmen have been discontented at the slackness of work, and the consequent scarcity of money with which to provide their families with the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of the purchase of Christmas goods.

Added to this state of affairs, the damp, raw weather which has prevailed for the last few days, and still endures, has had a dispiriting effect upon everybody, the absence of the old-time crisp frosts at Christmastide having deprived the period of its usual glow of festivity. Last Christmas the tradesmen complained of bad business, but they all agree in declaring that this year it is far worse. It is not the lack of attractive inducements that retards shoppers from buying. There was never a better display in the shop windows, nor was there ever so tasteful an arrangement of holiday goods under the brilliancy of electric lights, or a more elaborate drapery of the stores. Nevertheless, the jewelers, and all other tradesmen who were relying upon reaping a harvest through their Christmas sales, are complaining bitterly of their inability to do a satisfactory or even a moderate degree of business, and it is only the cheaper toy shops and stores dealing in fancy articles that are doing any business at all.

Though less money has been spent in the purchase of Christmas presents, however, a great deal more than usual has been bestowed upon the absolutely destitute classes. In addition to those already existing, two new night-refuge houses were opened on Christmas Eve, where yesterday food and clothing were distributed to hundreds of distressed persons. The numbers of bazaars in behalf of various charities have also been increased, and house-to-house collections in aid of poor children have been made. In consequence of this increase in charitable work, there were general Christmas treats of dinners, at the asylums, prisons, casual wards, soup kitchens, donations to hospitals, &c., to a degree of beneficence beyond precedent. The donations exceeded all previous years in respect of abundance, and the charities to which they were devoted were much wider in scope.

The Emperor's two eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel Frederick, arrived at the new palace at Potsdam on Tuesday from Ploen College, where they are pursuing their studies, for the purpose of enjoying the holidays with their parents. On Christmas Eve the imperial family and the servants of their household assembled in the ante-room of the apartments of the Empress, where the Empress and her children presented the domestics belonging to the household with gifts. The Emperor and Empress, with the whole Court, and Prince and Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, then dined in the marble hall of the palace. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Christmas trees were lighted and the presents displayed in the grotto of the salon. Conspicuous upon the Emperor's table was an immense silver goblet and a carved clock, five feet high, from the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Emperor's aunt. The imperial children ran about the salon in high glee, showing the members of the Court the presents they had received. The Empress Frederick is spending the Christmas holidays with her son, Prince Henry of Prussia, and his wife, Princess Irene, at Kiel.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

The Sixth Case of the Kind in Kentucky in Six Days.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 26.—Alfred Holt, colored, alias Alexander, the murderer of Police Officer W. A. White, was taken from jail by a mob at 2:30 o'clock this morning and hanged to a tree in the courthouse yard. This is Kentucky's sixth lynching in as many days.

About 2:15 o'clock two men knocked at the jail door, and in response to a question of Deputy Jailer John Ashby, Jr., said they had a prisoner they wished to lock up for safe keeping. Thus thrown off his guard, Ashby opened the door only to face two big revolvers. He was overpowered before he could utter a cry, and the keys were taken from him. At a signal from the two men thirty or forty others poured into the jail from the darkness. Proceeding up stairs several of the mob held Jailer John Ashby, Sr., a captive, while two others moved on to the cell where Holt and the five other negroes implicated with him were asleep. They did not arouse from their beds till the keys rattled in the keyhole. Then they pleaded for mercy.

The leader said Holt was the guilty man and he alone was wanted. Pleading for his life, Holt was taken out of the jail through the courthouse yard to the east side, facing the Rudd House. He was given ample time to pray, when a rope was placed about his neck. In ten minutes Holt had been strangled to death. The mob was so quiet that not over ten outsiders knew anything of the lynching. Holt had only been brought here a few days ago from Louisville, where he was taken for safe keeping.

A MYSTERIOUS CAVE FOUND.

Its Contents to Be Sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 26.—While engaged in prospecting in the hills back of the John Day River, near the mouth of Granite Creek, Elmer Thornburg discovered a tunnel two and a half feet wide and five feet high, which had evidently been driven into the mountain side by the hand of man. Thornburg and two companions explored the drift, and found that it extended inward for a distance of thirty feet, and terminated in a spacious chamber fourteen feet long, eight and a half feet wide, and seven feet high, excavated in the hardest kind of black rock.

The mysterious retreat had evidently at one time been the abode of men. A huge urn-shaped vessel, which had been molded from clay or chiseled from some formation that would withstand the action of fire, stood in one corner. It had evidently been used for culinary purposes. Scattered about the floor of the chamber were a large number of peculiarly formed and decorated pieces of pottery, among them a huge mortar and pestle formed from the most unyielding granite. A few stone implements were also found, together with a quantity of flint arrowheads. The walls are covered with hieroglyphics, and in an alcove was a rudely formed image, possibly intended for an idol.

Everything found in the chamber was carefully removed, and will be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customer's.

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families.

Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

TREASURER MILES'S FLIGHT.

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company's Trusts Not Impaired.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company makes the following statement, with reference to the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Miles:

"After a careful examination of all the several trust estates of which the company is trustee, the committee is gratified to know that not a security or investment in any of these estates is impaired, and that the losses of the company through the action of its late Treasurer will not exceed the undivided earnings of the company, leaving the capital and surplus of $2,000,000 intact."

The sums held in trust by the company amount to several million dollars.

An attachment was filed in the Worcester (Mass.) Court House yesterday by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in $80,000, against Frederick L. Felton of Newton, Mass. of the firm of Gage & Felton. The attachment is a result of the defalcation and flight of Miles, the Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The firm were Miles's brokers, and Felton is supposed to own real estate in this county.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

E. C. Rogers and Two Young People Perish in the River at Clayton.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Yesterday afternoon Edward C. Rogers, Superintendent of Calumet Island, opposite Clayton, the Summer residence of Charles G. Emery of New York City, accompanied by his young son, Frank, and Miss Minerva Robbins, left Calumet Island in an ice punt for Grindstone Island, where Miss Robbins resided.

A squall and snow storm came up while they were crossing, hiding them from view. They were not seen again, and as they did not reach Grindstone Island, it is feared that their boat was capsized and they were drowned. The river is full of drifting ice.

A search was begun this morning and resulted in the finding of the empty punt with the muff of Miss Robbins in it. No doubt the three people were drowned. Mr. Rogers leaves a wife and two daughters.

Siegel-Cooper Co.

Sixth Avenue 18th & 19th Sts. New York.

THE BIG STORE.

The Economical Prices

which are presented in this advertisement are intended only as examples of hundreds more which will be found on every floor of this great building during the coming week. There remains but a few days until we take inventory, and this one week's sale must

Tell the Tale of Stock Clearance.

Every buyer in our organization has been instructed to spare no means to reduce the amount of goods which he has on hand, so that when the roll is called the last of the week every department will answer with a stock reduced to its least business limit. One page, two pages, ten pages would be far too small to tell this story of money saving.

Some Very Pronounced Reductions in

THE CHINA EMPORIUM.

This "Pre-Inventory Sale" in the Mammoth China and Glassware Stock means a general destruction of former prices.

25 PER CENT. OFF.

All our CUT GLASS, ROYAL WORCESTER, DRESDEN, SEVRES, and ROYAL VIENNA WARE, CARRARA MARBLE, ONYX, and MARBLE PEDESTALS, FRENCH and AUSTRIAN BRONZE, HAVILAND CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS, ONYX TABLES, BRASS and VERNIS-MARTIN CABINETS, CUT-GLASS LAMPS and ROYAL VIENNA PLATES. This means that you buy the above-mentioned goods at 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN OUR MARKED PRICES, which have all along been conceded to be lower than any other house in the city.

A CLEARANCE OF MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR

At One-Half, One-Third, and One-Fourth the Regular Price.

Men's 50c., 75c. and $1.00 Holiday Neckwear, in Puffs, Lined Tecks, Imperials, Four-in-Hands and Flowing End Tecks. All made of heavy, rich silks and satins, beautiful patterns and colors. Your choice while they last at only ..... 25c.

ALL OUR OPERA GLASSES AT 25 PER CENT. OFF the Before-Christmas Low Prices.

Half Price Sale of Remnants of All Our Linings, Etc.

1,000 short lengths to be sold less than you ever saw before.

Half Price Sale of Fine High-Class Dress Goods, Novelties.

Money saving as you have never before known in dress goods.

THE SACRIFICING of the GREAT TOY STOCK.

On all Dolls, big, little, cheap or fine,

25 Per Cent. Off.

On all larger Toys, such as Patrol Wagons, Velocipedes, and Hobby Horses,

25 Per Cent. Off.

On all other Toys of every description,

50 Per Cent. Off.

These Discounts are off the already low prices at which the goods sold so freely last week.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Christmas has come and gone, and this Sunday, which falls in the middle of so-called holiday week, which is such a misnomer as a rule in America, finds the members of the gay world a little weary of family reunions, dinners, and luncheons, and expectant of the gayeties of the real Winter season, which does not begin until after New Year's. The first white Christmas which New York has enjoyed in several years made the day more like itself, and gave to the festival a seasonable charm. Somehow, although New Yorkers have grown accustomed to some extent during the past few years to warm airs and the absence of snow and frost on Christmas Day, they could not forget the traditions which always made it associated with midwinter's cold and snow and ice. For this season the snowstorm of Wednesday and the bitter cold and clear, crisp air of Thursday were not unwelcome, and, although the storm delayed the last hurried preparations for the festival, and caused Thursday to be a time of rush and fatigue, little complaint was heard. Once more the bells on Christmas morning rang out their never-old message of peace and good-will to men through wintry air and over snow-laden streets and fields, and once more the holly glowed among its emerald leaves, its crimson berries giving a touch of color to the white landscape. An old-time Christmas, indeed, and one which, in our changed seasons, will be long remembered by those who welcomed it in this fast-dying year of grace.

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The festivities of the Christmas-tide have been chiefly confined to family reunions and attendance at the opera and theatre. By common consent general entertaining has been dispensed with since Wednesday last, and will not be resumed until next week. The country has been even more attractive at this time this year than usual, for the snow and cold have given the many city people who took advantage of the holidays to visit the suburbs an opportunity for the enjoyment of Winter sports long denied them. Tuxedo, Hempstead, the Oranges, Westchester, Cedarhurst, and Staten Island have all been resorted to by merry bands of young and even older people during the past few days, who have spent their time in sleighing, tobogganing, coasting, and skating, with informal dinners and merry dances to while away the evening in many a country residence and clubhouse. The falling of Christmas on Friday, and the closing of most of the Exchanges yesterday, meant a virtual suspension of business from Christmas Eve until to-morrow, and this three days' holiday has been taken advantage of to get out of town by almost every one who has had a country house or clubhouse to go to, or who has been fortunate enough to receive an invitation to spend the time in some hospitable suburban residence. They have coasted and skated and danced at Tuxedo, they have danced and skated at Westchester, and they have skated and danced on Staten Island, while at all these resorts, and even at far-off Lenox and Newport, the days have been given up to feasting and to merriment. The some story will be repeated at the close of the present week, when from New Year's Eve, on Thursday, until the following Monday morning, country homes and clubhouses will again be the centres of attraction for the members of New York society. The Vanderbilt family, for whom Christmas this year was rather a sad day, in consequence of the recent death of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, went, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Shelburne Farms, Vt., whree they were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb. Open house was kept there by Dr. and Mrs. Webb. The children of their own and their relatives' families enjoyed a Christmas tree, and there were skating on the large new rink which Dr. Webb has recently built on his place, and, of course, feasting, sleighing, and coasting. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and their children, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. David Morris, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, with her unmarried son and daughter, and Messrs. William K. and George Vanderbilt, with Dr. and Mrs. Webb, and a few intimate friends, composed this family party.

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The only notable society events of the week in town are the first Patriarchs' ball at the Waldorf, on Monday evening; Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer's annual Christmas Eve entertainment for her children, grandchildren, relatives, and intimate friends on Thursday; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's dinner, dance and vaudeville entertainment on Christmas night, and three or four weddings and two musicales. The programme for the week, which opens to-day, is also a sparse one, as far as society events are concerned, and consists only of a few musicales and dinners. The annual hunt ball of the Richmond County Club will be given at the Hotel Castleton, at New Brighton, on New Year's Eve, and the reception at the Baltusrol Golf Club, to signalize the opening of the handsome and spacious ladies' annex to its clubhouse, which has just been completed, will be the event of New Year's Day in the country. The first large private entertainment of the Winter season will be Mrs. Astor's ball in honor of her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen, in her Fifth Avenue residence on Monday evening, Jan. 4. This will be followed a week later by the ball to be given by Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, in her new and handsome residence in East Seventy-second Street. It is probable that the second of the so-called bachelors' balls, the first of which was given last year by a number of young men, who styled themselves "The Chevaliers," will take place on Jan. 15.

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The first Patriarchs' ball, which had been so eagerly anticipated this year and which took place on Monday evening last, was notable in that it was the first ball held by this old organization elsewhere than at Delmonico's, and for its small size, due to a rigorous cutting down of the list, it is said, by Messrs. Sherman and Kernochan, of the Executive Committee, whose other member was Mr. Whitney, and to which committee the Patriarchs delegated the entire management of the ball. The result was an attendance of only some 350 people, which made the ball in the large new room at the Waldorf hardly large enough and gave it more the atmosphere and feeling of a large dinner dance. The lines were so closely drawn that the ball is said to have been the most exclusive one of its kind ever held in New York, with the natural result that an unusual amount of adverse criticism and feeling was occasioned. Those New York society people, on the other hand, who have contended for some years that the Patriarchs' had greatly deteriorated in social tone, were pleased with this result, and it is said Messrs. Kernochan and Sherman feel themselves entirely rewarded by the approval of these last. The decorations were simple and effective, and were appropriate to the Christmastide, consisting for the most part of evergreens, ferns, and palms, with bunches of roses suspended along the sides of the room and looped with blue ribbons and streamers. The ball was not a lively one, but was dignified in the extreme, and was a very handsome sight, particularly during the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. Edmond L. Baylies. This did not have the life and movement of Mr. Whitehouse's cotillion at the first Assembly ball. It was rather a novel departure for the Patriarchs to have a favor figure, and although the favors were simple—little sashes and rosettes of colored ribbon—they were much appreciated. Mrs. Suffern Taller, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Miss Alice Wilmerding were the handsomest and best-gowned women at the ball, but the dressing in general was not as striking as that at the first Assembly ball.

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Christmas week was notable this year, if for no other reason than that it brought five important weddings. As a rule, New York society suspends the celebration of weddings from the first week in December to the first week in January, but this year five couples decided to celebrate their nuptials at Christmastide, and thus compelled their friends to add the burden of the selection of wedding presents to that of choosing of Christmas gifts. The prettiest wedding of the week was the small house one of Mr. Dickson Tharin of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Kate Duncan, a grandniece of the statesman John C. Calhoun and a niece of Mrs. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, which was celebrated at the residence of Dr. Emmet on Tuesday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Fathers Colton and Connolly. This wedding was of much interest to the large colony of Southerners resident in New York. The bridal party, which was composed of the bridegroom's parents and four bridesmaids, who were the Misses McEnerney, Evans, Lahy, and Winter of Montgomery, Ala., and Miss Tharin of Charleston, came all the way from the South especially for the wedding. Miss Kathleen Emmet, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the ushers were Messrs. Duncan and Addis Emmet. The bridesmaids' gowns, of white silk and chiffon, trimmed with green, were most becoming. The largest wedding of the week was that of Mr. Henry C. Beadleston and Miss Alice Lee Post, which took place in St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday. The Rev. Earl Madeira and Miss Ireland were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, also on Tuesday, and Mr. A. B. de Guerville and Miss Laura Spraker, a granddaughter of Mr. John H. Starin, were married at the residence of the bride's mother on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday brought the wedding of Mr. Wilmot Townsend Cox, a son of ex-Forestry Commissioner Townsend Cox, and Miss Maria Duane Miller at the residence of Mrs. John Bleecker Miller of West Ninth Street. This week will bring the wedding of Mr. Clinton Barnum Seeley, grandson of the late P. T. Barnum, and who has been before the public during the last few days on account of a certain bachelor dinner tendered him by his brother at Sherry's and which was rudely interrupted by the police, and Miss Florence Tuttle, a daughter of the late Austin S. Tuttle, which will be celebrated at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. William H. Taylor has issued cards for the wedding of her sister, Miss Elize Watson, to her cousin, Mr. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland, which will take place at Mrs. Taylor's residence, in East Seventy-second Street, on the afternoon of Jan. 5. The engagement, to be followed by the near marriage, of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon Dale and Mrs. Ida Van Schaick has been announced. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Edgar Richards, who is a nephew of Mr. Edward King, and Miss Sylvia Fowler, who is a descendant of Admiral De Grasse. Out-of-town weddings in the near future will include those of Count de Moltke Huitfeldt and Miss Louisette Bonaparte at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 29; of Mr. Ernest Lorillard and Miss Elizabeth Screven at Westchester on Jan. 5, and of Mr. William J. Gordon and Miss Maud Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Beverley Robinson, at New Brighton, S. I., on Jan. 6.

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The recent musicale at Mrs. Edward Winslow's, where Miss Laura Louise Wallen was the artist of the afternoon, is still being pleasantly discussed. Miss Wallen sang ten selections, among them a song by Mrs. James Clinch-Smith, formerly Miss Bertha L. Barnes. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wing, Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. M. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor Park, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, and Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis. The first of the new Fortnightly Musical Club meetings took place at Mrs. Henry C. Tinker's residence, in East Fifty-seventh Street, last Monday afternoon. The artists were Mrs. Vanderveer-Green, the contralto, Miss Geraldine Morgan, the harpist; Miss Kemp, the soprano; Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, the basso; Mr. McKenzie Gordon, the pianist, Mr. Paul Morgan, and Mr. Ernest Schelling. Mr. Bagby's third Monday morning musicale last week was well attended, and the subscribers were delighted by the singing of Mlle. Verlet and the playing of the Koltenburn String Quartet. Mlle. Yebba was the attraction with Mme. Olitzka at the last Tuesday afternoon Waldorf musicale. Mme. Nordica will be the guest of honor at a reception and musicale to be given by Miss Breese at her brother's studio, in West Sixteenth Street, this afternoon.

CHRISTMAS AT LAKEWOOD.

Good Sleighing, Hockey on the Ice, and Holiday Dances.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 26.—A brilliant holiday season is in progress at this resort. Yesterday the clear, cold air, the ring of sleigh bells, and skating made an ideal Christmas day, and the red holly is hung over all.

The hotels are bright with Christmas greens, there were Christmas dances, and the Laurel-in-the-Pines, the Lakewood Hotel, and the Laurel House have sent out invitations for the balls at New Year's. There will also be a ball at the Palmer House for the guests and their friends.

The sleighing has not been as good in several seasons. The light snow of Tuesday night has packed in the worn places on the drives, so that wagons are the exception, and at times there is almost a carnival of sleighs. Along these roads the handsome Russian sleighs and horses owned by Dwight M. Harris, Joseph Lynch, Arthur B. Claflin, Francis P. Freeman, and George J. Gould attract much attention. The artificial lake has been cleared for skating, and hockey on the ice is a favorite pastime in the absence of golf. The path around the lake has been cleared, and walking parties may enjoy the four-mile tramp without the least discomfort.

With all these Winter pleasures there is a note of disappointment that the deep snow prevents any attempt at golf. The weekly handicap play for THE TIMES and Journal Cups was postponed last Saturday, and again to-day, until the conditions are more favorable.

It is hoped by golf devotees that the snow will melt sufficiently by next Friday to permit the opening of the midwinter tournament at the Country Club, which is announced for New Year's Day and the day following. The programme has been arranged as follows: Friday, New Year's Day, open handicap, 36 holes, medal play, handicap limited to 18 strokes, for cup presented by Mrs. George J. Gould; silver flask, offered by the club for best score. Saturday, 9:30 A. M., open handicap, 18 holes, medal play, handicap limited to 12 strokes limit for cup offered by Dwight Club; second prize, cigar jar; 1:30 P. M., open handicap, 18 holes, medal play, 12 strokes' limit for cup offered by Dwight M. Harris; second prize, a silver cigar case. The snow prevented the play at these links on Tuesday for a cup presented for a ladies' open handicap by Arthur B. Claflin, and on Thursday in a members' handicap for a cup given by James Converse.

The improvements at the Country Club are under way. A large kitchen will be built to enable the steward to serve the large dinner parties to better advantage, and there will also be a servants' dining room.

The dinner and dance at the Country Club last Saturday night was an enjoyable affair, although there were fewer of the cottagers present than on previous evenings. Among those who drove over were Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, and Miss Turnbull.

Mrs. George J. Gould has sent out cards, with those of Mrs. Kingdon and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris inclosed, for a reception at the Country Club on New Year's Day from 4 until 7 o'clock.

The dance for which Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr and Mr. and Mrs. James Converse have sent out invitations will take place at the Country Club on New Year's night.

Prominent among the social events of the week was the dinner given by Mrs. Jasper Lynch at Lynxden on Wednesday evening. Wreaths of holly, with red berries, were hung in the dining room, and the table, with its tiny, symmetrical elf tree, gay with red ribbons, elves' flags, and little snowshoes, was bright with Christmas effect, with the red coloring reflected in poinsetta blossoms and shades. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, the Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Sand.

A charming affair, which brought together the young ladies of the village was the tea given by the Misses King on Monday afternoon for the Misses Sand of Brooklyn, who are to spend the Winter here at their home in Madison Avenue. Red was the prevailing color, enhanced by the shining leaves of holly, and the groups of pretty girls who attended included Miss Hopkins of Brookline, Miss Carle, Miss Chambers, Miss Ethel McLean of New York, Miss Struthers, Miss Mabel Haddock, Miss Winifred Smith, Miss Beard, Miss Laura Kimball, the Misses Marsh, the Misses Ferris, the Misses Glover, the Misses Hinsdale, Miss McClellan, and Miss Lillian Crouse.

Mrs. James Converse gave a small tea at Gray Gables on Sunday afternoon. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Miss Kinney, Miss Turnbull, and John Miley.

A number of cottagers have house parties for the holidays: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bradhurst, Mrs. W. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arthur Nichols of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass. Guests at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are Mrs. Washington Durbrow, Berkeley Mostyn, John Wiley, and Beverley Ward of New York.

Winter cottagers continue to arrive. This week John L. Lamson, Vice President of the New York Security and Trust Company, came with his family to occupy the cottage at the corner of Third Street and Forest Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Morris, of Saugatuck, Conn., have taken Mrs. W. R. Bonnett's cottage, in Second, for a month, arrived to-day to spend the Winter. Mrs. George E. Vanderbilt's house, in Third Street, is leased to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lewis of Jersey City.

Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney, who has spent several weeks at the Laurel House after leaving her cottage, left Lakewood Monday with her family and will sail on Jan. 3 to spend the Winter in Cairo.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Dashiell and the Misses Dashiell closed their Madison Avenue cottage this week to spend the holidays with Dr. and Mrs. Dashiell's daughter, Mrs. William C. Arnold, at Livingston, S. I.

On New Year's day the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will be christened by Dr. Dashiell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of New York. The boy will be named for a friend of Mr. Arnold—David Ralph Jaques.

The friends of Dr. Dashiell at Lakewood will be interested in the recent issue of the "History of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers," written by Capt. Andrews, assisted by Dr. Dashiell, who was the Chaplain of that regiment.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Christmas Day, when Miss May Westhall, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Westhall, who were early residents of Lakewood, was married to Frank Cameron of Smyrna, Del. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, the rector of All Saints' Memorial Church, at the home of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Westhall.

Prof. William Libbey of Princeton gave his annual talk to the pupils of the Misses Farrington's school for girls Tuesday evening. His discourse was the same as that delivered before the Royal Geographical Society in London, and was a most enjoyable tale of his experience as one of the Peary relief party on board the Falcon in 1894. Among those present were Mme. Van Wagnon, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. W. A. Root, Miss Root, the Misses Ferris, Miss Elsie Davis, Miss Crouse, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Preserved Smith, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Dr. C. H. McClellan, Miss McClellan, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, David B. Plumer, Miss Aller, the Misses King, the Misses Hinsdale, and A. D. Davis, who has recently returned from abroad.

The work of distribution of the Lakewood branch of the Needlework Guild of America is completed for this year. The following are among the beneficiaries: The Vineland Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Daisy Fields, at Englewood; the Diet Kitchen and the Gerry society in New York, the Home of St. Giles the Cripple, in Brooklyn, and the Summit Convalescent Home. In addition to the foregoing, Mrs. Henry S. Simmons has distributed a quantity of clothing from the emergency basket and this year's collection of the guild among local cases.

Christmas was royally celebrated at the different churches. Fine programmes of music were arranged at the Episcopal and Catholic churches for Christmas Day, and for to-morrow at the Presbyterian Church, where Mrs. William S. Nelson will sing, and at the Methodist and Baptist churches. There are also celebrations for the Sunday-school children's Christmas tree evening at the Baptist Church, where the preparations have been laid aside owing to the recent death of the Treasurer of the church, William R. Burdge, the children assembled and received their gifts. There will be a Christmas celebration for the children of the Presbyterian Church Monday night, and for the children of the Episcopal and Methodist churches on Wednesday night.

At the Laurel House the main office is hung with garlands of feathery fern, holly, and laurel, while a large cluster of the prosy mistletoe growing on a branch of a gum tree attracts much attention. The Christmas dance on Friday night was a very enjoyable one, to which all the cottagers and their friends were welcomed. Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of New York gave a Welsh rarebit party for a company of friends, including Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Mrs. G. H. Stone, Miss Stone, and T. S. Beckwith of Cleveland, Richard W. Houghton of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lloyd, Ernest Lloyd, Miss Carle, John J. and Robert W. Carle of New York, the Misses Davis of Lakewood, and the Misses McLean. Following the service of song on last Sunday evening Miss Hastings sang a number of solos, accompanied by Miss Agnes Davis. David L. Gardiner of New York, who is staying at the Laurel House, has just been awarded the one-thousand-franc prize, offered by the European edition of a New York newspaper, for the best amateur photograph of any part of Europe visited by tourists. The Laurel House has a fine business for Christmas week, and prospects of as equally good a business for New Year's. Among the matrons Mrs. Gustav Schwab of New York will chaperone a party of young people at the New Year's ball. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, the Rev. and Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrows Green, also of New York, will bring parties of four or more. P. Sandford Ross of Newark has a party of twelve booked, and W. B. Jenkins of Jersey City another.

The Christmas decoration at the Lakewood Hotel is the most attractive ever seen at that house. In the main office the garlands of cedar laurel, pine, and holly are festooned from the ceiling, and with groups of wreaths at intervals, and large lanterns of the same green at the entrances to corridors. The electric display of red, white, and blue lights in this green is particularly fine. The Christmas dance took place last night, and nearly 1,000 invitations have been sent out for the ball of the holidays on New Year's Eve. To-night Will Lyle's minstrels will give an entertainment in the ballroom, when the programme will consist in the first part of solos by members of the company, and in the second part of burlesques, singing by the Oxford male quartet, and an exhibition by Rozani, the juggler. Zanoni, the mind reader, gave a preliminary performance at the hotel on Tuesday evening, and will return next Wednesday to give a regular exhibition. On Tuesday evening Willis Lyman gave a dinner in a private dining room for a party formed by Jasper Lynch, Dr. Isaac H. Platt, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and John Miley.

Sleighing has been a favorite pastime with the guests at the Lakewood Hotel. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. M. Prag of Baltimore took a party to Toms River. The booking for the holiday season is not satisfactory, and a large number of young people are expected for the ball. Among those who will bring parties are G. S. Dunn and B. F. Goodspeed of New York—a dozen each—Mrs. Plo Echeverria and Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan G. Moore, also of New York.

Invitations were sent out to-day for the holiday ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on New Year's Eve. This ball and the one on Washington's Birthday are the prominent social affairs at this hour. For this occasion there will be a large number of young people who have been here before, chaperoned by matrons who are well-known in social circles in near-by cities. Among others who will come are Mrs. Charles F. Colby, Howard and Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Lewis Morris Norwood, the Misses Norwood, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sinclair of New York. Among the men prominent in financial circles who will spend a portion of next week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines are Warner Van Norden, President of the Bank of North America; W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Crowell Hadden, President of the Long Island Trust Company.

The Palmer House is hung with Christmas green—holly, laurel, and cedar are festooned in the office and the music and dining rooms. The first concert by the new orchestra was given on Thursday, and there were Christmas dances for the guests on Thursday night, and again on Friday night. There was a whist party on Wednesday night, and there will be a ball on New Year's night. Among the people expected to-day for the holidays are Mrs. J. T. Bruse of Trenton, with her family, Thomas E. Baxter and a party, Mrs. M. A. Nesbit, Miss Nesbit, and Mrs. J. Pettit of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Union Theological Seminary, is at the Laurel House.

Prominent arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel this week were ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, Nathan Straus, Richard Croker, and Andrew Freedman, Col. and Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, and Congressman Henry C. Miner and Mrs. Miner of New York.

John D. Rockefeller spent Sunday at the Laurel-in-the-Pines with Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Houghton of New York. Mr. Rockefeller had as his guests while here Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong, Miss Strong, and Mrs. Mason.

Prof. Albert Cook of New Haven and Mrs. Cook are at the Palmer House.

Among the arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel from New York for the holidays were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Granbery, Dr. H. Newton Haineman, George J. Seabury, Henry Miller, Howard P. Sweetser, Mrs. J. H. Sweetser, Miss Sweetser, Nathan Straus, Samuel Hammerslough, Miss Alice Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Holmaster, F. N. Watrie, Clarence Krum, George B. Cornell, Fred K. Uhlman, William H. Duff, H. G. Timmerman, W. H. Goadby, A. L. Erhardt, Edward Kratzenweller, E. F. Oppenheimer, M. Ostenhofer, T. Harry Holmes, Max Cohen, Dr. Waltzfelder, Mrs. C. C. Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Moore, Mrs. John Harshorne, W. C. Rollins, W. L. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Calman, C. H. Tompkins, Miss A. L. Granbery, S. E. Altmayer, Cromwell Child, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. King, Miss Lillian King, William Neugass, S. G. Bogart, James M. Galligan, Mrs. H. Hartstall, Mrs. R. Grossmayer, Miss F. Grossmayer, Mrs. Monroe Eckstein, Col. and Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, Judge and Mrs. Adolph Steckler, George E. Walter, Gilbert Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Swan, Willis S. Paines, Mrs. J. W. Harper and Harper Silliman, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy Burton from Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Newhaus from Havana, Cuba; J. S. Gormley from Baltimore, Miss Dolfie Steiner from Staten Island, and E. Lang from Portland, Oregon.

New York arrivals at the Laurel House for Christmas week were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. K. L. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Miss E. H. Knight, Charles P. Winch, W. C. Butler, the Rev. and Mrs. Haslett McKim, Francis G. Lloyd, Herbert Lloyd, Miss Leaycraft, Edgar C. Leaycraft, James McLean, Alexander McGarren, D. W. Tears, John J. Carle, F. S. Howard, Dr. H. Newton Heineman, Mrs. David Gardener, David Gardener, Miss M. E. Andrews, Miss B. S. Andrews, Miss K. Barbour, and F. T. Gates. Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Strout, W. B. Flint, and J. S. Suydam from Brooklyn; W. H. Arrott and W. A. Donnelly from Philadelphia; C. P. Coffin, F. P. Coffin, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Jelly, Mrs. J. Warren Merrill, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilford L. Hoopes, from Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Townsend from Washington; H. S. Boutell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayden from Newark, W. F. Fotterall from Rosemont, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Outhwait from Cleveland, Edward Chick from Bridgeton, N. J.; Miss E. C. Wood from Orange, Mrs. C. P. Coffin from Longwood, Clarence M. Grable and Francis C. Grable from Omaha, Miss Veals and Miss Rahtgen from Toronto, and George Thompson from London.

Arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines from New York for Christmas week included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Miss Helen Parish, Miss H. L. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Greacen, Miss E. M. Greacen, Joseph W. Greacen, Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, the Misses Bourne, George Bourne, F. P. Duryea, Mrs. G. Trowbridge, Miss Theodora Trowbridge, Miss Julia A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Lewis Edwards, F. F. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ming, L. Pyo drove over, Mrs. C. Haughton, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Flower, Dr. G. Trowbridge, Miss Graham, Miss Cameron, Miss H. M. Marshall, James C. Parrish, James C. Parrish, Jr., Miss M. G. Edwards, and P. T. Pearsall. Among other arrivals were Mrs. S. S. Page, from Chicago; Miss E. P. Shields and Miss H. G. Longstreth, from Philadelphia; Mrs. Angell, from Genesee, N. Y.; William R. Richards, from Plainfield; Mrs. C. L. De Forest, Hartford, Conn.

Palmer House arrivals from New York for the holidays were Mr. and Mrs. William McLatchie, C. M. Redfield, William J. Turl, Joseph Dragenstein, D. J. Davidson, Mrs. S. Devin, L. R. Horwood, and P. B. Tarleton. Other arrivals were Charles S. Hill, from Brooklyn; Mrs. M. M. Barlow, Miss Barlow, and H. W. Barlow, from Mahanoy City, and Prof. and Mrs. Albert S. Cook, from New Haven.

Mr. Hawthorne Improves.

Daniel G. Hawthorne, the Deputy Collector of Customs, who was assaulted on Broadway Christmas Eve, was much improved yesterday. His physicians are as yet undetermined whether the injury to the ear is of a serious nature. William Kelly, the bartender, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 bail for examination next Wednesday. Bail was furnished by Mr. Proctor, his employer. The cause of the attack on Mr. Hawthorne is still unexplained.

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THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Some older clubmen, discussing the proposed consolidation of the Racquet and Calumet Clubs, recently, concluded that Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue has earned the title of "The Graveyard of New York Clubs." They base this conclusion upon the fact that, when the Calumet Club becomes absorbed in the Racquet, or goes out of existence, either of which contingencies is likely to happen within the next three or four months, it will be the fourth club which has had its headquarters in that locality which has either had to move or wind up its affairs within the past ten years. It will be recalled that the St. Nicholas Club, which for many years had its house at 12 East Twenty-ninth Street, just out of Fifth Avenue, and almost diagonally opposite the present home of the Calumet Club, was on the point of going out of existence, when, by good management and some clever financing, it was enabled to lease temporary quarters on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. It there continued until, with further good management and still more clever financing, it finally built a house of its own, which it now occupies, in West Forty-fourth Street. The St. James's Club, which was founded by Sir Roderick Cameron and Mr. Erastus Wiman, and which was afterward called the Canadian Club, succeeded the St. Nicholas at 12 East Twenty-ninth Street, and after three or four years of fitful existence, died there. Then came the Fellowcraft Club, which took the Canadian Clubhouse and occupied it for about three years, when it, too, expired, so that the Calumet Club's probable demise will make virtually the fourth club death in that location. Some three blocks down Fifth Avenue, three well-known hotels, the Brunswick, Victoria, and St. James, have gone out of existence within the past few years, so that the district would seem to be an unfortunate one for both clubs and hotels.

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The much-anticipated special meeting of the Calumet Club, called for the purpose of rejecting or ratifying the proposition for amalgamation made by the Governors of the Racquet Club on Tuesday night last, passed off as had been expected, and the members of the Calumet Club present at the meeting, and who represented about a third of its total membership, voted to accept the Racquet Club Governors' proposition. This really was only a ratification of the Calumet Governors' action in the matter, for an essential feature of the proposition made by the Racquet Governors was that the Calumet should deliver at least 200 resident members to the Racquet, and more than this number of Calumet men, it is said, had given their consent in writing to such amalgamation before the special meeting. It now remains to be seen whether the members of the Racquet Club will indorse the action of their Governors in making this proposition to the Calumet. It is understood that there is strong opposition to the projected union of the two clubs on the part of an influential element in the Racquet Club membership, and, at any rate, an attempt probably will be made to modify the terms of the proposition, which the Calumet Club has now accepted, so that the members of the Calumet will be obliged to submit to individual election in the Racquet Club. It is doubtful whether, if the Racquet Governors are not sustained, or if the attempt to modify the proposition is successful, the plan of consolidation can go through, for even a modification of the proposition might not be considered good faith on the part of the Calumet Club members who signed the agreement to join the Racquet Club and ratified the same at their meeting on Tuesday night, on certain terms. It has been erroneously stated that the Calumet meeting on Tuesday night proposed a plan of union with the Racquet. Such was not the case. The proposition came from the Racquet, and not from the Calumet Club.

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It will be at least thirty days before the question of the union of the Calumet and Racquet Clubs can be definitely decided, in any event, for the Racquet Club will have to hold a special meeting to consider the matter, which is only about to be called, and for which thirty days' notice is required. In any event, and even if the plan goes through smoothly, the Calumet can hardly abandon its present house much before March 1 next. It is probable that, when it does move out, that some other club will assume the unexpired portion of the Calumet's present lease, which does not run out until 1900. It is reported that a large and fairly prosperous club with a political atmosphere, now on Upper Fifth Avenue, may succeed the Calumet in its present location. If this institution or some other does not succeed the Calumet, the owners of the Calumet Clubhouse will probably tear it down and build a lofty office structure on the site.

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The coming annual election of the Knickerbocker Club, which will take place in a few weeks, will possibly be an exciting one, as Judge A. C. Monson, who has for so many years been the President of the club, persists in his determination to retire at the end of his present term, so that the election of a successor to him will become necessary at the annual meeting. It is said that there are at least three actual candidates for the post and a score of names have been mentioned, among them those of Messrs. J. J. Van Alen, John Jacob Astor, and George Peabody Wetmore. The last club book published shows that the Knickerbocker has 451 resident members, two army, one navy, and 37 life members. The club is in an extremely prosperous condition, and although there have been several resignations since the last book was published, due to the hard times, with a few consequent vacancies, the Knickerbocker has, with the Union, University, and Union League, held its own better than the other New York clubs.

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It now looks as if there would be only one ticket in the field at the annual election of the New York Athletic Club, on Jan. 13 next. The Nominating Committee, which has just posted its ticket, has evidently labored diligently to form such a ticket as would be generally acceptable to the various factions and elements in the club. The nomination of Mr. James Whiteley for President seems to meet with general satisfaction, and, although some of the warmer partisans of the two other gentlemen who had been suggested for President are still urging them to run, it is thought that wiser counsels will prevail, and that they will not be personally willing to contest Mr. Whiteley's candidacy. While a contested annual election is in most cases apt to be beneficial to a club, as it brings out interest, in this particular case it might work injury, and the fear has been expressed that the antagonisms which would likely be produced by a hotly contested election might lead to resignations from the club. The organization is now in splendid condition, and it would be a pity not to be able to transfer the present membership in its entirety to the new and beautiful clubhouse facing Central Park, into which the club hopes to move before next Summer.

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The Lotos Club made a good beginning in its series of monthly Winter exhibitions of pictures the past week, when a remarkably fine and representative collection of canvases by American landscape painters, arranged by Mr. William T. Evans, was placed on view. This collection was visited and studied with keen interest by the members of the club on Thursday, Friday, and yesterday, while last night a number of specially invited guests were present. To-morrow and Tuesday will be ladies' days, and the exhibition will then be open to the ladies who have been the recipients of cards of invitation from members of the club.

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With the opening of the new year the officers of the St. Nicholas Skating Club propose to arrange a series of club entertainments which, if carried out as now purposed, will make their rink in West Sixty-sixth Street the fashionable resort on certain afternoons and evenings of the week for New York society people. The present term of membership in the club will expire on Jan. 1, and a new season subscription will then be called for from those who wish to remain members. Owing to the non-completion of the clubrooms at the west end of the rink last Winter, and, in fact the delayed opening of the rink itself, those who joined the club last season had their terms of subscription extended until Jan. 1, 1897. The recent hockey matches which have been played by members of the Union, Knickerbocker, and other social clubs at the rink have aroused much interest, and large and fashionable throngs in particular witnessed the match on a recent evening between teams from the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs.

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As was predicted in this column a fortnight ago, Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been slated as the next Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and Mr. Theodore Zerega as Chairman of the new Regatta Committee of the club. Much satisfaction is expressed by the members of the club in general over the fact that two new men will occupy these important posts during the coming yachting season. Mr. Morgan's Corsair will make an admirable flagship, and Mr. Morgan should make a good Commodore. Mr. Zerega will bring to his post a long and varied yachting experience and a thorough knowledge of yachting tactics and rules, and also of navigation. CLUBMAN.

FOR THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

Fair to be Held that a Building May be Contructed.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the big fair to raise funds for the erection of a building for the Irish societies of the city. The fair will be held in the Grand Central Palace, in May. The plan is to have the Irish societies building under the charge of Trustees, and the earnings paid to stockholders who have contributed $100 or

THE THEATRICAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.—Empire Theatre, "Under the Red Robe," founded on Weyman's romance by Edward Rose.
Olympia Theatre, "Dorcas," a musical comedy, by H. and E. Paulton.
Knickerbocker Theatre, "A Bunch of Violets," with Beerbohm Tree.
Wallack's Theatre, "In Gay New York."

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.—Bijou Theatre, "Courted into Court," farce, by John McNally, with May Irwin.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.—Knickerbocker Theatre, "Hamlet," with Beerbohm Tree.
Irving Place Theatre, "Der Rabenvater," original of "His Absent Boy."

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.—Garden Theatre, last night of Mansfield's engagement. Scenes from "A Parisian Romance," "Beau Brummell," "Prince Karl," "Jekyll and Hyde," and "Richard III."

Edward Rose's dramatization of "Under the Red Robe," Stanley Weyman's popular story of the time of Richelieu, is in four acts. The scene of the first is Zaton's, in Paris, where Gil de Berault is accused of cheating at cards, and places himself under the ban of the Cardinal by fighting a duel. Then and there he accepts the mission, the successful fulfillment of which is to save his neck.

The incidents of Acts II. and III. occur at the Château de Cocheforêt, all the exciting adventures on the mountain, at the inn, and in the forest being omitted. Berault is shown as the spy in the house he intends to destroy, and is unmasked. He succeeds in his mission in spite of the King's soldiers, commanded by a fop, Captain Larolle. Clon, the dumb servant, is tortured, and revenges himself by killing the Captain.

The last act shows Berault's renunciation of his trust. For the sake of the woman he loves, he gives Cocheforêt his liberty, At the palace of the Cardinal, on the Day of Dupes, he receives his reward.

William Furst has composed original music for the entr'actes, as well as for the melodramatic accompaniments to certain passages of the text. No other music will be played during the performance at the Empire Theatre.

The cast will include William Faversham as Berault, J. E. Dodson as Richelieu, J. L. Finney as Captain Larolle, Robert Edeson as the Lieutenant, W. H. Crompton as Clon, Viola Allen as Renée de Cocheforêt, and Ida Conquest as Mme. de Cocheforêt.

"Dorcas," to be produced at the Olympia Theatre to-morrow night, is a musical comedy which is not exactly new, but has never been performed in this city. The scene is laid in England in the last century. Lord Beauregard is betrothed to Lady Honoria, whom he has never seen. To study her character he visits her brother's house, disguised as a poor gentleman, Master Roland. The lady, learning of his purpose, disguises herself as a boy, and, afterward, for reasons well explained in the play, as a village girl recently wedded to an innkeeper. Thus the plot is wildly complicated, but the outcome of it all is happiness, of course.

"Dorcas" is the work of the authors of "Erminie" and "Niobe." The cast will include Marie Millard, Drew Donaldson, William Broderick, Charles O. Bassett, and Frederick Frear.

In "Courted into Court," John J. McNally's new farce which May Irwin will present at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night, Dottie Dimple, described as "an actress," is married by Mr. Worthington Best against the wishes of his parents. The mother-in-law forces the bride and groom into a divorce court, where a sympathetic Judge defeats her imperious will and causes much hilarity. Miss Irwin will be Dottie, John C. Rice Worthington, and Joseph M. Sparks the Judge. Ada Lewis will appear as an eccentric German dancer, and Jacques Kruger as "Pop" Dooley, father of Dottie, Dimple, and an old stage doorkeeper. There are many other personages.

Miss Irwin will sing four new darky songs, "Crappy Dan," "Ma Lulu," "Old Town," and "Mistah Johnson." There will be many other songs.

"Der Rabenvater," the new German play to be produced at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night, is the original of "His Absent Boy," which was acted at the Garden Theatre last Spring. A henpecked old gentleman has for a quarter of a century secured an extra allowance of money from his wife to provide for the support and education of a son by a former union. The money thus secured the old gentleman uses in semi-occasional trips to Berlin, ostensibly undertaken on account of business. Upon his silver wedding anniversary his wife proposes to adopt this fictitious son, and then the trouble begins. The old gentleman is helped out by his daughter's lover, who, for a time, agrees to impersonate the "absent boy" in return for the promise of the daughter's hand.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Two Little Vagrants" continues at the Academy.

—"The Late Mr. Castello" continues at the Lyceum Theatre.

—"The Girl from Paris" is successful at the Herald Square Theatre.

—"Secret Service" will run at the Garrick Theatre until March 1.

—Afternoon performances will be the rule in the city theatres New Year's Day.

—"The Cherry Pickers" continues successfully at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—The holiday pantomime, "New Superba," will remain at the Grand Opera House this week.

—"A Man of Honor" will be continued at the American Theatre all this week. It draws well.

—"A Texas Steer," Charles H. Hoyt's amusing farce, will be this week's play at the Murray Hill Theatre.

—This will be the last week of "My Friend from India" at Hoyt's Theatre. Mr. Hoyt's new piece, "A Contented Woman," will be produced there Jan. 4.

—After this week "A Fool of Fortune" will give place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to "A Superfluous Husband" and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" with the Hollands.

—"In Gay New York," last Summer's "review" at the Casino, will be presented at Wallack's this week with Walter Jones, David Warfield, and others of the original cast.

—Geraldine Ulmar, the original Yum-Yum in "The Mikado" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, arrived in New York yesterday. She has been living in London for many years.

—"Much Ado About Nothing" will be acted at Daly's this week Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. "The Geisha" will be presented at the other performances.

—Lew Dockstader is still the star at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, where a few of his many associates are Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis, Rachel Walker, Alexandra Martens, and Charles C. Seymour.

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace the Hanlons, in their midair feats, and many other performers will appear this week. The long programme comprises farce, songs, dances, burlesque, grand opera, and juggling.

—A new play by E. M. Royle called "Captain Impudence" will be produced at the American Theatre Jan. 4. The cast will include McKee Rankin, E. M. Royle, Mrs. Royle, (Selena Fetter,) Ellen Berg, and Amelia Bingham.

—The Lumière cinematographe is still on view at the Eden Musée. Thirty-five views are shown. Exhibitions are given every hour. What with the wax works, the chamber of horrors, and Koevessy's Band, the Musée entertainment is one of extraordinary variety and merit.

—Yvette Guilbert is still the star at Koster & Bial's. Her vogue does not diminish. She sings songs in Parisian French and broken English. Others in this week's bill will be the Merrilees sisters, the Dunhams, Williams and Walker, Press Eldridge, Wormwood, with his trained animals, and the Zedoras. The biograph is exhibited at every performance.

—This is the twelfth week of the run of "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre, and when it is finished the Irish comic opera will be taken "on the road." Its place in Mr. McCormick's handsome house will be taken by "Shamus O'Brien," the book, founded on J. Sheridan Le Fanu's ballad, by George H. Jessop, the music by Dr. C. Villiers Stanford.

—Besides Louise Beaudet, Mlle. Karina, a French singer, will appear at the Olympia Music Hall this week. Other new features of the long bill will be the Newsboys Quintet, the four Nelson sisters, acrobats; Orrocco, Edward Latell, James Thornton, and Haines and Pettingill. The so-called Bal Champêtre in the Winter Garden will be as lively and varied as usual.

—"The Sporting Duchess" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week with the original scenery and dresses and the twenty crack horses. The cast will include those eminent actors James H. Stoddart and Agnes Booth, as well as Cora Tanner, Elita Proctor Otis, Harry Lacy, Joseph Wheelock, Louis Massen, R. A. Roberts, William Bernard, J. B. Booth, Sara Converse, and Marion Abbott.

—Both Helene Mora and Bessie Bonehill will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Other features of the "continuous" bill will be the aquatic act of James and Rose Finney, the acrobatism of the five Richards, and the Tyrolean warbling of Werner and Rieder. The four Cohans, Ray L. Royce, the Electric Quintet, Charlotte Ray, and the Whiting sisters are also announced. Arthur Dunn will soon appear at Keith's.

—Mr. Beerbohm Tree will appear as Sir Philip Marchant in "A Bunch of Violets," Sydney Grundy's adaptation of "Montjoye," by Octave Feuillet, at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow, Tuesday, and Friday nights, and Friday and Saturday afternoons; as the Duke of Guisebury Wednesday night, and as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Thursday and Saturday nights. John Hare will take Tree's place at the Knickerbocker Jan. 4, presenting "The Hobby Horse," by A. W. Pinero.

—Manager Lawrence of the Savoy Theatre has announced his intention to revive the legitimate drama, and also that he will give the preference to the products of American playwrights. With this end in view, he has a number of plays under consideration, one of which has been put in rehearsal. Its title is "Equality," and it is the maiden effort of a New York author, whose name has not yet been announced. It is said to be a romantic story, presenting an interesting theory.

—This will be the last week of Mr. Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Garden Theatre, which has been, in some respects, the most noteworthy he has ever filled in this city. He has produced no new work of value this time, but his revivals of "Richard III." and "The Merchant of Venice" have served to largely increase his reputation. Mansfield's programme this week will be as follows: Monday night and Friday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice"; Tuesday night, "A Parisian Romance"; Wednesday night, "Richard III."; Thursday night, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Friday night, "Beau Brummell"; Saturday afternoon, "The Scarlet Letter"; Saturday night, parts of "A Parisian Romance," "Beau Brummell," "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," "Prince Karl," and "Richard III."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Sousa and his band will give a concert at Carnegie Hall to-night. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano, and Martina Johnstone, violinist, will appear.

—Mr. Perry Averill and Mr. Orton Bradley will give their second recital at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 7.

—Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, has been engaged to play for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera Musicale given at the Waldorf on the afternoon of Jan. 5.

—The Oratorio Society will give its annual performances of "The Messiah" at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon and Tuesday evening. The soloists will be Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Mrs. Adele Baldwin, contralto; H. E. Williams, tenor, and Ffrangcon Davies, bass.

—It is now definitely settled that Mr. David Bispham's three subscription concerts will be held at Carnegie Lyceum on Jan. 12, 22, and Feb. 9. The artists engaged to assist him are Lillian Blauvelt, Marguerite Hall, Corinne Moore-Lawson, the Kneisel Quartet, and Charles Gregorowitsch.

—The third concert of the present season of the Symphony Society of New York will take place on the afternoon of Jan. 1 and the evening of Jan. 2, at Carnegie Hall. Owing to Herr Rosenthal's continued illness, Miss Aus der Ohe has been substituted for him as the soloist of the concert, and will play the Liszt Concerto, which Mr. Rosenthal would have played had he been able to appear. Other numbers of the programme are Symphony No. 5, (in C minor,) Beethoven; prelude to "Parsifal," Wagner.

—There will be a burst of novelties at the Metropolitan Opera House in the coming week. The programme is as follows: Monday, "Mefistofele," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, and M. Plançon; Wednesday, "Siegfried," M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. von Hubbenet, M. Castelmary, Mlle. Olitzka, Miss Traubmann, and Mme. Melba; Friday, "Hamlet," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Litvinne, M. Plançon, M. Gogny, and M. Lassalle; Saturday afternoon, "Siegfried," and Saturday night, "Tannhäuser," Mme. Eames, Mlle. Engle, M. Gogny, M. Plançon, and Signor Ancona. At the concert to-night the soloists will be Hubermann, the boy violinist; M. Lassalle, Mme. Litvinne, M. Plançon, and Mlle. Olitzka.

—The story of "An American Beauty," in which Lillian Russell will appear at the Casino to-morrow evening, concerns the whims of Gabrielle Dalmont, a rich young widow, pursued by fortune hunters and favor seekers, yet entirely indifferent to man, collectively and individually. One of her whims leads to the engagement to a German Prince, while another eccentricity causes her to forget her marriage day. She is likewise loved by an English nobleman, disguised as a gardener, that he may not be loved for his title alone. By virtue of a magic flower happily supplied by a mysterious mutual friend of the female sex, the beauty loves the simple gardener, but they are parted by the evil machinations of the Prince, only to be reunited happily at the end. Opposed to these purely sentimental aspects of the case, the main comedy story is supplied by the adventures of the three proprietors of "The Greatest Show on or off the Earth," who seek the lovely widow's consent to figure as the ten-thousand-dollar beauty of their circus.

—Mme. Lilli Lehmann, who comes to America to begin her engagement with the Damrosch Opera Company, sailed from Bremen on Tuesday last, and is expected to arrive this week. Mme. Lehmann's appearance is eagerly looked forward to by her many friends, and reports of her singing in Baireuth show that her voice possesses its old-time splendor. Mme. Lehmann has given five song recitals within four weeks in Berlin, up to the time of her sailing, with phenomenal success, every house having been sold out. Her first appearance in America will be at a song recital on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 12, at Carnegie Hall, after which she will join Mr. Damrosch's company in Philadelphia, making her first appearance there on Jan. 22, in "Die Walkure." Herr Paul Kalisch sailed with his wife, Mme. Lilli Lehmann, and also comes to join the Damrosch Opera Company. Mr. Kalisch has added all the heroic Wagner parts to his répertoire, and recently created the part of Tristan, in Cologne, with remarkable success. Herr Kalisch is now heralded as one of the best tenors in Germany, and his re-entry is awaited with an interest second only to that in Mme. Lehmann.

Christmas Dinner at City Hall.

Three hundred poor persons ate a Christmas dinner yesterday afternoon in the basement of the City Hall. The dinner was given by the Kimball Mission, in accordance with a custom started years ago by H. D. Kimball. The work is continued by Mrs. Kimball, in memory of her husband. Mrs. Kimball was assisted by Miss Flora Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dunham, the Misses Helen and Annie Loud, Edward Loud, Miss Mabel Quimby, Miss Grace Cotton, Miss Addie Dunn, Miss Mabel Hennecke, Miss May Ali, Miss Mary Holmes, and Miss Adelaide Halstead.

New Construction Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Articles of incorporation of the Union Contracting and Construction Company were filed here today. The incorporators are James J. Cahill, Edwin E. Marshall, and Lawrence Barden, and the company will construct electric railways and lighting plants in the United States and Canada. The capital stock is $100,000.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The new badge adopted by the State for the Hospital Corps is being issued. It is about as poorly designed and trumpery-looking a badge as can be imagined. It is an eight-pointed star of bronze, with a small enameled Geneva cross in the centre. The red enamel on the cross is very poor workmanship. The lettering on it, which almost needs a magnifying glass to distinguish, reads, "Prompt Aid to the Injured, N. G. N. Y." The badge is considered a disgrace to the State.

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The new litters issued by the State to the several commands, while embodying the latest ideas of the litters used in the army, are not as strongly made. The poles of the State litter are considered too weak, and would probably break in two if a very heavy man were carried on them. The poles are one-quarter of an inch narrower than those used in the army.

***

A decision of interest to National Guardsmen concerning expulsions was rendered a few days since by Judge Advocate General Wallace. It seems that in October, 1892, Private Barnett was expelled from Company D, Thirteenth Regiment; he afterward re-enlisted with the approval of the Colonel of the regiment, and then requested that credit be allowed him for the time served previous to his expulsion. Capt. Grant, who succeeded Capt. Mayer as commanding officer of Company D, took an interest in the case and, through the regular channels, brought the matter to the attention of the Commander in Chief, who laid it before the Judge Advocate General for decision. The result is that the latter has rendered a decision which declares that Barnett's expulsion was illegal, on the ground that a majority of his company did not concur. The decision has been approved by the Commander in Chief.

***

The Thirteenth Regiment will be reviewed in its armory next Wednesday night by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. Considerable interest is attached to the event, as it will be the last appearance of the General in his official capacity. Company G will entertain its friends at a "smoker" on Dec. 28, after drill.

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The surprising proficiency with which some of the schoolboys of this city have mastered the military evolutions prescribed for the troops of the army and National Guard can be witnessed almost any Friday afternoon at the Berkeley School, when the movements in the school of the battalion are taken up. National Guard officers are interested in the fact that the youngsters take such a voluntary interest in drill, as many of them as they grow older will recruit the ranks of the National Guard, and the early knowledge of drill and discipline they are acquiring will make them especially desirable. Quite a number of military men drop in at times to see the drills, the execution of which astonish even old soldiers. At a battalion drill last week in the presence of a well-known officer of the Seventh Regiment the boys put up a drill that was simply admirable in every detail. The battalion was correctly formed and turned over to Cadet Col. Whitley, who put it on the march in column of fours. Then followed in rapid succession about by fours, line of companies, in column of fours, marching in line, fronts into line, oblique, left forward, fours left, faced to the rear, &c. The movements were executed in the smoothest manner possible. The boys were attentive and earnest in their work and an object lesson for some companies in the National Guard. Furthermore, the boys have a drum and fife corps organized from among their number, in charge of Cadet Drum Major Pell. The corps play remarkably well, and have learned all the prescribed military calls, as well as the manoeuvres for review and parade. The school will probably give an exhibition in the near future in some armory.

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The rumor that Capt. Isaac Freeman of Company C, Eighth Regiment, intends to resign, is indignantly denied by that officer. Capt. Freeman has been a member of the National Guard since 1881, and previous to joining the Eighth, in November, 1885, he served in the Texas National Guard. He is a very popular and efficient officer, and takes a great interest in the affairs of the Eighth. At the review of the regiment, to be held Friday evening, Jan. 22, Company B, Capt. Edwards, will give an exhibition drill, in which it will manoeuvre in close order. Company B is among the best drilled companies in the National Guard, and the exhibition drill will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Battalion Sergt. Major Acker has been appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, and Quartermaster Sergt. Jacobson has been appointed Battalion Sergeant Major.

***

Sergt. James H. Chard of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant, in place of Patterson, resigned. He received 28 votes, against 12 for ex-Lieut. John Wimmer. The latter was known as the Captain's candidate, and was run in at the eleventh hour as a "dark horse." Company G will hold an election to-morrow night for Second Lieutenant, the only candidate named being Private Halsey. The battalion drills will commence about Jan. 8, with the First Battalion on the floor, and a review by the command will be held the latter part of January. Battalion drills by the Second Battalion will commence in February, and a review will be held the latter part of that month. Quite a number of men at the armory are practicing for the regimental games, to be held shortly. They promise to be the most successful yet given by the regiment.

***

In the Twelfth Regiment the following members have been awarded the State Decoration for long and faithful service: Col. McCoskry Butt and Capt. Washington Content, for fifteen years; Adjt. Charles Elliot Warren, Lieut. R. V. Crocker, Sergt. J. Farrar, Sergt. T. A. Burns, Corp. J. J. McGill, and Private C. Thierfelder, for ten years. Company B, Capt. Smylie, will shortly perfect arrangements for an entertainment. This company will also shoot a team-match in the near future with Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. The members of Company A will hold a "stag" in the armory on Jan. 16, and have secured some first-class professional talent for the occasion. During the evening there will be a match race for the championship of the Street Cleaning Department, with their pushcarts.

***

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Maidhoff, is making arrangements for an informal reception at the armory. Sergt. Dudley of Company I is organizing a dramatic association from among the talent of the company, who will shortly take up the rehearsal of the well-known comedy "Caste." The production will be given outside the armory. Orderly J. A. Hoffman of Company C has been promoted Corporal. Adjt. Harry Hayden Treadwell has been confined to his home with illness during the past week. Adjt. Hart, who has also been confined to his home for over a month, is improving. The following members of the regiment have been awarded the State Long Service Decoration: Sergt. Wilkinson, non-commissioned staff, for twenty-five years; Lieut. Bennett of Company F, twenty years; Adjt. Hart, staff; Sergt. Unger of Company B, and Lieut. Lowenbein, for fifteen years. The following members will receive the decoration for ten years: Lieut. Kross, Company B; Sergt. McCurdy, Sergt. Hudson, Company K; Capt. Lilliendahl, Company C; Private Wilcox, Company H; Private Perhan, Company C, and Private Baneke, Company K. The members of Company A will hold a reception in the armory on Jan. 11.

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Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, will give a concert and dance in the armory next Saturday night. Sousa's Band will give a concert, conducted by Sousa in person.

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The old Second Brigade flag of blue has been substituted for a new one of red, in accordance with the State regulations.

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Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has granted permission to the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment to retain the old fatigue cap, discarded by orders from his office some time since. The regiment adopted a new fatigue cap similar to that worn by officers of the army.

***

The following members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment recently promoted have passed the Examining Board: First Sergt. M. O'Connell, Company A; First Sergt. J. O'Brien, Company K; Sergt. D. J. Roche, Company D; Corp. J. A. Sherman and R. V. O'Grady, Company G. These officers and men of the regiment have been awarded the State decoration for long service: Fifteen years, Capt. E. T. McCrystal, Company B; First Sergt. J. D. Quirk, Company E; Private P. McDowell, Company A; Private J. Flaherty, Company C, and Private J. A. McGinnis, Company A. These will receive the medal for ten years: Surgeon George W. Collins, staff; Capt. Charles Healy, Company I; Quartermaster Sergt. J. T. Johnson, Company G; Sergt. B. Finnigan, Company K; Sergt. T. F. Bradey, Company I; Sergt. J. J. Henry, Company B; Private M. J. Dwyer, Company C; Private P. O'Laughlin, Company C; Private E. Fallon, Company D; Private P. Ahern, Company B; Musicians, T. Sands and Charles Preister, Company D, and Private M. T. McCabe, Company D. There will be an election in Company C for Second Lieutenant next Wednesday night. The candidates are Sergt. McKenna and Private Dwyer. A regimental athletic club is being organized. The incorporators are Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Duffy, Majors Lynch and Spellman, and Capt. Healy. Adjt. McClintock is preparing a roster of the regiment, which, it is said, will be a model one.

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These officers of the Ninth Regiment are delegates to the National Guard Convention: Col. William Seward, Major S. E. Japha, Capt. W. W. Marks, Capt. S. S. O'Connor, Capt. A. M. Tompkins, and Lieut. James Lynch. Lieut. Graff, recently elected in Company E, has been commissioned.

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The First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Major Tobey, and consisting of Companies A, F, H, I, and K, will give a review and reception in the armory next Thursday night. The review has been accepted by Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment. In preparation for the event the battalion will drill at the armory to-morrow night.

***

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin will be the guest of the Thirteenth Regiment on Wednesday night, the occasion of the second annual holiday celebration of that command. The event will mark the formal close of Gen. McAlpin's career in the guard, temporarily, at least, and will partake of the nature of a farewell reception. Gen. McAlpin will be attended by nearly all the members of the Governor's staff in uniform, and a general invitation has been extended by Col. Watson to the officers of the Second Brigade to be present. Personal invitations have been sent to the commanding officers of all the Second Brigade organizations. Following the review will be the usual regimental parade. A reception will then be given to the Adjutant General and staff in the Council room, after which they will be entertained in the officers' mess hall on the top floor of the armory.

COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE.

The Boston Street Railway Company Comes Off Victorious.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Cars were running without interruption on all lines of the West End Street Railway to-day. Many of the cars were run by new men, however. On some of the divisions the strikers were given to understand that they would have to be rehired in order to get the opportunity of taking out cars, while on other divisions the old men were allowed to take out their cars, if they presented themselves at the carhouses on time. But it was evident that the company intended to get rid of the men who were most active in the strike. Some were not allowed to take out cars at all, while those who ran out on their regular trips early in the day were replaced in many instances by new men.

According to President M. F. Young of the Conductors, Drivers, and Motormen's Union the trouble is not settled. A meeting of the Supreme Council was held this noon, when the Conference Committee reported on the question of holding a mass meeting of the strikers and their friends. There will be an open meeting in Faneuil Hall Monday at 2 P. M. At this preliminary meeting President Young will state the position of the men, their grievances, and the case from the strikers' side. He said this morning that it would give him great pleasure to have the West End represented, and to hear its side of the trouble. At the conclusion of the meeting the strikers will have a private meeting, and the important question of calling out all the men will be discussed. Definite action will be taken, and this may lead to the most important developments since the strike began.

In a statement this afternoon the Supreme Council says: "We consider that the company owes us the privilege of being heard in conference. We, the members of the Conference Committee, declare that we did all in our power to prevent that which occurred; that we were powerless to stop the trouble, and we think that the company owes the old employes their positions and their rating. We know that we have not betrayed the company, and we know that the company has betrayed us."

President Young adds: "Personally, I do not care, but I do care for the men whom I represent. I do not want to see trouble again, but, with the stand that the company has taken, it must come. It will come unless these men are treated justly."

The first failure has not disheartened the President, and he is trying to communicate some share of his enthusiasm to the men whom he leads.

Given a Tow by McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Major McKinley found an unusually large correspondence awaiting his this morning, and he was kept very busy engaged during the greater part of the forenoon. Just before luncheon, however, he took a long walk through the residence portion of the city. He went out unaccompanied. During the afternoon he took a sleigh ride. Several little boys were on the street with their sleds, and the Major called to them to hitch on. They were not slow to accept the invitation and the President-elect enjoyed it as much as the boys themselves. Major McKinley had no callers of importance to-day. None are expected until Monday, when the members of Congress will begin to return to Washington.

Arrested for Cruel Treatment.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—James McKeown of Belleville is in jail on the charge of cruelly beating his son.

The old—"the bills are high and sometimes out of proportion." Not so with us. We delight in giving you a great deal for your money, and it pleases us when our customers are pleased.

Special sale of English and Scotch cheviots and worsteds. Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00. Our melton and kersey overcoat, lined with wool or satin, to order at $18.00 cannot be duplicated anywhere. English drapes for full dress or tuxedos, silk lined, to order, $30.00. Inverness or opera cape coat, silk lined, $20.00.

There is no risk in dealing with us. The protection we give is money back or a year's guarantee.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed to any address.

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WOMEN PHYSICIANS RESIGN.

Trouble in Hospital for Women Over Control of Its Affairs.

Affairs at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 213 West Fifty-fourth Street, are somewhat strained over the action of the Board of Trustees which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Harriet Hughes, the house physician, and ten of the twelve women visiting physicians.

The Trustees declare that the resignations were hasty and ill-timed. Previous to the resignations of the physicians four of the nurses in the hospital resigned because there were no special accommodations for them, and they had to dine with the patients.

The Board of Trustees, of which Mrs. Helen Knox Robinson is President, at a recent meeting decided to institute some reforms. It adopted a new set of rules and by-laws, which would bring the hospital more directly under the control of the board. Dr. Hughes considered that her powers had been curtailed for the purpose of slighting her, and, smarting under the action of Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox, head of the hospital, in choosing Dr. Sophie Morgenthaler, an outsider, as his assistant at the public clinics, she hurriedly sent in her resignation.

The resignations have left Dr. Cordelia Campbell, assistant house physician, in charge, and only Dr. Gertrude Zabriskie as a visiting physician.

The principal reason for the action of the Board of Trustees is said to have been the fact that there were nearly as many nurses in the hospital as patients.

Before resigning, the visiting physicians met and drew up resolutions denouncing the new by-laws, and declaring "that the hospital is nothing but a rattletrap old building anyway, and has no funds."

Dr. Cordelia Williams, First Vice President of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday:

"The Trustees have for years deferred to the physicians in charge of the hospital. Just now we are obliged to put the hospital on a better business basis. We expect to have a new building next year, and if we are to do anything must have complete control. Perhaps some of those who resigned will return, but we shall not take any one back who is really dissatisfied. We shall hold a meeting Tuesday next, when the troubles will be settled."

Dr. M. Belle Brown, one of the visiting physicians who resigned, said yesterday that she approved of the new rules, and did not resign because she was dissatisfied with them, but for other reasons.

"I shall be glad to resume my work if the Trustees need me," she said.

A LIBERAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. Royall Supplements His Statement Before the Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—William L. Royall of Richmond, Va., who appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on Friday, has written a letter to the Chairman, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, supplementing the statement made at that time that what the South, North, and West want is a liberal banking system, rather than one favoring any particular system. Mr. Royall writes that if amendments can be made to the National bank law abandoning the "requirement of Government bonds as a basis for circulation, and allowing the banks to issue notes upon their own assets up to the limit of their capital, but still subjecting them to the control of the National Government, we should never hear again about the financial question, but, on the contrary, peace and content, so far as finances are concerned, would obtain in those regions."

Mr. Royall further says that he believes the entire Southern vote would be given to a bill allowing the Treasury to issue low-rate Government bonds to take up legal-tender and Treasury notes, providing such a bill would repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State banknotes.

In regard to this, Mr. Walker says: "There is no difficulty whatever in complying with the suggestions made by Mr. Royall, and at the same time strengthening rather than weakening the National system, provided the banks will assume pro rata the current redemption of the legal-tender notes in proportion to the notes the banks are allowed to issue against their assets. If any general bill is reported by the Banking and Currency Committee it will probably follow these lines."

"What would be the effect of abolishing the 10 per cent. tax on State banks?" Mr. Walker was asked.

"With the existence of the legal-tender notes, the Treasury notes, and the silver dollars it would give us financial chaos. If they were not in existence it would give us a far more equitable, economical, and better banking system than we have to-day."

"What measure of safety is there in issuing notes against the banks' assets only?"

"With a very small tax, say, 2 mills on the dollar, to create a safety fund, it would be in every respect as safe as the present system. There are, in fact, no currency notes issued by banks anywhere in the civilized world that I can recall, that are not so issued, except in the United States."

CHLOROFORMED BY THIEVES.

H. L. Bush Has an Exciting Adventure with Burglars at Park Ridge.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—Burglars last night succeeded in getting into the house of H. L. Bush by sawing the patent fastener out of the window frame. They chloroformed the family until they thought they were beyond consciousness, and then set about robbing the house.

Mr. Bush recovered in time to find a man in his bedroom. Bush jumped out of bed and asked the fellow what he was doing there. The thief jumped through the window. In his haste to get away he fell off the piazza just as Bush came through the window with a shotgun. The weapon was not loaded, and the burglar disappeared in the darkness.

Bush saw two men run from the house across the street occupied by a widow named Kipp. Bush went back to his house and found his wife unconscious. Calling his neighbor, Mrs. Kipp, Bush left her with his wife until he summoned Dr. H. C. Neer. The latter had a hard time in restoring Mrs. Bush, who is still weak from the effects of the drug.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RICE'S GREAT HIT. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., New Year's Day, and Sat. GIRL 200 NIGHTS. IN LONDON. STILL THERE. FROM DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE. PARIS
Music—Ivan Caryll. Libretto—Geo. Dance. New Year's Day Mat. 50TH AND SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, JAN. 18. Seats two weeks ahead.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Pop. Prices, 1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Matinee New Year's.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38th St. & B'way. Last 6 Nights. Mats. Friday & Saturday. MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE. Mon., Tues., & Friday Evgs., New Year's & Sat. Mats., A Bunch of Violets. Wed. Evg., only time, The Dancing Girl. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—HAMLET. Jan. 4—John Hare in Hobby Horse.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. FIRST PLAY, UNDER THE RED ROBE. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY. EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEES AT 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Mr. Richard Mansfield. Monday Eve, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Jan. 4, THE GAY PARISIANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings, the FASCINATING JAPANESE MUSICAL COMEDY, THE GEISHA, 106th to 110th time.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings, ADA REHAN as BEATRICE, in Shakespeare's most brilliant comedy MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
***This great production, hailed by press and public as a GREAT TRIUMPH, has created a POSITIVE SENSATION.
MATINEE of THE GEISHA WEDNESDAY next.
MATINEES of MUCH ADO New Year's Day, (Friday,) Jan. 1; Saturday, Jan. 2; Monday, Jan. 4, and Wednesday, Jan. 6.

BROADWAY THEATRE
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in America. ANDREW A. McCORMICK.....Manager. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
Special Matinee New Year's.
FAREWELL WEEK. LAST WEEK. WHITNEY OPERA CO. in Stange and Edwards's success of the season, BRIAN BORU.
SPECIAL
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, FIRST PERFORMANCE HERE OF THE ROMANTIC IRISH OPERA ENTITLED
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Book by CHARLES H. JESSOP. Music by Dr. C. VILLIERS STANFORD. To be produced with THE ORIGINAL CAST FROM LONDON. CHORUS OF 60. AN ORCHESTRA OF 40. SALE OF SEATS OPENS THURSDAY.

5TH AVE. Theatre. EVE'S, 8:15. MATS. AT 2.
LAST WEEK.
Last Matinees New Year's & Saturday.
WILLIAM H. CRANE, IN HIS MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS, A FOOL OF FORTUNE,
BY MARTHA MORTON.
Beginning Monday, Jan. 4. E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND IN "A SUPERFLUOUS HUSBAND."
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Helene Mora, Bessie Bonehill,
And 40 Others,
NEW YEAR'S DAY—Doors Open 9 A. M. Performance all day to 11 P. M.

CASINO. Special New Year's Mat. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Regular Casino prices—$1.50 best—includ'g opening TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Return to the scene of her greatest triumphs of LILLIAN RUSSELL under the direction of Canary & Lederer, Presenting—first time here—An AMERICAN BEAUTY.
Book by Hugh Morton. Music by Gustave Kerker.
—Staged by George W. Lederer.—
100—CAST. CHORUS, EXTRAS—100
—Enlarged Orchestra.—
SPECIAL SOUVENIR MATINEE SAT. JAN. 2. Handsome Photo Cabinets. A Magnificent Album of over a score of Beautiful Half-tone Engravings of America's Greatest Prima Donna in all the Splendid Roles of Her Career.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Commencing To-Morrow, Dec. 28. Special Matinée New Year's Day.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Management of Frank Perley.
The greatest cast that has ever appeared at the Harlem Opera House, including Agnes Booth, J. H. Stoddart, Cora Tanner, Elita Proctor, Otis Joseph Wheelock, Harry Lacy, Louis Massen, R. A. Roberts, Junius B. Booth.
200 People on the stage, including the $30,000 REGIMENTAL BALL SCENE.
20 Horses in the Greatest Derby Race.
Next Week—Henry E. Dixey in "Thoroughbred."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve'gs 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

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Per Month..... $1.50

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 11 A. M.; the Rev. R. Heber Newton, 4 P. M.; evensong, 8 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.—The Rev. Anson P. Atterbury and special music by the Gounod Choral Society, 3:45 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Henry M. Booth of Auburn, 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY PROTESANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; children's Christmas festival, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—Evangelist D. L. Moody, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Hospital service, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, 11 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN, 426 Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. G. F. Krotel, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY, BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Corner of Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. F. L. Patton of Princeton University, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Howard Duffield, 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Christmas musical services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED, Corner of Fifty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, 11 A. M.; Christmas exercises by Sunday school, 7:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parker Cadman, 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Father O'Connor on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Hall, 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—W. Sanford Evans, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—Holy communion, 8:45 A. M.; the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S, Academy of Music.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS REFORMED.—J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SIXTEEN PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1896.

The West End Street Railway Company of Boston appears to be exhibiting the arrogance of a secure monopoly. It refused to recognize the union of its employés as an organization, and now that their strike has broken down it seems to have exasperated them anew by discharging all those who acted in their behalf as a "Committee of Conference." There has been a consolidation of all the street railroad lines in and about Boston in the West End system, so that competition is completely gone. This was one thing that made the strike so hopeless and makes it so hard for the workmen to get any redress of grievances. It is apparently what made the company so confident of breaking up the union or disregarding its demands without suffering. It monopolizes the surface car traffic from Boston through all its suburbs, and its monopoly has been established and protected by the State Legislature and the City Government. The West End Company has been charged with owning the Common Council of Boston and the Legislature that meets on Beacon Hill, and scandalous stories regarding its use of money have not been wanting. Even the newspapers of Boston have been said to be subsidized directly or indirectly in its interest, and they are certainly wonderfully free from criticism of a corporation which makes the streets of that city hideous and perilous and affords the most inadequate and uncomfortable means of local transit of which we have any knowledge.

TROLLEY LINES AND STEAM RAILROADS.

The construction of a trolley line between the cities of New London and Norwich has been prevented by a decision made public last week by the Connnecticut Supreme Court. A part of this line had been finished. It would have paralleled the New London Northern steam road and a projected extension of the steam road of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company. A few weeks ago the Connecticut courts by a similar decision prevented the completion of an extension of the Hartford and New Britain trolley systems which would practically have paralleled the New Haven Company's steam road between those two cities. This decision affecting the projected trolley line from New London to Norwich will tend to increase the number of votes which will be cast at the coming session of the Connecticut Legislature against the steam railroad companies and in behalf of many trolley organizations which desire to construct interurban lines. The two trolley companies affected by the decisions to which we have referred will ask the Legislature for relief, and an impression prevails in the State that the legislation for which these and other trolley organizations apply will be obtained.

If the advocates of trolley interests shall be successful, many new electric roads will be constructed, and some of them will be parallels of existing steam roads. We do not understand, however, that it is the controlling purpose of any of the trolley companies to compete directly with steam roads for interurban traffic. The projected interurban trolley lines are commonly natural extensions of existing municipal and suburban electric roads, and while they would to some extent compete with steam roads, there is a popular demand for them because they would serve the convenience of residents in the intermediate rural districts. The steam road extends from the station in one city to the station in the other. The rural resident may be two or three miles from the nearest station, and when he steps from the steam car in the city he may be a mile or two from his destination. On the other hand, the interurban trolley road is commonly not far from his home, and the trolley cars, by means of transfers, carry him to any part of the city which he may desire to visit. For this reason and for others which we have pointed out heretofore, the trolley projects enjoy popular support, and legislators representing either urban or rural constituencies are inclined to promote the completion of them.

But the steam companies are disposed to improve all opportunities to meet this competition. Some time ago the New York and New Haven Company obtained control of the Stamford and Meriden trolley lines. Last week it decided to lay a third rail, for electric traction, between the cities of Hartford and New Britain (on the New England track) and to establish a large electric power station at Berlin, on its main track, about six miles from Hartford. The company has, in addition to its direct line from New Britain to Hartford, branch lines from Berlin to New Britain, on one side, and to Middletown on the other. These two branches, together with the projected third-rail line on the New England Road, will be operated from the power station at Berlin. The company's purpose is, in part, to discourage the threatened trolley competition between New Britain and Hartford, for while the completion of this interurban trolley road has been prevented temporarily by the courts, it seems probable that the Legislature will grant the relief which the trolley company desires.

The New Haven Company's action with respect to the laying of a third rail points to an extended use of electric power on the company's roads in the near future. The company's President says:

> "Electricity as a motive power is foreshadowed in the last annual statement of the company. On the south shore branch of the Old Colony system the current has been successfully and economically conveyed in a third rail, insulated upon wooden blocks in the centre of each track. The results have surprised experts, and it is now probable that a third rail will be laid at various points upon the company's property during the year to come. Short branches to the centres of business and population may then be constructed from the company's lines."

Is not competition with trolley systems in their own field here foreshadowed? What is meant by "short branches to centres of business and population"?

The suburban trolley roads affect the passenger traffic of the old steam roads for several reasons, but one very prominent advantage on the side of the trolley lines is their distributing facilities, their ability to carry the passenger from the country to almost any point in the city which he desires to reach. The steam roads can meet this competition only by furnishing similar facilities. They can furnish these in large cities only by purchasing existing trolley lines or by making traffic agreements with them. In some other places they can prevent threatened trolley competition by constructing trolley branches from their stations to neighboring rural centres.

We recently commented upon the very interesting and suggestive action taken by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, which has bought the trolley lines of Middletown, Ohio, and will connect them with its steam tracks, intending to use electric power on its main line to the neighboring city of Hamilton, and, eventually, for suburban service between Hamilton and Cincinnati. Here we see an attempt to add the distributing facilities of the municipal and suburban trolleys to the transit facilities of a trunk line. That is to say, this old steam company is now able to carry passengers from Hamilton to Middletown and to distribute them in various parts of the latter city. Eventually it may be able so to distribute passengers from Cincinnati in other suburban towns, and the power to distribute passengers returning from a city implies the power to serve their convenience in the same way when they set out for the city from their homes.

It may be that by and by we shall have in the railroad business something resembling the combination service afforded by the association of long-distance telephone lines with the local telephone exchanges.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

In noting recently the growth of the general export trade of the United States we called attention to the fact that the total value for the current calendar year up to Nov. 30 was greater, with one exception, than the total of any fiscal year since 1881. There is another feature of these exports that is extremely interesting. In 1881 the value of our manufactures exported was $102,856,015, and this was but 12.48 per cent. of our total exports. Since that date, the exports of manufactures, though fluctuating somewhat, have pretty steadily increased. They were in the fiscal year 1886 $136,541,978; in 1891 they were $168,927,315, and in 1895 they were $183,595,743. The percentage varies, of course, with the amount of other exports, but in 1895 had reached 23.14 per cent.

If, now, we compare these figures with those of the ten months to Oct. 31 we find a very marked advance. In that period the total exports of manufactures were $208,286,285, and the percentage of the total was 27.3 per cent. This is at the rate of a little over $250,000,000 for the calendar year, nearly two and one-half times as large a total as for the fiscal year 1881.

It is worth noting, also, that the first large advance was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, when the total rose to $183,728,898, from a total the year before of only $158,023,118. This tendency in the export of manufactured goods, the value of which consists very largely in the American labor put into them, does not suggest that the tariff system needs overhauling.

AMERICAN CHIVALRY.

"The age of chivalry is gone," BURKE wrote over a century ago. The exclamation came from him at the end of the famous recital of the indignities that had been put upon the Queen of France "in a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers." Respect for women is certainly at the root of chivalrous sentiment, and is what makes that sentiment respectable and saves even the Quixotic excess of it from being entirely ridiculous. The excess of it may be very mischievous, as, for example, if it should lead a Judge on the bench to be a respecter of sexes, and to decide every litigation between men and women that comes before him in favor of the woman. But the instantaneous and instinctive response of men to the appeal made to them by the helplessness of women is the expression of an ennobling quality. We have had a right to exult in it as an American quality long after, it seemed, on less practical testimony than BURKE's that it had become obsolete in Europe. American travelers have frequently recorded how they were shocked and revolted at the lack of consideration shown in Europe, and especially in the British islands, to women as women. This lack of consideration shows itself not only in the fact that wife-beating and like brutalities are more frequent in England than in America, but that there is a general acquiescence on the part of ordinary English crowds in brutality toward women which would certainly be resented in this country, and in some parts of it would even expose the perpetrator to danger of a lynching.

On the other hand, American chivalry has excited frequent remark from European travelers in this country. One very famous English traveler, THACKERAY, made his observation of it the occasion for a compliment to American chivalry in his lecture on "Charity and Humor," originally delivered in New York. The tribute is worth quoting:

> "I will tell you when I have been put in mind of the courteous gallantry of the noble Knight, Sir ROGER DE COVERLY of Coverly Manor, of the noble Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha; here in your own omnibus-carriages and railway-cars, when I have seen a woman step in, handsome or not, well-dressed or not, and a workman in hobnail shoes, or a dandy in the height of the fashion, rise up and give her his place. I think, Mr. Spectator, with his short face, if he had seen such a deed of courtesy, would have smiled a sweet smile to the doer of that gentlemanlike action, and have made him a low bow from under his great periwig, and have gone home and written a pretty paper about him."

This was in 1852. Will anybody maintain that the same thing could be said of American chivalry in 1896, at least of the chivalry of New York, in which and of which the lecturer was speaking. If any such person there be, it may be commended to him to take a train of the Manhattan Elevated Road, at a terminal station, and at a crowded hour. There he may see precisely the sort of spectacle which used to arouse the indignation of American travelers in Europe. He will not only fail to observe a general disposition on the part of the male passengers to surrender their seats to the female passengers, but he will observe an actual struggle on the part of men to gain the seats in advance of women, and to use their greater weight and strength without scruple to push the women out of their way. He will see male selfishness undisguised by any pretense of chivalry, such as formerly would have restrained the greediest male from a public manifestation of his greediness at the expense of a woman. Here is a characteristic incident: An elderly man on the Third Avenue line, approaching his station, beckoned to a frail-looking woman standing in the aisle to take his seat, whereupon an able-bodied youth, whose intention to take it for himself had been baffled, audibly expressed his disgust in a sneering remark that it was a pity the retiring passenger could not "take his seat with him."

Such an incident would have been quite out of the question, not only when THACKERAY wrote, but for many years afterward, whereas now the lack of consideration for women in public conveyances and public places is the rule, and the chivalrous deference of earlier times the conspicuous exception. New York is worse mannered in this respect than Western cities, than Chicago itself, in which it is customary for men to uncover when a woman is their fellow-passenger in an elevator, and in other ways to do homage to the old-fashioned American notion of chivalry. That "the age of chivalry is gone" in America, so far as chivalry is expressed in manners, there can, unfortunately, be little question.

THE TILDEN WILL.

That is a very melancholy announcement which Judge BEEKMAN has found himself obliged to make, that the plans of the late SAMUEL J. TILDEN for the benefit of his fellow-citizens are completely frustrated and nullified by his failure to make proper provision for executing them. The proposed little libraries at Yonkers and New Lebanon go the way of the proposed great library for New York. A fragment has indeed been saved from the estate for the larger purpose, but it has been obtained through a private arrangement with the only one of Mr. TILDEN's heirs-at-law who has shown the least disposition to respect his undoubted intentions and carry out his will. It is at least satisfactory that this exceptional heiress should still be, as Mr. TILDEN intended that she should be, the chief beneficiary of his fortune.

The moral that even a lawyer cannot trust himself to draw his own will is a trite one, and is said to have been illustrated in the case of a Lord Chancellor whose will was found invalid. What makes the failure of Mr. TILDEN's good intentions so particularly pitiful is that the plan which is wrecked was the cherished purpose almost of a lifetime, and also that no private injustice was done in his enrichment of the public. It was sufficiently shown when the litigation arose that the claim of those heirs-at-law who disputed the will was exclusively legal and technical. The testator had no real heirs except the public. If his will could have been carried out, it would have furnished a fresh illustration of the truth of BACON's saying: "Certainly the best works and of greatest merit for the public have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men who, both in affection and means, have married and endowed the public." That was eminently true of Mr. TILDEN. He did "marry the public" during his lifetime, expending upon it the "affection" which men more happily situated bestow upon their families. Politics was to him a pleasure, or a passion, but never a means of livelihood, nor, directly or indirectly, of money getting. He thus "married the public" while he was alive, and he attempted to endow it after his death. Could he have foreseen the failure of this attempt, the close of his life would have been greatly embittered.

But there is another sentence of BACON's which might have been commended to Mr. TILDEN in his lifetime, and which may be commended to such of his survivors as cherish a like purpose with his: "Defer not charities till death; for certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's than of his own." It was impossible for Mr. TILDEN to spend the income of his fortune, or a great proportion of it, so as to conduce to his own happiness, and, as we have seen, there was nobody who had any better claim upon the principal than the public. If he had himself carried out the scheme of his own benevolence he would have been remembered by his beneficiaries as gratefully as PETER COOPER is remembered, who did that wise thing, who carried out his own will, and saw with his own eyes the fruition of his good purposes. If the Tilden Library had been built and equipped by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the investment would have been safe and beyond the reach of greedy heirs.

THE TENDENCY TO ONE-SIDEDNESS.

The tendency of the individual mind to one-sided activity explains most of the division and contention through which the human race slowly makes progress. The knowledge of most men is necessarily imperfect, and their thinking is apt to take one direction. They fall into opinions and habits of thought that come from looking upon one side of things, and the more fixed that regard becomes the more incapable are they of seeing beyond its range. They come to believe that no view of a subject but their own can be right, and they refuse to be enlightened or convinced. The narrower and more one-sided a mind becomes the more sure is it that it is right and the more firm-set are its beliefs. From this comes intensity of conviction and intolerance for opposite views, and thence the willingness of men to fight or to die for opinion's sake. There is no greater delusion than the notion that warfare or martyrdom for a particular faith is evidence of its soundness.

It is this tendency to one-sidedness that causes divisions among men in religion and in politics, and the variety of its direction produces sects and factions. As the view broadens and one acquires the ability to look upon both sides of questions, the sectarian spirit and the partisan spirit lose their intensity. The highest minds in the religions and the politics of the human race are nearest together, though the intense partisan has no doubt of his own superiority and looks with scorn upon those who do not find all the good upon one side and all the bad upon the other side of his "divisional line." Under stress this tendency to one side or another arrays the mass of men into two parties or two armies and arouses the spirit of antagonism to the fighting pitch, though occasionally it seems to carry the mass all one way. The broad-minded and the many-sided are never for war or for crusades.

We have in our foreign and domestic relations as a Nation frequent illustrations of the disposition of human nature which comes from one-sided mental activity. Our people have been brought up for three generations to regard Great Britain as a "hereditary foe," though it was the cradle of their ancestors and of their institutions. For two generations they have been fostered with a "doctrine" about encroachments of European powers on this continent. Hence, when there was a difference between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding the boundary between their respective possessions in South America, it was easy to arouse a disposition to side with Venezuela and work excitement almost to the perilous verge of war among people who did not in the least understand the merits of the controversy or even know what their cherished "doctrine" meant. Sympathy for Christians oppressed or slaughtered in Asiatic Turkey makes most people blind to any provocation by Armenians or any extenuating circumstances on the part of other Turkish subjects. They see only a meek and peaceable people subject to atrocities from barbarians of a different faith, and hardly is it conceded that the Turkish Government makes any effort to prevent them or would have any difficulty in doing so, if it chose. If sympathy is excited for Cubans struggling against Spanish rule in their native island, they become endowed with enlightenment and patriotism, their deeds of devastation are glorified, and their reports of the warfare are readily believed, while the Spanish power is only arrogant, cruel, relentless, and besotted, and whatever is said in its behalf is unworthy of credence.

So when questions of difference arise in our Government at Washington, to most men's minds there is but one side to them, though it may be the gold or the silver side, according to the point of view, and we get violent arguments pro and con, but little calm consideration of both sides by the same men. The tendency to take sides, to make a fight, to be a partisan on one line or another, is irresistible to the ordinary human being. Of its working and effect in our domestic politics it is needless to speak, but there is generally a saving remnant that will not go even with its own multitude to do evil, and with increasing enlightenment the balance of power widens and grows in weight and the margin of safety expands.

But it is through these differences and the conflicts they induce that humanity advances to higher levels. It is doubtful if the greatest intellectual and moral altitude among men is a whit higher than it was in ancient times, but the general level is much higher, and the peaks are less isolated and conspicuous. The one-sidedness of the individual is the many-sidedness of the mass, which works by attrition toward more harmonious adjustments. Our education tends to specialization which emphasizes one-sidedness, but it cultivates it in many directions at once, and by interchange of special knowledge broadens the general view. The forces of civilization tend to wider and calmer vision, to less intense antagonisms, and less readiness for violent conflict, for

> "Thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

A STORY OF PARIS.

A novel-writer, even when he sets out for portraiture, has all the difficulties that beset a painter, and some besides. The painter renders within his own limitations a subject as he sees it. He cannot render it completely, and he sees it as no one else can. Whoever judges his work may see both subject and the work not at all as the painter sees either. The chances of agreement are not many or sure. The novelist is even more limited than the painter, tries for a more complex and elusive result, studies but a small part of a greater and more intricate subject, and offers his picture to the gaze of those who for the most part are uninformed and prejudiced. This is true when novelist and reader are of one race and land; how much more true when the former is, say, French and the latter American.

With all these drawbacks, the study of a people through the writings of its novelists remains fascinating. If the student has the grace to keep his mind open and can stop contented before he reaches the definite conclusions that successively tempt him, it may be profitable as well. If he cannot do that, it would be better for him to avoid the pursuit before he gets hopelessly wedded to a conception sure to be wrong in proportion as it is definite and firmly held. For instance, suppose that he falls upon the latest sketch by "Gyp"—"Eux et Elle." "Gyp" is very generally known as a keen, bright woman, with wide vogue in the journals and periodicals of her beloved Paris, whose pictures of French life are read and seemingly enjoyed by a very large number of Frenchmen and of those Frenchwomen who, being married, are allowed to read them. In a sense, she is an authorized painter of the society in which she presumably moves, which she professes to describe, and which profusely patronizes her.

"Elle" is a rich manufacturer's widow married to a Marquis. "Eux" are "the one she has married," "the one who loves her," "the one whom she pleases," "the one whom she does not please," "the one she works," "the one she hypnotizes," "the one who forgives her everything," (this is not her husband, but her father, who forgives in her the offenses of which she knows he is guilty,) and so on. In this goodly company there are two decently respectable personages—the husband, who is blinded by affection to his wife's promiscuous vileness, and a cavalry officer who is too absorbed in his profession to heed the charms with which "Elle" plies him in behalf of one of her lovers. The rest are in various ways but in about the same degree detestable, most of them frankly so, and some of them equally frankly proud of it. The husband's stupid but pathetic confidence in his wife and the cavalryman's devotion to his rigid ideal are the only sentiments expressed or implied that are not vulgar, corrupting, polluting, and bound to be fatal to any society in which they really prevail, in which, that is, they are controlling motives of action. It is needless to point out what would be the picture of French life that the study of such books as these compels the reader to form if he accept them as both accurate and representative. For our part we believe them to be neither. "Le choix, c'est l'art," says the greatest of French critics. "Gyp" is a clever artist. She has the art to choose what will produce her effect. She discards much that is true (and decent) even in the subject she has selected, and the subject is relatively insignificant. If the life she paints fairly represented the life of those with means and leisure to do pretty much as they wish in Paris, Paris would be impossible.

CONCERNING GAS.

In the course of some remarks recently published, Mr. E. C. BENEDICT asserted that this city was getting gas of higher candle power than any other city in the world. The inference suggested by what he said was that this higher quality justified the exaction of the higher price. We should like to see the proof that the quality of the gas supplied here is much better than the quality of that which is burned in certain other cities where the price is lower.

Is the gas used here so much better, for example, than the gas burned in Chicago? And while we are speaking of Chicago it is pertinent to direct attention to certain statements submitted to the Stock Exchange here when application was made by Mr. BENEDICT and others for the listing of the bonds of the Consumers' Gas Company and the Gas Light and Coke Company of that city. Those statements were to the effect, we understand, that the operating expenses of one of these companies were at the rate of 46 cents per 1,000 feet, while those of the other were at the rate of 44 cents. Interest, taxes, and insurance were not included, but a large net profit was shown, although the average price received was much less than the price now paid by consumers in this city. Such statements do not, however, throw much light upon the question of quality. The evidence that the gas of New York is of much better quality than the gas of Chicago should be produced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A wholesale provision dealer of London has just been prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks act, and convicted of selling as "pure American lard" a mixture of lard and 10 per cent. of beef stearine. At the trial it was shown that the adulteration was done, not in this country, but at Belfast, Ireland, where there are large refining works in which the American product is manipulated in various ways, the best of it being sold as it is, and the inferior qualities stiffened by the addition of the substance named. It was not suggested by the evidence that the stearine made the lard in any way unwholesome, and the London dealer's assertion that he sold the lard just as he received it from the refiners, and supposed the marks on the cases were accurate, was not impugned, but the Judge decided that he was guilty of a technical fraud, and imposed a light fine and heavy costs upon him.

—That would-be policeman ought to be appointed—if otherwise eligible—who, in undergoing his examination for general intelligence, wrote this little essay on the martyred President. "We have sertinly had very fiew like unto LINCOLN, as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man a great rail splitter true to principle true to his Country true to his god." In all essential particulars that description is accurate. It shows good judgment, keen appreciation, and the possession of high ideals. It is terse, picturesque, and vigorous, and it presents LINCOLN's person and character so vividly that nine people out of ten would recognize the portrait instantly, even if a dash were substituted for the name. To have done that in so few words is no small achievement, and anybody who scoffs at the few inconsequential eccentricities of orthography which the sentence contains betrays that his mind is as small as—well, as the candidate's errors in spelling.

—A San Francisco carpenter who used to be a miner has discovered in one of the streets of that city a vein of quartz containing both gold and silver in quantities that indicate presence of a large deposit of rich ore. He refuses to reveal the position of this ledge, because the only outcropping of it about which he knows is on municipal property, and, as all the land in the vicinity is covered with houses, he does not see how he is going to get any profit out of his find. He has, however, obtained a few specimens from the vein, and has had them assayed, with the result of showing that the ore, if it runs as well, contains $12.40 in gold and $2.60 in silver to the ton. The carpenter is trying to think out some method of deriving advantage from his inconveniently situated mine, and meantime is worrying because people are walking over it every day, and somebody with more money than himself may notice the quartz vein, buy the adjacent property, and make a fortune. There have been several other discoveries of valuable ore within the limits of San Francisco, but none so rich as this one seems to be, and in no case have the difficulties incidental to urban mining been overcome.

—As a sort of by-the-way question, relevant to nothing in particular, it is allowable to ask what has become of that rebellion in Crete about which there was not a little excitement last Summer. Powers of various rank seemed to take much interest in the little war then, and a lot of warm, though, so far as can be remembered, ineffective, sympathy was expressed for the brave islanders who were struggling to throw off the Turkish yoke. Then the Armenian business came up, and the Cretans were forgotten, it would seem permanently, for since then whatever attention the various nations have had to bestow elsewhere than on their own affairs has been given to Cuba. And yet the Cretan uprising had many picturesque and lively features, and it is really remarkable how quickly it dropped out of the public mind. Doubtless there are people who know how that conference turned out that was to be held between the Turks and the island chiefs, but they have concealed their information with singular skill. Certainly "the man in the street" is unable to-day to tell whether the Cretans have been exterminated, have won their freedom, or are still busilly engaged in shooting at the Sultan's soldiers from behind the convenient rocks with which their country is so well provided.

PERSONAL.

—J. C. KNAPP of Jamestown, up in Chautauqua County, has voted at fifteen Presidential elections, ten times for the successful candidate. His first ballot was cast in 1840 for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and the other men whom he helped to elect were TAYLOR in 1848, LINCOLN in 1860 and 1864, GRANT in 1868 and 1872, HAYES in 1876, GARFIELD in 1880, HARRISON in 1888, MCKINLEY in 1896. The losing candidates were CLAY in 1844, SCOTT in 1852, FREMONT in 1856, BLAINE in 1884, HARRISON in 1892. Another Chautauquan of great experience as a voter for Presidents is Mr. W. MCKINSTRY, senior editor of The Fredonia Censor, whose record is participation in fourteen elections.

—While President ROOSEVELT was in Cincinnati a few days ago a reporter questioned him about some savage abuse of his civil service views that appeared recently in a New York paper. As possibly throwing some light on the obviously malignant character of this attack, Mr. ROOSEVELT said: "Just before Thanksgiving a representative of the paper in question came to me and said that he was interviewing a number of prominent men as to what they were thankful for. I told him that I was thankful that I did not read his paper." This recalls the epigram of another well-known New Yorker, now out of office, who, when asked what he thought was the explanation of the enormous circulation of another exponent of "the new journalism," replied: "There is a great number of hogs in the world, and your paper gives them swill."

A Real Stroke of Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times

I have your favor of the 15th inst., under the same cover as your notice of expiration of my subscription, which I shall certainly renew. When the above was delivered to me it happened that I had in my hand your two supplements—that of Sunday last and the book notices of Saturday, and was meditating writing to you what capital things I thought them. I trust they will pay as they deserve to.

The Sunday Supplement is a real stroke of genius, and ought to wean many eyes from the abominations on which they have been feeding. But I am not sure but that I like the Saturday book review supplement even better. It is so handy to have a separate sheet to refer to without being obliged to hunt for what one wants among advertisements and pictures in the tail end of magazines.

Your paper in general, too, I find greatly improved. I have many friends still "groping in the dark," and shall attack them for their light. I have already turned some into the true path.

GEORGE THEO. LYMAN.

Englewood, N. J., Dec. 17, 1896.

Likes Its Literary Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received to-day a sample copy of THE TIMES, and am much obliged for it.

I ordered THE TIMES delivered to me about a week since, and have been reading it with much pleasure. I had been taking The Sun, but I can't go its "Cuban" proclivities. Your literary articles I like very much. The one you published some three or four weeks since of general literary matter I especially liked.

I find that many of my neighbors are of my mind, also. I suppose you won't object to an encouraging word.

CHARLES N. JUDSON.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 24, 1896.

GRANNY'S MESSAGE TO JACK.

Jean Blewett in Toronto Globe.

You're writing out to Jack to-day
Because his birthday's come,
And I must send to him, you say,
A message straight from home.
Dear boy! If I could just sit down
And take his hand in mine,
Instead of putting all my love
In one poor little line.
But write out clear, and let it read—
"To Jack, away from home,
Granny says get ready
For the kingdom come."

You're smiling, daughter, as you write,
But Jack won't smile that way,
His mind will just go tilting back
To thoughts of yesterday,
Before he got so great and tall,
And, oh, so very wise,
When he was granny's white-haired boy,
A dreaming of the skies.
So write out clear, and let it read—
"To Jack, away from home,
Granny says get ready
For the kingdom come."

Somehow the letters that we get
Don't seem to come from him,
And often when I've read them through
My poor old eyes are dim.
He talks too much of worldly things—
Our Jack was never proud—
Of men of wealth, of power, and fame,
And going with the crowd.
So write out clear, and let it read—
"To Jack, away from home,
Granny says get ready
For the kingdom come."

You think his birthday calls for more
Than such a simple line;
Nay, there are those who love him less
To make him wishes fine.
My words go from a faithful heart;
They're tender, true, and warm,
With loving wisdom in them, too,
To keep my boy from harm.
So write out clear, and let it read—
"To Jack, away from home,
Granny says get ready
For the kingdom come."

I'd like to see him as he reads,
His bright eyes brimming o'er,
And good thoughts rising white and strong
To be forgot no more.
Heaven will be nearer to his heart
Than it has been for years,
For he will read in that one line
My love, my hopes, my prayers.
So write out clear, and let it read—
"To Jack, away from home,
Granny says get ready
For the kingdom come."

Never Pays.

From The Rochester Herald.

Bank mismanagement doesn't pay whether we have good times or bad.

NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WILL RECEIVE ON FRIDAY.

Capital Talk About Mr. Choate—An Extraordinary Pamphlet in Mr. Gallinger's Interest—Some Foreign Decorations Which May Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland will be "at home" to the general public for the last time on Friday next, when the last New Year's reception under this Administration will be given.

This event will occur during the holiday recess of the Congress, as it always does, and for that reason, perhaps, there will be present a smaller number of members of the two houses than would be the case if the Congress remained at work close to the two principal Winter festivals. But not even the most popular of Presidents can keep the members here at Christmas and New Year's. On New Year's Day, 1877, when Gen. Grant was holding his last reception to the public, there was the usual reference in the current accounts to the small number of members of Congress in the Blue Room and the East Room. The New Year's call is so purely a voluntary offer of respect to the Chief Magistrate, and the average member of the House or the Senate who is not tired of them is so little given to social formalities, that it is not to be wondered at that legislators are scarce at the White House on New Year's morning, and that diplomatic and military officers have things pretty nearly their own way. There are still a few men and women each year who refuse to go to the White House because they have not received invitations for that day. They are not many, however, as it does not take long to convince most persons that the President ought not to be expected to solicit the people to offer their congratulations on New Year's morning to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

At Gen. Grant's last reception, by the way, which was held during a snowstorm of unprecedented severity for this latitude, the snow lying more than a foot deep before noon, Mr. Thornton was British Minister, Aristarchi Bey was the Minister from Turkey, Dr. Blum represented Russia, Gen. Sherman walked at the head of the line of army officers, and the rooms were filled with men whose names were then familiar, but who would know or be known by very few of the persons who will on Friday extend good wishes to Mr. Cleveland. There were present on Jan. 1, 1877, many of the officers who were prominent in the war of the rebellion. Very few of the prominent men are left. And at the Friday reception such conspicuous officers as Admirals Walker and Ramsay, both of whom will cease to be officers of the navy before another New Year reception, may be regarded as very new men, for at the time of the war they were "youngsters." Admiral Selfridge, who leads the retired list, went out of the service in 1866. Worden, the commander of the Monitor, now a retired Admiral, was a Lieutenant at the breaking out of the rebellion. There are thirty Admirals lower down on the retired list than he. Friday's party will not remember much about the company at Grant's last official reception to the public.

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The candidacy of Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate has been discussed here with a great deal of interest, but with little expectation, it must be admitted, that the political conditions in New York will permit the selection of so conspicuous, able, and brilliant a man to be "a Senator of the United States from the State of New York." Mr. Platt's name is heard in connection with all intimations that Mr. Choate cannot be chosen, but it is not contended by anybody that there can be opposition by Mr. Platt because he does not think that the State should send its best men to the Senate. He has been a Senator, and he knows and will admit that a State is better off with a Senator of ability than it is with a comparative nonentity. Just now the appearance of Mr. Choate would add a great deal of distinction to the Senate. That is a quality which has been fading out of the Senate for several years. The most distinguished Senator now is Morrill of Vermont, and after Hoar of Massachusetts has been mentioned there are few Senators who would not privately protest against being referred to as distinguished for any other thing than the mere accident of being elected to the upper branch of Congress. Not even the present industrious and earnest Senators from New York will set up any claim to be compared for distinction with their predecessors of years ago. Time was when the very ablest men were not too good to stand for the Empire State in the Senate. Philip Schuyler, Aaron Burr, Gouverneur Morris, Martin Van Buren, Daniel S. Dickinson, De Witt Clinton, Rufus King, Hamilton Fish, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, John A. Dix, William H. Seward, were certainly not selected for their obscurity. It is safe to assert that their reputations for distinction are safe from assault by the partisans of any of the men who have occupied in later years the places they held more than thirty-five years ago. New York State is rich in its stock of men of distinction who would serve creditably in the Senate and restore to the State some of the lustre that it has lost in that body. There are few States that would allow to pass the chance to add to the membership of the Senate a man of such pronounced ability as Mr. Choate, and who would be known to the country without the formality of an introduction.

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Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire has a devoted friend in Henry Robinson, Mayor of Concord, N. H. Mr. Gallinger's term of office as a Senator will expire on March 3, 1897. Mayor Robinson evidently desires that Dr. Gallinger shall be re-elected. So thoroughly convinced is he of the desirability of such a proceeding, and so important does he consider it to have others know it that he has published a pretty pamphlet of some sixty pages, printed with admirable typographical skill and effectiveness. The title is a text from Shakespeare: "Words sweetly placed and modestly directed." Under the ascription to Mr. Gallinger on the sub-title there are the words of Pope: "Titles of honor add not to his worth who is himself an honor to his titles." Again, on the back of the title Pope says: "Truth needs no flowers of speech." Then, there is a preface, in green, with a green border and a red caption, and Mr. Robinson's signature in green to the information that he has "summoned to the great court of popular sentiment the highest authorities," and from 500 testimonials he has selected "these eulogistic estimates obtained without suggestion whether or not they were expected to be favorable or otherwise." Senator Gallinger, Mr. Robinson says, is innocent. The testimonials "were gathered also without any co-operation or knowledge on the part of Senator Gallinger, to whom they are a gratuitous tribute of respect, admiration, and regard." Over on the opposite page to that carrying Mr. Robinson's prefatory is another title: "Golden opinions of Senator Gallinger," with the text in the corner, "How forcible are right words."

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This being a new wrinkle in campaigning for re-election to the Senate, it is proper and entertaining briefly to note what Senator Gorman and others say about Mr. Gallinger in this pretty little pamphlet. Gorman "allows" that he is good for a Republican. Even red and green cannot impart brilliancy to the most of the opinions. Representative Hull of Iowa suggests that he may have a man in reserve when he declares of Mr. Gallinger: "I do not think the State would lose anything by re-electing him to office." There is a red sidehead to the paragraph from Senator Sherman: "Sits Near Him." The Ohio Senator's opinion reads: "He sits near me, and I can, therefore, vouch for his faithful attention to his duty, not only to his constituents, but to the Nation at large." Representative Broderick of Kansas bases his praise of the Senator upon the knowledge obtained from "having lived in the same house with Senator Gallinger." Senator Hill wrote the very best notice for this gallery of puffs. Senator Elkins is cautious. After admitting that he knows the defendant, he adds: "I do not know that he has any opposition; if he has, what I have said is without any purpose of reflecting on any one opposing him for the office." Then there come a number of appropriate and moderate compliments, assuming that anything of the kind described can be appropriate to an election to the Senate—until Mr. Hainer of Nebraska provokes a smile by the solemn assurance concerning Dr. Gallinger that "he is perfectly safe." Representative Hooker testifies that "Our families have lived at the same hotel for four sessions of Congress," while Representative Brumm of Pennsylvania says that "Not having been at Washington for the six years preceding this one, I cannot speak of him as a Senator from personal knowledge." Representative Sperry's "sweet words modestly directed" are odd. He says: "If there is anything against his character or standing in the Republican Party, I do not know of it. His reputation in Washington is all that could be desired, as far as I know."

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The next time this sort of advertising of a candidate for office is resorted to by a friend of a candidate it will be more carefully done, although the advisability of not doing it at all may occur to the friends of wise Senators. Even in contributing to a symposium of complimentary letters political prejudice and sectional feeling will creep in. Senator Tillman cannot restrain his inclination to be cynical. He says: "Personal criticism of a fellow-Senator, unless to his face and on public matters, would hardly be considered proper. I have had no personal intercourse with Senator Gallinger, and merely a passing acquaintance. He has been quite attentive to his duties, being in his seat about as often as any other Senator. He has created an impression on my mind of being as capable as the average of his fellows. My impression of him has been rather favorable than otherwise. Like all New Englanders, and indeed all good Eastern men, he is a strong believer in the Puritanical doctrine, 'The world was created for the saints, and we are the saints.'"

Senator Blanchard says one word for Gallinger and two for himself:

"While in the House he showed he was good material to make a Senator of. He was sent to the Senate. I followed him there."

Senator Call of Florida insists upon complimenting both the New Hampshire Senators.

"I think he is a man who could not be reached by improper solicitations or inducements of any kind. I will add that, in writing at your request this opinion of Senator Gallinger, I do not wish to make any discrimination against his distinguished colleague, Senator Chandler, for whom I have a very high respect, and regard as a man of remarkable ability, energy, and zeal in the maintenance of his convictions of right."

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Allusion was made a week ago to the stoppage in the Senate of several bills to allow certain American citizens to accept medals and other compliments extended to them by foreign Governments. The resistance of Senator Allen was not continued, perhaps because he went away, and the bills were at once taken up on Monday last and disposed of. Upon examination they prove to be very innocent things in their provisions. C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce, keepers of the Cuckolds (Me.) Fog-Signal Station, become, by Congressional permission, the recipients of silver watches presented to them by the Canadian Government in recognition of their services in rescuing the Captain and crew of the schooner Aurora on Jan. 4, 1896. Our Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and the officers of the United States Navy, who attended the coronation of the Czar, may accept the medal given to all official representatives of foreign Governments present at the coronation. Commander Houston's privilege is to accept a portrait of the Emperor of Germany presented in recognition of his services to the German steamer Tai Cheong, during a fire on that vessel in the harbor of Amoy, by the officers and crew of the United States steamship Machias, under Houston's command. Dr. Joseph J. Kinyoun may now accept, as soon as the bill for him becomes law, a gold medal of the fourth class of the Order of the Liberator from the Republic of Venezuela for scientific services. The receipt of these honorable decorations ought not in any way to impair the usefulness of the men who get them, and to forbid their acceptance might subject the Nation to the charge of unnecessarily curt and ungracious refusal of entirely well-meant courtesies.

E. G. D.

CONFERENCE WITH ECKELS.

Directors of the National Bank of Illinois in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—George E. Adams, William H. Page, William D. Kerfoot, and Charles R. Corwith, Directors of the National Bank of Illinois, had a conference with the Controller of the Currency this morning with a view to reopening the bank for business. The conference did not result in any definite action, but it is probable that a first dividend of 50 per cent. on claims proved will be declared in a very short time. No insolvent National bank has ever been able to do so well by its depositors within so brief a period subsequent to its failure. The four Directors represented that they did not know the bank had invested so heavily in Calumet Electric Railway stock, speculation in which caused Controller Eckels to warn the Directory in December, 1895, and compelled the Chicago Clearing House Association to suspend the bank.

A suggestion in the newspapers yesterday that signatures to letters received by the Controller from the Directory were not genuine was not taken up or discussed when Controller Eckels produced letters for the inspection of the four Directors. Mr. Eckels promised to do everything he could in co-operation with the Directory to pull the bank through its difficulties. They will not have another conference. Mr. Adams gave this statement to The United Associated Presses this afternoon:

"We had a pleasant interview with the Controller of the Currency. One purpose was to show what we had tried to do to improve the condition of the bank since the receipt of the Controller's letter a year ago. Our talk was mainly about the Calumet Electric. We feel that the Controller will do all that can be done to realize all that can possibly be realized out of the assets. We feel hopeful about the result. We made no suggestions about the receivership, either for any one or against any one."

MR. MORRIS WITHDRAWS.

No Longer a Candidate for the Position of Paymaster General.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Frederick P. Morris of Long Island City, whom Governor-elect Black intends to appoint as Paymaster General on his staff, has expressed to the Governor-elect the desire that the appointment be not made. Mr. Morris in this way relieves the Governor-elect from any embarrassment that might result from the recent publication of a really trivial incident in Mr. Morris's military history.

It is not improbable that Warren M. Healy of New York, whom the Governor-elect had already decided to appoint one of his military aids, will be named for the position of Paymaster General, with the title of Brigadier General. Mr. Healy has the indorsement of the Union League Club of New York, and of Mayor Strong, Comptroller N. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, John S. Wise, and Gen. Collis of that city.

The Tennessee Political Dispute.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The Republican State Executive Committee has been called to meet in Nashville, Dec. 30, for the purpose of looking over the proof that has been secured of fraud in the recent election and settling all questions arising in connection with the coming contest over the Governorship. There is no longer any doubt that there will be a contest, and the committee meeting is simply to outline the plan and select the men to conduct it. The Democrats have also been conducting an investigation, and claim that they can prove more fraud in East Tennessee than the Republicans can in West Tennessee.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY

HERALDING A YEAR WHICH WILL HAVE FEW ECLIPSES.

The Sun Now Looking North—The Question of Equation of Time—The Evening Stars.

Although the astronomical events of January will be up to the usual standard of attractiveness that is generally attained at this season of the year, 1897 itself will be, in one field at least of this science, less lavish of its favors than most of its predecessors and successors.

There will be fewer eclipses this year than come in the ordinary twelve months. Last year there were four, two of the moon and two of the sun, which is somewhere about the mean in these occurrences. We are to be favored with only two between now and the end of the year, both being of the sun. The largest number that can take place in any year is seven, five being of the sun and two of the moon, and the smallest is two, these being of the sun. From which statement we can see that in this year we strike the minimum number of eclipses.

The two referred to will be annular eclipses, both visible to us in the form of a partial eclipse, that is, only part of the disk will be hidden from our view by the intervention of the moon.

The first one will occur about sunset on Feb. 1, and, if a bright, clear day, we shall have a fine chance to watch the event. The sparsely inhabited islands of the South Pacific are the favored places for viewing this phenomenon in its most interesting phases, for in that region the eclipse will be annular and the central part of the sun will be cut out of view.

The Sun Now Looking North.

The sun has already turned his face to the northward, having reached the Winter solstice, as the furthest southern limit of his path is called. Our days have grown a wee bit longer and we now have sunset ten minutes later than in the middle of the month, but owing to the equation of time being on the increase and at the same time additive to apparent time, the sun rises eight minutes later than it did two weeks or so ago.

This, of course, does not seem quite right on first thought, for one naturally expects an earlier sunrise with old Sol's face turned in our direction and the smile on his cheerful countenance continually broadening. We must bear in mind, however, that while it is popularly thought that the sun is the marker and divider of Father Time's daily routine, the real sun is not sufficiently accurate and regular in his movements to be thoroughly reliable for this all-important task, and the astronomers have, in consequence, introduced a fictitious sun, called the mean sun, whose movements can be depended upon with sufficient accuracy for us to set our watches by him. Sometimes the two suns, real and imaginary, are together, then one is ahead, only to be passed a little later by the other one.

The difference of time between the two is called the equation of time. As the imaginary sun is now ahead and gaining, it is necessary to add the equation of time to the hour indicated by the real sun. While the equation of time now amounts to but four minutes, it reaches almost fourteen minutes before the month closes, and so our sunrise, as chronicled by the time kept by our watches, keeps getting, for the present, a little later each morning.

The New Moon's First Crescent.

The moon, in January, comes in almost at the month's beginning, as the faint crescent appears on the 3d. On the 10th we have the first quartering, while full moon occurs on the 18th, and the phase of last quarter on the 25th. We are favored with eight conjunctions for the month, in which the moon and planets play the principal rôles. On the 4th the moon tucks away behind her ample form the figure of the planet Mercury, but we can hardly hope with so young a moon and so unstable a planet to have much in the way of interesting scenic effect.

The meeting between the moon and Mars on the 14th is the only other event in this category that is at all attractive, but even here the distance that is generally supposed to lend enchantment only mars the picture and detracts from its beauties.

It seems hardly necessary to say that Venus is the evening star, for who can look toward the west soon after the sun has sunk to rest without being powerfully attracted by the brilliancy of a beautiful star, serenely shining above the golden coloring? We are to have this famous planet still larger than it is at present, and its presence will be visible long after the Winter's cold has passed. It is not requisite for Venus to play a special part in any particular tableau to make her more prominent, for as she now is there is nothing in all the heavens that can equal her, notwithstanding the fact that Sirius, the finest and grandest of the fixed stars, is shining in the eastern section of the sky.

The Evening Stars.

Mercury just at present is classed among the evening stars, and he has about reached the extreme eastern point of his career, that is, for the present. On the 22d he reaches the point of conjunction with the sun and then becomes a morning star, where he remains for two months, when he again joins the ranks headed by the queen of the sky.

Mars is another of the evening stars and is to be found in the constellation of the Bull, about nine degrees north of Aldebaran, the most brilliant of the group, and represented as being in the eye of the Bull, which places him in the southern section of the heavens, plainly visible during the evening. The years of Mars are almost twice as long as ours, being composed of about 687 days, so that when there is intercommunication between our planet and the warlike one the balance in the interchange of Christmas gifts will be rather against us. We are also told that the gravity there is much less powerful than upon the earth, from which it is safe to infer that our neighbors are lighter, less sedate, perhaps, than we are. A man up there who weighed 160 pounds down here would only tip the scales at 60. We now know very exactly the geography of Mars, in which respect, we are told, there is hardly any more mystery for us than in its calendar.

Neptune has conjunction with the moon a few hours later than Mars, but there is nothing in this meeting to attract any particular comment as we can hardly locate the planet by knowing the moon's whereabouts, the two being so far apart. Neptune and Mars come fairly close together in the course of another month, when they interchange their relative positions in the sky.

Jupiter Moving Forward.

Jupiter is fast moving toward his opposition with the sun, a point that he will reach in the last week in February, and will then become a challenger for the position held by Venus, whom he will ultimately succeed in driving from her realm, although he cannot hope to replace her in brilliancy. We shall soon see Jupiter rising just after sunset, and he will be during the sleighing carnival the star in the east that call that the wise men of Gotham when to turn their horses' heads homeward.

Uranus now serves under Jupiter as a morning star, and has almost completed one-quarter of his round, for next month will find him in quadrature with the sun. This planet is in the constellation of the scorpion, and when seen with a first-class telescope appears as a small bluish disk with two bands.

Saturn also finds a place among the morning stars, and is not very far from Uranus, as it has a meeting with the moon only two hours after that far-distant brother. Saturn does not attain as great a size in 1897 as he has done in former years, but his quiet, serene light is always a pleasure to look at, and in the Summer we shall again have him with us during the evening hours.

There are more interesting star groups in view in January than in any other month of the year. The Lyre, with its grand star Vega, is in the northwest, while we have Altair, of the Eagle group, in the southwest. Over in the eastern half of the sky are many very beautiful stars and star collections. Up near the zenith at 9 o'clock early in the month the fiery red star Aldebaran may be seen, while a little west is the Pleiades. Then a little lower down is Orion, with its many bright twinklers, with Sirius and Procyon following close after. North of this are Castor and Pollux, and still further north, Capella, of the group of the Charioteer. Between the Dipper and Cassiopeia on the east are the Lynx and Cameleopard, while to the west are Cephus and the Dragon.

COURT IN MANHATTAN CLUB.

Henry H. Armstead Taken Before Judge McMahon In a Private Room.

Henry H. Armstead, who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury upon the evidence of Thomas Taylor of Midway, Penn., arrived in New York Friday evening in custody of Detective Sergeant John Cuff of the District Attorney's office. The two were met at the Grand Central Station by Assistant District Attorney Battle, and the three were driven to the Manhattan Club, where Armstead's attorneys, Tracy, Boardman & Platt, had arranged with Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions to fix bail.

Judge McMahon was dining with several friends at the club when the party arrived. A private room was secured and an informal hearing was held. Armstead waived examination, and Judge McMahon fixed the bail at $10,000. The bond was furnished by Mrs. Ada G. Sudwick and Armitage Matthews. Then Judge McMahon returned to his dinner, and Armstead drove away with his bondsmen.

Armstead was the organizer of the Irrigation and Hydraulic Mining Company, which formerly had offices in the Potter Building. The prospectus set forth that the company owned 12,000 acres of land in New Mexico, valued at $200,000,000. Mr. Taylor alleges that he bought $40,000 worth of stock of the company, which he was told would pay dividends of 5 per cent.

Mr. Taylor says he waited in vain for his dividends, and he became suspicious. Then he went to New Mexico, where he found that the land claimed by Armstead's company really belonged to the Government.

Taylor alleges that when he threatened to prosecute Armstead the latter gave him $5,000 and what purported to be a deed to 5,000 acres of land in Tennessee. Taylor continued his investigation, and ascertained that the Tennessee property had never been owned by Armstead.

Taylor then came to New York and placed the matter before the Grand Jury, which found a true bill against Armstead on Dec. 17. Armstead was located in Denver, where he was arrested by the Chief of Police on Friday, Dec. 18. He is about fifty years old, and was employed for several years in the Land Office at Washington. He is considered a mining expert, and has located a number of mines in different parts of the country. He says he will show at the trial that his transaction with Taylor was legitimate.

SHERRY WRITES TO CONLIN.

Wants Chapman Punished, Not Dismissed—No Witnesses Appear.

Chief of Police Conlin, in order to find out if charges should be preferred against Capt. Chapman for the raid he made on Sherry's last Sunday morning, invited Herbert Seeley and some of his guests and Mr. Sherry to call at his office to give their side of the case. He fixed 10 o'clock yesterday morning as a good time or any time convenient to the gentlemen. No one accepted the invitation. Mr. Sherry sent the following letter:

"Peter Conlin, Chief of Police:

"Dear Sir. Your favor of this date is received. My letter to the Board of Police Commissioners, which you mention, refers only to facts submitted by Capt. Chapman and, as I understand, stated in his report.

"I have nothing to add, and so I see no need of any affidavit from me. I simply submit that what the Captain admittedly did, considered in connection with his supposed justification, taken precisely as he states it, calls for rebuke and punishment in some way at your hands, or from the board.

"The method I do not undertake to suggest. I ought to add, however, that if the complaint to which you refer is one in proceedings for removal from the force or suspension, I have not asked and do not wish any such proceeding.

"I do not think that the Captain deserves punishment so severe. Of course, I should be glad to call upon you if you so desire, but cannot call on Saturday, as you have suggested. Unless I hear from you again, I beg to remain, very truly yours,

"LOUIS SHERRY."

Chief Conlin said that unless some of the gentlemen appeared and preferred charges he could do nothing. He thought it possible that they had gone out of town to spend Christmas, and that he might hear from them later.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the arrivals on yesterday's incoming steamships were the following:

American Line Steamship New York, from Southampton—W. D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bright, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Clement, A. L. Deway, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Gibbons, H. D. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hawley, C. L. Nelson, Dr. H. A. Tunison, J. E. Thurman, David E. Uhl, Graham Wallas, John A. Wilson, and R. de Roode.

Cunard Line Steamship Campania, from Queenstown and Liverpool—Dr. A. J. Benedict, John C. Black, G. F. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Amos D. Carver, Staff Surgeon A. L. Christie, R. N.; G. Clarke, John T. Clark, W. G. Dean, R. F. Downing, J. B. Ellis, Col. J. S. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey, Rowland Hazard, O. B. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hitchcock, Jr., James S. Ingram, W. L. Lovitt, J. McBurney, James McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, Hugh O'Beirne, A. B. Oliver, F. E. Pendleton, Fernando Ramos, A. L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Strauss, E. Percy Sykes, Harold Thomas, the Rev. H. A. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Turner, Miss Geraldine Upjar, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wheeler, Arthur Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Winans, E. E. Yelverton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Quaintance, E. A. Brigg, H. B. Young, Major Milburn, and N. W. Halsey.

Presents for Colored Orphans.

Some three hundred colored orphan children who are cared for at the Colored Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were made happy yesterday by a Christmas tree and pretty presents. They had been given a bountiful dinner Christmas Day, and yesterday many of the patrons of the asylum went there to hear the children sing carols and recite. Among the visitors were Dr. Willard Parker, the Rev. James Matthews of Brooklyn, Mrs. Josiah L. Chapin, Mrs. William M. Jackson, Miss C. T. Gilman, and Mrs. George R. Bishop. The asylum is non-sectarian, and the officers are: Mrs. Willard Parker, First Directress; Mrs. William H. Onderdonk, Second Directress; Miss Caroline T. Gilman and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Secretaries, and Mrs. Mary G. White, Treasurer.

A New Parish Authorized.

The Rev. Christopher B. O'Reilly, for many years first assistant to the Rev. Michael J. Phelan of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, has been authorized by Archbishop Corrigan to organize a new parish and church in Fordham, east of the Harlem Railroad tracks, the section being known as Belmont. The new church will be known as St. Martin's. Father O'Reilly formerly resided in Westchester. He was ordained a priest at St. Joseph Seminary, Troy, N. Y., in 1891.

The Haffen Hearing Postponed.

The hearing before the Mayor on Commissioner Haffen's resolution to close Mott Haven Canal and open Canal Place from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, which was set for to-morrow, at 11 A. M., has been postponed. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet at the hour appointed for the hearing. Mayor Strong said that he will take up the Mott Haven matter immediately after New Year

JEROLOMAN TALKS OF GAS

HE SAYS THE DOLLAR MOVEMENT NEEDS ORGANIZATION.

Aldermen Considering the Best Means of Helping the Crusade—Municipal Ownership the Final Solution of the Gas Problem.

The proposition to reduce the price of gas in New York to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet by act of the Legislature is resulting in the alignment of the consumers on the side of the reform, just as it did in 1885. Citizens then took their case to Albany and waged war against high prices through an association.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday that this is what the present movement is coming to, since the gas companies are stubborn and the popular demand for dollar gas is urgent.

"I am strongly in favor of an organized movement," he continued. "You may quote me as suggesting and recommending it."

President Jeroloman and the Aldermen who favor dollar gas believe they are on the eve of a bitter fight with the gas companies. The Gas Committee is considering the best methods of presenting the matter to the Legislature this Winter with a view to minimizing opposition and attracting the active support of consumers in Greater New York.

Local Power Needed.

"As the case now stands," said Mr. Jeroloman, "the Gas Committee is without power to make an efficient investigation of the companies. It is therefore in no position to bring about a reduction in price or accomplish other desired reforms. The committee can do nothing of consequence until its powers are broadened by the Legislature. The question is, What shall be the nature of the committee's appeal to the Legislature? On this subject I have decided views which I believe are shared by some members of the committee.

"The committee will undoubtedly favor the passage of an act for dollar gas, as proposed in the bills of Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Gledhill. I am inclined to think that the committee will draft no bill, but will confine itself to the recommendation of some measures embodying its views which will attract the strongest following in the Legislature. We want dollar gas in New York, but we want also the localized power to govern the gas companies. That power should be exercised by the local legislative body, since it concerns only local interests.

"I am not fully advised as to the intentions of the committee, but believe that its deliberations will result in the drafting of a law under which it will acquire permanent authority to subpoena witnesses, examine the books, and regulate the conduct of the gas companies.

Evils of Legislative Control.

"It is the lesson of experience that the gas companies of New York cannot be controlled properly by the State Legislature. Complaints are constantly arising which under the present system of legislative control cannot be passed upon at all. It is only the most serious propositions that are brought to the attention of the Legislature, and it is only rarely that they are acted upon in the short sessions in a deliberate and businesslike way. The people, who are affected by extortionate prices, discrimination, and other ills charged against the gas companies, are justly entitled to prompt and direct methods of relief.

"If a local governing commission had charge of such cases these injustices would disappear, as they have disappeared in departments of the City Government that are amenable to local authority."

This phase of the gas question, according to President Jeroloman, should be discussed by the public no less than the proposition to reduce the price. He thinks the people of the city should send special commissioners to Albany to aid the Gas Committee in its fight for local control.

Municipal Ownership.

"Municipal ownership," said he, "will be the final solution of the gas question, but I agree with Dr. Shaw, as he was quoted in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the time is not ripe for so sweeping an innovation just now. Every student of this problem knows that municipal control is an established success in many of the important cities of the world. If economy is to be a consideration in the administration of municipal affairs, we should certainly profit by the experience of the many cities which have found that they can supply their own gas at half the price we are obliged to pay to the companies which hold our franchises. The statement of President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company that gas is too low now is refuted by the accepted figures of the cost of manufacture. Disinterested people don't dispute the proposition that there is money in dollar gas in this city.

"The amount that the gas companies are obliged to earn to pay interest on their enormous capitalization is, of course, the chief reason for their adherence to high prices. They must pay their dividends and interest charges. A city plant would not have the value of a franchise added to the cost of its construction. It would not be obliged to earn dividends on any amount. After the first cost of installation had been discharged, it would have no interest to pay, and none but the current expenses of manufacture and delivery. It would open the way for a great increase in the use of gas, both for illumination and fuel. These advantages are well understood.

"As a city, we could not undertake, however, at this time the purchase of the gas plants now in use. Legislation toward this end could not affect the prices we would be compelled to pay for the elaborate system of mains owned by the companies, and we would more than likely be confronted with the necessity of tearing up our streets to lay new mains. This great expenditure is impracticable at this juncture. Local control and dollar gas are enough for the present."

The use of electricity for illuminating purposes is entering into the calculations of the advocates of dollar gas, chiefly as a means of illustrating the economical side of the question. It is pointed out that while gas during the past five years has decreased in price from an average of about $2 to an average of about $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, the price of electric arc lights has decreased from $300 to $40. The advocates of municipal ownership partly explain the great reduction in the cost of electric lighting by calling attention to the fact that a great many electric-lighting plants are owned by cities.

Consolidation of Ferry Companies.

The Union Ferry Company, which operates on the East River, has purchased the Hoboken Ferry Company, which runs from Hoboken to the foot of Barclay Street and the foot of Christopher Street; and the New York and New Jersey Ferry Company, which runs a line of boats from Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, to Fourteenth Street, New York, and has consolidated the two companies into one. The new company will be known as the Hoboken Ferry Company, and the following officers have been elected: Roswell Eldridge, President; Garret A. Hobart, Vice President; Lewis A. Eldridge, Secretary; H. K. Knapp, Treasurer. All held the same offices in the Hoboken Ferry Company before the consolidation.

Societies to Meet at Columbia.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Folk Lore Society will be held in Room 23, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Tuesday. The sessions will begin at 9 A. M. and end with a public lecture in Room 11 of the Library Building. The lecturer will be Heli Chatelain and his subject "African Life." On Wednesday Section H (Anthropology) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Room 23 at 10 A. M.

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It is our desire to make it worth your while to visit our many departments each day. We mark all our goods on cash basis, are making large purchases continually, and by adding our usual small profit, keep our business growing. An unusual low price sale begins at once, and you will want plenty of cash. Will make it pay you to come from a distance.

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Women's Vici Kid One-strap SLIPPERS, new opera last, standard heel, value $2.00; special at $1.48.

Women's Patent Leather Vamp SLIPPERS, strap or plain, opera and Piccadilly toes, standard heels. value $2.50; special at $1.79.

Women's French and Bronze Kid IPPERS, double cross straps, plain and beaded, standard heels, value $3.00 and $3.50; special at $2.48.

300 pairs Women's Best Quality Satin Opera SLIPPERS, fancy beaded bows, Louis XV. heels, in white, pink, blue and canary colors, $3.50 stock price; to close quickly at $1.48.

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Imported Axminster Rugs to cover centre of large rooms, at prices which in the near future will be recalled as marvels of cheapness.

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MORE CABS SENT OUT.

New York Cab Company Opening Its Stables—Strikers Arrested.

There were a few interferences with the new drivers of the New York Cab Company by the strikers yesterday. Philip Smith, a union man, was arrested on complaint of one of the new non-union drivers, who charged that Smith had poled him; that is, had run the pole of his wagon into the cab.

About 3:30 P. M. two strikers stopped a company's cab at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, and advised the passenger inside to get out, because it was unsafe to ride in a cab driven by a "scab" driver. The passenger refused to get out, and a policeman came up and arrested one of the strikers, and locked him up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station House.

A little later a union man, who was driving a hansom, kept following one of the new drivers, cursing him and trying to impede his progress. A policeman, who was following in another cab, ordered the union man to desist, but the latter replied that it was none of his business. Thereupon the policeman arrested the defiant union man, and locked him up in the Tenderloin Station House.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association charged yesterday that a son of General Manager Heffernan had threatened to shoot two of the strikers in a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street Thursday evening. Mr. Heffernan said that the story was untrue.

The company sent out forty-two cabs yesterday from its Thirty-second Street stables and fifteen cabs from the Twelfth Street stables. The stables in Forty-fifth Street were open yesterday, but very little work was done. To-morrow, said Mr. Heffernan, all the stables will be doing work.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC SERVICES.

Programmes in Addition to Those Published Yesterday.

In addition to the list of Christmas services published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, that to be held in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, will be among the specially interesting events of to-day. An elaborate programme has been arranged with a view of making the service attractive to children. It will begin at 3 P. M., and is as follows: Processional hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory"; Lord's Prayer, versicles and responses; carol, "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices?" Creed, versicles, and responses; carol, "Christ was Born on Christmas Day"; address; carol, "Away in Royal David's City"; recessional hymn, "Saviour Blessed Saviour." The Christmas tree and distribution of gifts will come on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

At St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to-day, the same music will be rendered as on Christmas Day. The morning service will begin at 11 o'clock and will include the introit (anthem) "The Morning Stars Sang Together." The evening prayer and Sunday school festival will begin at 4 o'clock. The singing of the Sunday school will rest especially on the choir of young girls who have rehearsed during Advent. St. Thomas's choir will also take their full share in the music of the festival under the direction of George William Warren.

The choir of Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, assisted by several soloists and instrumentalists, will render two Christmas musical services today. The morning programme includes Buck's anthem, "There Were Shepherds," the evening one, Shelley's Christmas anthem.

THE KEATING TRAGEDY.

Police of Brooklyn Still Investigating the Elevated Railroad Mystery.

The circumstances attending the death of Miss Ella Keating, who was killed by a wildcat engine on the Kings County Elevated Railroad, at Montauk Avenue, in Brooklyn, Christmas morning, were not satisfactorily explained at the investigation begun yesterday by Coroner Nason.

Coroner Nason, after the autopsy was made yesterday, decided that he would not hold an inquest until more investigations were made. Nothing divulged by the autopsy made by Dr. J. F. Valentine implicated Albert A. Wright, the porter, as responsible, but the police are working on the theory that some insulting remark he made to the girl frightened her, and she jumped to the track to escape his advances. His conflicting stories are taken as corroborative of this view. He has a good record with the railroad company, however, and also around the neighborhood of 1,679 Atlantic Avenue, where he lives.

Gordon Watson, engineer of the wildcat engine, was arrested yesterday and held on a technical charge of homicide. He said he felt no shock as he ran by the station, and did not know of the tragedy until two hours afterward. This seems to help the police theory that Miss Keating jumped suddenly on the track.

Miss Keating was a member of the choir of St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church, Van Sicklen and Atlantic Avenues, and she will be buried from that church tomorrow.

Deaths of a Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 603 deaths in the city, of which 190 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 7; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 7; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 4; heart disease, 38; croup, 6; bronchitis, 21; pneumonia, 80; phthisis, 83; Bright's disease, 47; violence, 50; other causes not given.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY NAMES FOUR MEMBERS OF H

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York, for the sale to the Trustee of 400 First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the Terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to draw bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York," and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d of January, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, December 22, 1896.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Christmas Day itself was hardly more of a holiday than all the rest of the week; little business of importance has been transacted on the Stock Exchange. Here and there quotations have been affected, put up or put down just as the smaller traders of the Street have thrown temporary influence one way or the other.

Cessation of worry over Spanish war threats gave a somewhat better tone to business affairs, but there has been no stock market of consequence enough to reflect improved feeling on that account. Total transactions for the week on the Stock Exchange mounted not far beyond 500,000 shares—what in normal times is one day's fair business.

A fifth of total transactions was represented by Sugar Trust stock, which closed for the week precisely where it closed a week ago. Manipulation continues in that quarter on a scale beyond anything the Street has known recently, Sugar Trust shares being kept relatively more conspicuous than even their wont when its biggest deals were under way. Insiders profess to know no reason why the stock should be just now particularly active, and yet its transactions for the week are greater than those of all the other industrial stocks put together.

Indications promise developments of importance. The trade fight with Sugar Trust magnates on one side and coffee trade millionaires upon the other, concerning which much generalization (and little specific news) is distributed, may come to its climax more speedily than has been anticipated. Friends of the Sugar Trust insist that it must be two years before new opposition in their own trade can become effective, so much time being necessary to prepare needed mechanical arrangements. On the other hand, adverse authorities now suggest that refineries outside of the Trust are to be brought into a consolidation with the new opposition, and thus make the trade fight an earnest one almost immediately.

It is difficult to rely upon statements either pro or con. Much bitterness of feeling exists, if conflicting statements from parties in interest are to be credited; but it is well always to bear in mind that when vast commercial or financial interests clash in these days, there are usually ways to be found for adjustments not at all in the line of an excited war with mutual waste of money. For the first time in months the short interest in Sugar Trust stock seems to be inconsequential; much stock is being borrowed by brokerage houses, but there are signs that this is a mask for manipulative transactions rather than an index to the speculative position of traders on the outside. It can be counted upon as absolutely certain that the controllers of the Sugar Trust are very much awake to the present situation. They are powerful, they are resourceful, they have prestige; and, so far as any surface sign suggests, the contest under way does not find them unprepared.

Hardly any other of the Trust stocks figure conspicuously in the week's market. Chicago Gas was traded in to about the extent of one-sixth of Sugar Trust transactions, and changed but a slight fraction. The bank failures at Chicago have, it is understood, caused some changes in the status of certain Chicago interests in the New York pool which holds the control of the company's stock. For a little while there may be some embarrassments growing out of this. One Western holder of Chicago Gas stock is said to have been hit by the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois, and it may be that not only Chicago Gas but some other securities held in Chicago loan accounts may have to be liquidated. The essential thing in Chicago Gas affairs is that finally the company is apparently independent of political buccaneering. Its revenues are large enough to warrant the dividends which have been resumed; and honest administration of the company's affairs, now assured, must sooner or later make Chicago Gas something else than the mere speculative stock it has been ever since it was originally introduced into Wall Street.

The shares of New York's Consolidated Gas Company have been knocked around during the week, scoring a net loss of half a dozen points, though only about 5,000 shares of stock were traded in throughout the whole week. This decline has been induced by agitation for dollar gas. The large earnings of the company are undoubted, and its assets are of greater consequence even than official figures indicate. But gas companies are at the mercy of speculative influences when new competition can be proclaimed over night, and so long as it is feasible for any considerable part of the public to seek rate concessions. That the Consolidated of New York should feel such influences, and that its securities should reflect them promptly, makes it less a matter to be wondered at that other and less firmly held gas stocks should be speculative footballs.

The railroad stock most active in the week's trading was Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, whose transactions approximated 80,000 shares, with St. Paul about 10,000 shares behind it. Both of these Granger stocks changed but fractionally, each advancing.

On the bellicose attitude of United States Senators the Granger railway stocks, with the rest of the list, ran off smartly a week ago, and their recovery shows inherent strength far beyond what Wall Street has estimated. Strength so manifested is strength of significance. Every bear speculator down town has been pegging away at these two conspicuous Granger properties. In both there is an extensive short interest. In both the most adroit manipulators of Wall Street have been engaged on the bear side. Instead of weakening they even rise a trifle. There is suggestiveness in this. People who own these stocks refuse to be scared. They represent the typical investors of the country. They know what has happened, and having stood these adverse happenings at the time of their happening they have come to be superior to influences that now are results rather than causes. There is nothing new, and therefore nothing to be suddenly scared over, in the story which now professional Wall Street chants so continually of bad railroad earnings. They have been bad a long while; they are not worse than they have been, and whatever change appears is bound to be a change toward betterment. People who own American railroad stocks own them not on what they earned last year, or last Summer, or last month; they hold them on what they count confidently upon for the months to come. Sanity is in this; it is plain, straightforward, ordinary common sense—that merely and only. And these are not observations warranted by the Granger stocks alone; they are applicable to the whole list of solvent and honestly managed railroad properties.

The bank smash out West, much more than bad railroad earnings, has exerted some passing effect of depression. Advices from Chicago have been that the banks out there were in as snug a position as the New York banks are known to be. Consequently the collapse over night of a Chicago bank carrying deposits of twelve millions of dollars was for the moment stupefying. How such a calamity could come in the face of bank supervision was more than could anywhere here be comprehended. The sequel of other Western failures cut little figure in Wall Street's amazement.

It is stated that special and peculiar and altogether single to this bank itself are the influences which carried down the National Bank of Illinois; but it is difficult to persuade the average observing business man that this can be relied upon as a safe assurance. It is not stronger than assurances which a week ago were to be had vouching for the stability of this identical bank now wrecked. In New York's highest banking circles there is not the confidence to-day in Western banking methods that prevailed one week ago. Conservative authorities here apprehend that all that is bad out and beyond Chicago may be not yet told. Sequels of consequence are feared. It will be almost a miracle if New Year's readjustments do not bring serious disturbances to some Western commercial circles, for important banks in such cities as Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis have not often gone crashing to destruction without dragging other disasters in their track.

Sooner or later the West must learn the lesson that to-day gives New York a position stronger far than New York's aggregated wealth could ever give—a position dependent on conservatism, not in theory, but in action; a position which reflects the loyalty of New York bankers each to the other; a position, if not created, at least maintained by principles higher than any that ever can be involved in mere money grabbing.

Unfortunately this lesson that the West must learn seems as yet not far progressed.

AWAITING THE NEW YEAR.

Boston.—In local trade, retail business has been naturally active. The holiday season is largely responsible for this, and there is good buying in seasonable goods. Little improvement appears in the wholesale trade. Buying is conservative, and small purchases are the rule. Boston business men, however, are very hopeful for 1897. They are plainly disappointed at the failure of the "revival" which was so confidently expected to follow the election at once, but they announce themselves sanguine as to the sureness of improvement coming with New Year's Day.

Providence.—Considering all things, local business is making a very fair showing. There is little activity excepting in the retail line, but things seem to be shaping themselves into a promise of better times in the near future. Manufacturers from various parts of New England report a slightly increased demand in almost every line, and they are making preparations for the activity which 1897 is expected to bring. This latter expectation is general. Business men seem quite confident of coming improvement in trade.

Springfield.—There is little new in the state of business. There is a change for the better, but it is slight. Manufacturing concerns say that advices from all parts of the country are encouraging, and indicative of a business revival to follow the beginning of 1897, but there is not much to be expected before the middle of January.

New Haven—Local trade, excepting where affected by the holiday season, shows but small improvement. Yet in some few lines activity has already begun and gives every indication of continuing. But in general business there is not much actual betterment to be reported. Business men look forward to the coming year with much hope. They have no doubts as to the improvement ahead, but they are impatient that it does not come quickly. However, if we can judge from the preparations now being made by several large manufacturing concerns here, there is every prospect of a trade revival close at hand.

Cleveland.—Apart from the usual activity of the season, trade seems confined to immediate wants. Retailers are not disposed to pile up much stock. They say they have yet seen no indications of a demand springing up, and they are not going to overload. Iron industries are doing little but putting themselves on record as "waiting for January." Money is plenty and is somewhat easier where good collateral is offered. Collections are fair.

Chicago.—The bank failures here have naturally put a damper on business. There was little enough before the scare, and there is practically none now. From present indications, however, the worst is over, and if any other failures develop they will probably be small ones. The Christmas trade has been only fair. Business in staples is very limited. Money was easy in the first part of the week, but financial troubles have made banks conservative. The local security market is very dull—practically obliterated.

St. Louis—Business here is good. In some lines there is marked improvement. The retail trade is much better than during the holiday season of 1895. Jobbers in most staple lines report a good demand. Retailers seem more disposed to lay in surplus stocks than at any time in the past year. Money is in good demand and banks are getting fair rates. Merchants are expectant of considerable activity after the first of the year.

Cincinnati.—General business conditions remain the same. Dullness and inactivity prevail. Retailers are having their usual holiday flurry, but among the jobbers trade is lifeless. Business men, however, have great hopes for the near future. They feel confident that with the new year will come lasting improvement. Bankers also anticipate this, and are looking forward to a better money market. Collections are good, but payments are seldom accompanied by fresh orders.

New Orleans.—Discouragement and discontent with the state of trade are found on every side. In a few lines there is a show of activity, but it is only in a few. There is a good prospect of things picking up after the first of the year, and a great many business men express themselves as confident. The bank crash of several months ago is still felt, and people have not yet gotten over their fright at that time.

Atlanta.—Business here is lagging and slow. We hope for improvement after the first of the year, but we have been hoping that for some time now, and we have learned to be patient.

Baltimore.—Apart from the regular holiday spurt, there are some real signs of improved business here. In the staple lines there seems to be a better demand, and business men are quietly making preparations for Spring activity. Everywhere in business circles is there belief in a general revival soon after the first of the year. Men closely in touch with the situation say that there are already numerous indications of this.

Philadelphia.—There is a decidedly better tone to business here. Naturally the retail men are having an active time of it just at this season, but apart from that there are indications of improvement in general trade. Jobbers in dry goods report an increasing demand and the coal and iron men are not complaining. Throughout business circles there is a waiting disposition, every one announcing his intention to do this or that after the first of the year. Money is in excellent supply and in slightly better demand; rates are still low. The stock market is very dull, but there has been considerable activity in the investment field

Pittsburg.—On an average, local business is better than for sime time. It is gradually showing improvement, first in one line and then in another. The steel and iron men say they are quite busy. Commercial travelers say that Pittsburg houses are doing more buying, comparatively, than those of any of the other big cities. In business circles every one expects an improvement to begin with the new year and to widen steadily.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review, in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding American stocks:

The condition of the Yankee market cannot be described better than as being in a state of suspended animation. It is the only department of the Stock Exchange in which the "bears" are still scoring, and in which the syndicate of liars is ever ready to invent fresh rumors of calamities as soon as the last has been exploded. The sooner the "bears," however, realize that one of these days they are certain to have to face a very sharp upward movement, the better will it be for their skins.

The Cuban question is undoubtedly the chief "bear" point in Wall Street, but as President Cleveland has taken up the firm position that he will not interfere, or grant the insurgents belligerent rights if Spain can quell the insurrection, it would appear to the unbiased that the recent successes of the Spanish troops, and more especially the death of Maceo, cut the ground from underneath the Jingos in Congress who are, however, so exasperated that they will for a short time make quite a disturbance. The latest "bear" rumor has been the alleged suspension of negotiations on the Venezuelan question with this country, but this is an absurd report. There may be more to be said about the poor railway traffics, but, as already stated, these are results really of the past, and in the near future better returns may be anticipated.

The Stock Exchanges generally discount the future conditions, and prospects in the United States are such as to justify a much higher level of prices of the railroad stocks. The very substantial advance in the price of wheat must, in my opinion, have a healthy influence upon the American market. With the farmers receiving the best price for wheat for years—and corn is bound to follow this movement—the purchasing power in the States is increased enormously. As the farmers now have money to spend it is certain the railroads will have all the tonnage they can handle.

From Wall Street an improved demand for city and railroad bonds is reported, large amounts being absorbed by investors. This is generally the first step toward an improvement also in the share market, and I have no doubt that any one picking up Milwaukee, Louisville, Southern prefs. and ordinary Atchison prefs., Denver prefs. and ordinary at present quotations will, with a little patience, see considerable profits.

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In a long list of answers to correspondents Mr. Labouchère makes the following allusions to American securities:

Your client should certainly hold Atchison prefs. and Northern Pacific prefs. There is every prospect of an improvement in the American market, especially in the new year.

Hold Missouri, Kansas seconds for a rise. There is nothing against Missouri, Kansas firsts. Southern ordinary are a good lock-up.

I advise you to make your investment from the list of American railroad bonds repeatedly mentioned by me. You would, of course, select the best ones, which are as follows: New York and Putnam 4 per cent. bonds at 108½, yielding £3 16s. 6d. per cent.; Illinois Central 4 per cent bonds at 105½, yielding £3 18s. 6d. per cent.; Manhattan Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds at 98, yielding £4 4s. 9d. per cent., and Lynn and Boston first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds at 103, yielding £5 per cent.

CHICAGO IS STILL CONFIDENT.

"There is not a savings bank in the city," says The Chicago Journal, "that is not solid, not one that did not pass through the trying times of 1893 without a mark to its discredit.

"With the comparatively smaller trouble of the present time they could come out with flying colors and pay off every creditor, but what good would it do the banks? It might be a year or even longer before the deposits would return, and in the meantime they would lose all the use of the funds. As it is now, there is no question but when the time limits have expired there will be scarcely any money drawn out. People who have funds in the savings banks who desire funds for use will experience no trouble in getting the consent of officials to draw down the cash; it is not this class they desire to estop.

"As a result of the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois there has been a general distribution of accounts among other banks, and it has been a matter of physical endurance for bank employes to take care of the deluge of business which has come upon them. In working up its immense business the officials of the defunct bank have departed from the usual practice of making charges for collections, discount, and exchange, so that it has at all times held the reputation of being a most accommodating institution to do business with. In the midst of their personal trouble they have nothing but kind words for the aged head of the institution, whose reputation in this city for nearly forty years has been above a word of reproach, and whose business career thus abruptly closes in sorrow."

BULLING CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Robert Goodbody & Co. write to customers:

"Consolidated Gas is a great property, whose stock rose a few months ago to 169 on a demand due to well-founded reasons favorable to the property. In the last three weeks it has tumbled to 140 because it is believed the price of gas is to be reduced to $1 per 1,000 feet. The company pays 8 per cent. with the greatest ease, and has real estate acquired long ago in New York City which is, we believe, worth at least 70 per cent. of the stock, and which may be available before very long by the company moving its works over the river. When in addition it is remembered that $1 per 1,000 feet is a very remunerative price, and that the increase of the demand for gas as fuel in the very numerous flats which are being built in greater numbers every day all over New York City is very large, we think the present fall offers an opportunity to investors to buy a stock which will ultimately sell near 200, which is worth taking advantage of."

NOT THE COMPANY ITSELF.

It is rumored that operators in Chicago Gas who have been carrying some of the stock in this city have been notified to take up their loans. Some traders who heard this rumor thought it referred to the Chicago Gas Company as being notified to take up a loan. This was not the fact.—Chicago Journal.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 26, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New York	$417,338,385	$552,872,159	—24.5
Boston	60,903,605	74,703,590	—18.5
Philadelphia ...	40,849,953	66,481,706	—38.6
Baltimore	9,623,865	11,336,577	—15.1
Chicago	57,209,148	70,135,021	—18.4
St. Louis.....	16,530,257	16,779,605	— 1.4
New Orleans...	8,308,783	9,652,735	—13.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$610,763,996	$801,961,393	—23.8
Other cities, 5 days	114,013,247	124,409,264	— 8.4
Total all cities, 5 days.....	$724,777,243	$926,370,657	—21.8
Total all cities, for the week.	157,926,732	195,041,036	—19.0
Total	$882,703,975	$1,121,411,693	—21.3

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a loss of 12.6 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 9.2 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 17.8 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 6.7 per cent., with 1894 a gain of 3.1 and with 1893 a gain of 13.7 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,988,354, of which amount $1,865,790 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $70,262, and the exports of specie were $880,008.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
2d week Dec.....	$12,475	$12,400	$12,020
From July 1.....	251,982	282,744	253,723
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
2d week Dec.....	$98,094	$112,278	$75,826
From Jan. 1.....	4,255,255	4,306,823	3,604,623
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
2d week Dec.....	$90,485	$82,800	$67,816
From July 1.....	2,171,450	2,175,066	1,888,434
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
2d week Dec.....	$14,025	$13,655	.....
From Jan. 1.....	671,863	603,080	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
2d week Dec.....	$24,555	$35,275	$24,271
From July 1.....	817,724	806,180	$72,298
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Dec.....	$1,019	$2,686	$1,546
From Jan. 1.....	111,780	109,707	100,299
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week Dec.....	$41,858	$37,832	.....
From Jan. 1.....	1,911,796	1,817,709	.....
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week Dec.....	$31,497	$36,377	$32,777
From Jan. 1.....	1,821,617	1,977,914	1,818,200
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage.....	3,512	3,512	3,512
2d week Dec.....	$345,942	$343,245	$335,319
From July 1.....17,686,200		17,050,548	17,382,418
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
2d week Dec.....	$9,692	$12,439	$10,609
From Jan. 1.....	435,233	452,585	402,328
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Dec.....	$41,560	$38,486	$42,460
From Jan. 1.....	2,153,597	2,123,204	2,198,813
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
2d week Dec.....	$8,538	$9,486	.....
From Jan. 1.....	432,350	422,831	.....
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Dec.....	$32,088	$32,976	$30,276
From Jan. 1.....	1,241,142	1,183,831	1,213,327
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
1st week Dec.....	$71,211	$51,256	$55,000
From Jan. 1.....	3,081,277	2,995,322	2,933,480
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Dec.....	$8,500	$7,887	$9,307
From Jan. 1.....	507,481	450,960	449,247
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
2d week Dec.....	79,614	65,412	.....
From Jan. 1.....	3,534,069	2,999,336	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	1,723
3d week Dec.....	$261,899	$209,555	$246,903
From July 1.....	6,219,417	5,589,652	5,985,677
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
2d week Dec.....	$9,429	$7,786	$8,542
From Jan. 1.....	317,953	276,269	.....
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
3d week Dec.....	$66,176	$76,293	$68,458
From July 1.....	2,005,192	1,944,158	1,912,499
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Dec.....	$178,901	$222,942	$205,484
From Jan. 1.....	6,508,829	6,732,109	7,107,747
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	347
3d week Dec.....	$30,439	$32,726	$28,028
From July 1.....	$35,544	961,403	1,058,512
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Dec.....	$17,948	$18,729	$17,590
From Jan. 1.....	905,207	942,987	855,732
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—			
Gross earnings...	301,898	300,519	264,614
Operating ex.....	195,834	206,620	180,808
Net earnings.....	106,064	93,899	83,806
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,539,650	1,372,425	1,396,813
Operating ex.....	1,012,729	964,021	917,290
Net earnings.....	526,921	408,404	479,523
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—			
Gross earnings...	49,004	42,847	.....
Operating ex.....	32,575	19,245	.....
Net earnings.....	26,426	23,102	.....
Charges	12,976	11,540	.....
Surplus	13,450	11,562	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	262,553	219,473	.....
Operating ex.....	115,974	107,810	.....
Net earnings.....	146,579	111,663	.....
Charges	63,787	56,562	.....
Surplus	82,792	55,101	.....
CENTRAL PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings...	1,320,358	1,335,228	1,338,027
Operating ex.....	706,890	773,440	736,113
Net earnings.....	613,468	551,788	551,914
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...10,438,893		10,874,977	10,956,713
Operating ex.....	6,435,606	6,893,334	6,821,538
Net earnings.....	4,003,287	3,981,643	4,135,175
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings...	706,815	673,822	619,306
Operating ex.....	568,319	574,671	615,160
Net earnings.....	138,496	99,151	4,138
Charges	259,389	241,592	401,125
Deficit	120,893	142,351	396,987
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY for October—			
Gross earnings...	10,878	10,365	.....
Operating ex.....	7,809	6,126	.....
Net earnings.....	3,069	4,239	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	96,643	80,410	.....
Operating ex.....	70,467	59,469	.....
Net earnings.....	26,176	20,941	.....
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings...	466,389	508,716	.....
Operating ex.....	236,757	228,493	.....
Net earnings.....	229,632	280,223	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	2,599,607	2,849,564	.....
Operating ex.....	1,904,742	1,881,824	.....
Net earnings.....	694,865	967,740	.....
JACKSON, TAMPA & KEY WEST for October—			
Gross earnings...	24,833	25,060	73,397
Operating ex.....	25,269	24,891	44,977
Operating ex.....	25,269	24,891	44,977
Deficit	436	*169	28,420
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	260,107	331,843	714,196
Operating ex.....	251,016	303,188	447,052
Net earnings.....	9,091	28,655	267,144
*Surplus.			
KEOKUK & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings...	36,126	40,483	31,402
Operating ex.....	22,772	20,722	22,456
Net earnings.....	13,354	19,761	8,946
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	330,267	308,268	307,654
Operating ex.....	213,375	203,334	211,817
Net earnings.....	116,892	104,934	95,837
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	197	2,060	1,723
3d week Dec.....	$261,899	$209,555	$246,903
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Operating ex.....	213,375	203,334	211,817
Net earnings.....	116,892	104,934	95,837
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings...	58,524	64,239	69,077
Net earnings.....	20,000	16,408	24,373
Charges	19,104	19,212	17,233
Surplus	896	*2,804	7,140
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	693,510	760,063	413,626
Net earnings.....	215,051	247,005	184,829
Charges	95,521	96,062

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, Charles Coudert, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames, Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Logan, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Robert H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles A. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor.

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BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 Third Av., cor. 124th St.
The Trustees have declared the usual semi-annual dividend to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after Jan. 18, 1897.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 8, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, December 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 29, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of biscuit, pickles, syrup, tea, tinned sausage, laundry soap, steel plates, angle and bar steel, blank forgings for tap bolts, two electric exhausters and four steel plate ventilating fans. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The West Side Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Second National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Continental National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 4.

—The Merchants' Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

—The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

—The Merchants' National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 5.

—The New York Security and Trust Company will pay on presentation the coupon due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Oragon Railway and Navigation Company.

—The Birkbeck Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum on shares respectively entitled thereto, payable Jan. 15.

—United States Mortgage and Trust Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 28 and reopen Jan. 4.

—Coupons due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage gold bonds of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

—The Bowery Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to be credited to depositors on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, payable on or after Jan. 18.

—The Southern Pacific Company will pay the coupons due Jan. 1 from the bonds of a number of lines embraced in that system, and a list of which will be found in another column. The coupons due Jan. 1 from the San Antonio and Aransas Pass first mortgage bonds, Houston and Texas Central first mortgage, and Austin and Northwestern first mortgage will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company.

—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are prepared to pay on and after Jan. 2 to holders of receipts for general mortgage bonds for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, who have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization, pending delivery of the new securities, 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts, the advance representing the interest due Jan. 1 on the new bonds.

—The receivers of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad announce that the coupons due July 1, 1894, from the following-named bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the Chase National Bank, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from date of maturity; first and second extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, extended 1880; second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1885, renewed; first mortgage, Tennessee division, 40-year 7 per cent. bonds, and consolidated mortgage, 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,035,175. The banks now hold $34,309,900 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 19.	Dec. 26.	Differences.
Loans	$487,016,000	$487,673,300 Inc.	$657,300
Specie	77,251,600	76,768,000 Dec.	483,600
Legal t'ns	86,920,600	89,001,200 Inc.	2,080,600
Net d'p's	525,539,900	525,837,200 Inc.	2,247,300
Circul'n	19,797,100	19,760,000 Dec.	37,100

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$10,779,075	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,078,520	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,536,825
Feb. 21	28,627,650	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	29,422,150	28,054,022	75,788,000
March 7	23,234,500	22,728,625	75,633,375
March 14	21,448,825	17,598,775	77,302,300
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,000	79,077,650
March 28	18,147,400	13,413,450	85,900,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	20,931,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,350	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	20,678,675	25,270,675	83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,293,757	82,808,150
May 9	20,243,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,201,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 29	22,250,675	41,221,250	77,095,100
June 6	18,486,300	20,062,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,900	76,376,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,675	33,405,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	71,903,725
July 25	18,499,550	41,986,757	71,903,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	13,815,575	38,940,775	67,802,850
Aug. 15	9,400,175	41,266,875	67,806,650
Aug. 22	9,726,600	37,566,675	66,718,650
Aug. 29	5,836,200	39,149,925	65,820,825
Sept. 5	8,228,550	34,846,775	61,934,275
Sept. 12	8,757,875	28,685,250	59,953,700
Sept. 19	10,454,375	22,443,500	59,974,675
Sept. 26	14,216,025	22,296,175	60,791,825
Oct. 3	16,526,025	36,471,525	59,450,950
Oct. 10	15,599,100	14,176,900	60,847,325
Oct. 17	11,911,100	15,380,175	62,513,675
Oct. 24	14,960,900	16,689,700	63,864,900
Oct. 31	17,463,225	17,594,400	63,204,275
Nov. 7	14,810,400	19,260,050	61,669,650
Nov. 14	28,503,375	20,404,050	62,974,050
Nov. 21	29,305,575	19,594,950	66,027,600
Nov. 28	31,411,625	18,613,300	52,220,800
Dec. 5	32,464,400	20,294,275	32,902,650
Dec. 12	31,606,350	18,391,325	33,345,000
Dec. 19	33,274,725	17,088,800	33,900,675
Dec. 26	34,309,900	15,939,675	35,268,850

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$34,309,900	1891	$19,480,025
1895	15,939,675	1890	7,725,175
1894	35,268,850	1889	2,021,675
1893	80,815,150	1888	6,281,350
1892	6,176,575	1887	8,559,150

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 19 TO 24, 1896.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Port Cabello	$2,835
Philadelphia	Curacao	360
Philadelphia	La Guayra	603
Advance	Colon	500
Advance	Aspinwall	750
Grenada	Port of Spain	1,000
Curacao	St. Thomas	600
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	258
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	182
Advance	Colon	1,800
Advance	Colon	2,000
Advance	Panama	103
Curacao	St. Thomas	3,830
Andes	Belize	1,790
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Carthagena	5,000
Advance	Amapala	10,800
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	12,740
Advance	Amapala	25,054
Total		$70,262

Exports of specie from the Port of New York from Dec. 21 to Dec. 26, inclusive:

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
21	Valencia	Colon	Gold coin, (U. S.)	$5,000
21	Holstein	Aux Cayes	Gold coin. (U. S.)	5,000
21	Gregory	Manaos	Silver coin, (Ger.)	15,200
21	Lahn	Bremen	Silver coin, (Aus.)	306
21	Lahn	London	Silver bars	167,000
22	Paris	London	Silver bars	352,000
22	Germanic	London	Silver bars	36,200
23	Ville de Brest	Cape Haiti	Gold coin, (U. S.)	12,000
24	Etruria	London	Silver bars	230,700
24	Munchen	Bremen	Gold coin, (Ger.)	1,440
Total				$825,446

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.

16	Schleswig	Aquim	Gold coin, (U. S.)	$5,000
16	Schleswig	Aquim	Gold coin, (U. S.)	5,000
18	Saginaw	Porto Plata	Silver coin, (Mex.)	13,062
18	Ardanrose	Cape Haiti	Gold coin, (U. S.)	5,000
19	Prins Willem IV	Cape Haiti	Gold coin, (U. S.)	30,500
19	Straits of Dover	Port Natal	Silver bars.	1,000
Total				$880,008

Winter Herring Fishery a Failure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 26.—The Winter herring fishery is a total failure all around Fortune Bay. All the American fishing schooners which were waiting there, hoping to secure cargoes, have abandoned the place, and sailed for Placentia Bay. All seinemasters have given up their voyages. This is the second year in succession that the herring fishery has failed at Fortune Bay. The result means starvation to thousands of people, because the herring industry is the only possible occupation of the residents during the Winter months. The Government will have to help relieve the suffering.

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following is the bank statement in detail, with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the various banks:

Capital.	N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percent'ge of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,853,600	Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A.	$12,400,000	$2,070,000	$1,240,000	$12,030,000	27.5
2,050,000	2,146,200	Manhattan Company	13,202,000	2,627,000	2,887,000	15,687,000	25.1
2,000,000	908,700	Merchants' National	10,006,900	2,668,300	1,701,000	12,610,100	34.6
2,000,000	2,167,200	Mechanics' National	8,516,000	1,117,000	1,139,000	7,205,000	31.3
1,500,000	2,508,400	Bank of America	17,392,800	1,296,200	3,393,500	20,239,200	28.1
1,000,000	347,600	Phenix National	4,071,000	285,000	693,000	3,767,000	25.9
1,000,000	3,557,600	National City	22,796,500	6,090,900	2,614,500	26,673,500	32.6
750,000	80,700	Tradesmen's Nat	2,039,600	221,400	537,200	1,864,700	40.6
300,000	7,434,100	Chemical National	22,535,300	3,593,900	4,116,800	23,111,000	33.3
600,000	175,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,377,300	812,700	353,400	4,776,100	24.4
1,000,000	1,624,600	Gallatin National	6,314,400	559,300	960,900	5,002,300	30.3
300,000	209,600	Nat. But. & Drov	1,290,500	152,500	276,500	1,283,200	33.4
400,000	278,600	Mech's & Traders'	1,870,000	265,000	495,000	2,180,000	34.8
200,000	158,400	Greenwich Bank	925,300	110,400	216,100	912,300	35.8
600,000	492,400	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	2,995,800	335,500	1,060,800	3,225,900	43.2
300,000	97,300	Seventh National	1,420,300	235,000	208,000	1,766,000	25.0
1,200,000	500,900	State of New York	3,474,700	217,500	352,600	2,701,800	21.0
5,000,000	2,527,600	Amer. Exc. Nat	23,058,000	1,619,000	4,633,000	18,491,000	33.8
5,000,000	3,581,200	Nat. Bank of Com	23,570,800	1,963,200	3,741,200	17,671,400	32.2
1,000,000	1,598,800	National Broadway	5,697,500	688,300	424,700	4,555,800	24.4
1,000,000	978,600	Mercantile National	7,595,500	725,100	1,792,500	7,850,500	32.0
422,700	482,500	Pacific Bank	2,278,100	422,500	533,500	2,829,800	33.7
1,500,000	868,900	Nat. B'k of Rep	11,687,400	2,298,200	1,511,300	12,927,600	29.4
450,000	967,300	Chatham National	5,800,500	556,900	1,362,800	6,141,600	31.2
200,000	235,700	People's Bank	1,544,200	244,400	769,200	2,701,300	37.5
700,000	583,000	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	5,775,200	875,000	485,800	5,737,800	23.7
1,000,000	2,053,700	Hanover National	17,399,300	4,816,700	2,747,000	22,241,600	34.0
500,000	346,100	Irving National	2,854,000	236,800	500,100	2,720,000	27.0
600,000	381,800	National Citizens'	2,635,000	392,300	1,120,000	5,237,000	28.2
500,000	276,800	Nassau Bank	2,181,900	190,300	571,400	2,786,300	27.3
900,000	1,011,500	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,734,400	680,300	821,600	5,523,000	27.1
1,000,000	100,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,339,200	425,400	481,900	3,460,400	26.2
1,292,000	1,292,000	Nat. Exchange	8,053,000	1,352,000	1,308,000	10,165,700	26.1
1,000,000	230,700	Continental National	4,829,700	556,000	982,400	5,648,200	27.2
300,000	406,800	Oriental Bank	1,763,000	147,000	442,400	1,760,000	23.4
1,500,000	5,500,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	22,483,000	3,161,000	5,318,000	25,045,000	33.8
2,000,000	3,212,400	National Park	24,130,600	5,670,000	6,880,000	32,451,000	38.6
250,000	137,200	East River Nat.	1,148,800	150,800	382,300	1,313,800	40.5
3,200,000	2,049,600	Fourth National	10,240,400	2,719,900	3,229,000	21,278,500	27.9
2,000,000	518,800	Central National	8,681,000	1,228,000	3,485,000	11,146,000	42.2
300,000	644,800	Second National	4,675,000	882,000	776,000	5,408,000	30.6
750,000	333,900	Ninth National	3,030,400	360,400	1,338,200	4,038,000	42.0
500,000	1,288,500	First National	22,769,400	3,403,200	3,407,600	22,857,300	29.8
1,000,000	244,300	Third National	7,803,700	1,470,000	1,191,200	8,774,600	30.3
300,000	68,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex	1,319,200	126,900	187,000	1,186,500	26.4
250,000	601,500	Bowery	2,851,000	418,000	773,000	3,437,000	34.6
200,000	428,000	New-York Co. Nat.	2,491,300	556,100	267,200	3,070,200	26.7
750,000	293,400	German-American	2,538,600	208,200	428,000	2,883,800	24.6
500,000	1,445,200	Chase National	15,535,200	3,861,400	2,994,600	19,979,700	34.3
100,000	1,087,600	Fifth Avenue	6,959,000	1,214,900	755,800	7,573,900	26.0
200,000	606,600	German Exchange	2,468,500	283,400	684,700	3,175,400	30.0
200,000	679,900	Germania	3,295,600	514,300	445,800	4,169,800	23.0
500,000	534,600	United States Nat.	5,200,400	1,068,900	830,500	6,010,500	31.5
300,000	617,200	Lincoln National	5,470,500	821,900	1,171,000	6,366,700	31.3
200,000	700,800	Garfield National	3,653,500	832,700	604,900	4,572,500	31.4
200,000	308,400	Fifth National	1,595,200	202,500	248,400	1,601,300	26.6
300,000	893,200	Bank of the Metrop.	4,325,400	796,200	307,900	6,536,400	31.7
200,000	323,400	West Side	2,078,000	178,000	375,000	2,125,000	26.0
500,000	279,600	Seaboard National	5,797,000	743,000	1,315,000	7,087,000	29.0
200,000	329,900	Sixth National	1,655,000	163,000	215,000	1,375,000	27.4
2,100,000	367,700	Western National	12,807,000	886,400	2,887,900	13,207,300	28.1
300,000	927,600	First Nat., Brooklyn	5,165,000	622,200	963,200	5,491,000	29.0
1,200,000	538,200	National Union	9,047,700	1,484,200	694,000	8,527,200	25.5
500,000	220,700	Liberty National	2,380,600	285,800	339,000	2,374,300	26.2
1,000,000	318,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,549,700	569,800	176,900	2,931,400	25.4

Total, National banks: Capital, $50,000,000; net profits, $60,885,200.
Total, State banks: Capital, $10,772,700; net profits, $13,000,200.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS.

Revised for THE NEW YORK TIMES by P. J. Goodhart & Co., 38 Wall Street, New York.

	Par.	Capital.	Last Dividend Paid.—Date.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
America	100	$1,500,000	July, 1896	7	315	330
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May, 1896	3½	171	175
Bowery	100	250,000	July, 1896	6	300	320
Butchers & Drovers'	25	300,000	July, 1896	4	125	140
Broadway	25	1,000,000	July, 1896	6	230	250
Central National	100	2,000,000	July, 1896	3½	125	135
Chase National	100	500,000	July, 1896	5	475	...
Chatham	25	450,000	October, 1896	4	295	305
Chemical	100	300,000	November, 1896	25	4,000	4,500
City	100	1,000,000	May, 1896	10	500	750
Citizens'	25	600,000	July, 1896	3½	125	140
Columbia	100	300,000	July, 1896	4	175	210
Commerce	100	5,000,000	July, 1896	4	200	205
Continental	100	1,000,000	July, 1896	3	130	140
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	August, 1896	6	280	300
East River	25	250,000	July, 1896	4	125	...
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	July, 1896	4	...	...
Fifth Avenue	100	100,000	October, 1896	25	2,800	3,200
Fifth National	100	200,000	July, 1896	3½	250	...
First National	100	500,000	October, 1896	25	3,000	...
First National of S. I.	100	100,000	September, 1896	3	120	150
Fourteenth Street	100	100,000	May, 1896	3	165	185
Fourth National	100	3,200,000	July, 1896	3½	175	185
Gallatin National	50	1,000,000	October, 1896	6	300	325
Garfield National	100	200,000	.....	...	400	625
German American	75	750,000	August, 1896	3	108	...
Germania	100	200,000	May, 1896	5	350	...
Greenwich	25	200,000	November, 1896	3	165	...
Hanover	100	1,000,000	July, 1896	5	315	340
Hide & Leather	100	500,000	August, 1896	3	90	...
Hudson River	100	200,000	August, 1896	3	...	175
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	July, 1896	10	530	550
Irving	50	500,000	July, 1896	4	145	160
Leather Manufact	100	600,000	July, 1896	5	175	...
Liberty National	100	500,000	.....	...	125	140
Lincoln National	100	300,000	August, 1896	3	725	...
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	August, 1896	4	205	215
Market & Fulton	100	900,000	July, 1896	5	215	230
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	July, 1896	4	185	195
Mechanics & Traders'	25	400,000	July, 1896	4	130	...
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	July, 1896	3	170	...
Merchants'	50	2,000,000	July, 1896	3½	132	140
Merchants' Exchange	50	600,000	July, 1896	3	111	...
Metropolis	100	300,000	June, 1896	6	425	...
Mount Morris	100	250,000	July, 1894	3	100	...
Nassau	50	500,000	November, 1896	4	152	...
National Union	100	1,200,000	.....	...	195	...
New Amsterdam	100	250,000	.....	...	190	...
New York	100	2,000,000	July, 1896	5	230	250
New York County	100	200,000	July, 1896	4	650	...
N. Y. National Ex.	100	300,000	August, 1896	3	100	...
N. Y. Produce Ex.	100	1,000,000	October, 1896	3	115	125
Ninth National	100	750,000	July, 1896	3	112	120
Nineteenth Ward	100	100,000	July, 1896	3	...	125
National Bank N. A.	70	700,000	July, 1896	3	125	...
Oriental	25	300,000	July, 1896	5	180	...
Pacific	50	422,700	August, 1896	2	175	...
Park	100	2,000,000	July, 1896	5	260	270
People's	25	200,000	July, 1896	5	...	285
Phenix	20	1,000,000	July, 1896	3	107	110
Republic	100	1,500,000	July, 1896	4	145	155
Seaboard National	100	500,000	July, 1896	3	171	177
Second National	100	300,000	July, 1896	6	425	...
Seventh National	100	300,000	July, 1896	3	100	110
Shoe & Leather	100	1,000,000	July, 1896	3	90	96
Sixth National	100	200,000	July, 1896	6	260	...
Standard	100	200,000	.....	...	100	120
State of New York	100	1,200,000	November, 1896	3	108	111
Third National	100	1,000,000	July, 1890	2½	100	102
Tradesmen's	40	750,000	January, 1894	2	93	95
United States Nat.	100	500,000	July, 1893	2	175	...
West Side	100	200,000	July, 1896	6	275	...
Western National	100	2,100,000	July, 1894	3	114	116

. . The New York Times Annual Financial Review, Friday, January 1.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of December, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$121,567,598
Gold bullion	52,359,220
Total	$173,926,818
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,903,769
Balance	*$136,023,049
Standard silver dollars	$374,260,512
Silver bullion	781,332
Total	$375,041,844
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,540,727
Balance	18,501,117
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,514,246
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	110,608,034
Total	$120,122,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	120,122,280
United States notes	82,632,638
Net outstanding currency certificates	50,275,000
Balance	32,357,638
Treasury notes of 1890	36,149,665
National bank notes	14,515,827
Fractional silver coin	14,159,944
Fractional Currency	33
Minor coin	1,088,995
Deposits in National banks	16,594,047
Bonds and interest paid	693,089
Total	$83,201,403
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,351,689
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,194,339
Disbursing officers' balances	25,673,871
Post Office Department account	3,082,510
Miscellaneous items	2,467,393
Total	$44,770,305
Balance	38,431,098
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$225,312,903

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$511,930	$8,891,432	$65,933,701
Internal revenue	827,633	11,779,410	76,302,154
Miscellaneous	27,203	1,682,066	11,708,882
Total	$1,366,767	$22,353,749	$154,004,238

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$623,000	$5,601,000	$54,619,754
War	320,000	3,769,000	27,383,469
Navy	50,000	2,294,000	17,240,836
Indians	.....	916,000	6,125,012
Pensions	300,000	10,046,000	71,153,773
Interest	10,000	336,000	18,636,488
Total	$1,303,000	$23,562,000	$195,159,338
Excess of receipts over expenditures	63,767	†1,208,250	†41,155,096

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$902,042	$2,407,727
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	45,100	762,008	3,825,446

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,070,282	$86,607,723	$557,678,018
This fiscal y'r.	45,781,324	6,569,413	52,350,737
This month	793,142	244,075	1,037,217
This day	39,174	33,365	72,539

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $9,859,000; 5 per cents., $15,514,350; 4 per cents., of 1895, $38,844,050; 4 per cents., of 1907, $154,616,400; 2 per cents., $22,564,850; total, $240,598,650.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $425,000; 5 per cents., $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,850,000; 4 per cents. of 1907, $12,135,000; 2 per cents., $1,033,000; total, $15,978,000.

To secure circulation, during the week ended Dec. 25: United States bonds deposited, $808,500; United States bonds withdrawn, $1,542,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $35,651,082; gold notes, $86,737.

National bank notes, during the week ended Dec. 25: Received for redemption, $2,199,975; redeemed, to be returned to banks of issue, $713,800; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,433,135; to be destroyed and retired, $203,790.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $373,477; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,729,385.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $511,930; from internal revenue, $827,630; miscellaneous, $117,203; National bank notes received for redemption, $353,531.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term. For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—DALY, P. J.; McADAM and BIS

SUFFERERS FROM THE FIRE

SCENE OF THE DISASTER VISITED BY MAYOR STRONG.

Many Cases of Destitution Among Former Tenants of the Thirty-third Street Flat House—Some Complaints About the Police and Thievery.

An examination of the ruins yesterday showed how pitiful is the condition of the tenants of the flat house at 209 East Thirty-third Street, which was partially destroyed by fire on Christmas morning.

The tenants of the house were hard-working respectable people, and they lost their all as the result of the fire which originated in the factory building adjoining. Several of them were only partially clad when they were rudely awakened from pleasant Christmas morning reveries by policemen who ordered them to leave the building.

Edgar Sievers, the representative of Joel Rinaldo, owner of the house, was kept busy yesterday procuring new homes for those who were left destitute. Some had already found places with friends or in furnished flats. The remainder will be housed in a building belonging to the estate on East Twenty-fifth Street, and others will be given quarters in a flat house on East Forty-second Street. Mr. Sievers said they would not be pressed for rent until they had recovered from their loss.

The scene about the ruins yesterday was a pitiful one, indeed. Near' all of the tenants came to see if they could find trace of jewelry and other cherished trinkets. But one might as well have looked for the proverbial needle in a haystack. When the wall of the building at 211 and 213 fell, the timbers and contents of the upper floors crashed down into the second floor, where they lie in an indescribable tangle. Many a Christmas gift lies buried in that pile of debris, and the recipients stood about yesterday bemoaning their sad fate.

Mayor Strong visited the scene of the fire yesterday and made inquiries as to the condition of those who had so suddenly been rendered homeless. He intimated that if destitution really existed, he would be glad to head a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

One of the saddest cases was that of Mrs. Knight. Her husband, the former Captain of a boat, was murdered by unknown persons at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last May. About a month later a child died, and since then she has had a hard struggle to make both ends meet. A little sunshine was just beginning to break through the clouds when the fire came and swept away her all.

Mrs. Cunneen, a widow, with three children, one of whom had recently been seriously ill, lived on the third floor. She managed to make a scant livelihood from keeping boarders. All she saved from the fire was an umbrella and a few trifles.

The case of Mrs. Glennon, who lived on the third floor, was also a sad one. She recently lost two children in a week from diphtheria. She saved nothing from the fire.

The case of the McCarthy family, which resided on the top floor, will also excite sympathy. There are five sisters. Four of them had been employed at Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s store, until the failure. After several weeks of idleness they had found employment in other stores, and were working hard to keep the home together. The fire robbed them of everything.

Mrs. Tasset, who had a flat on the fourth floor, had but recently resigned her position as stewardess on board the French Liner La Gascogne to be with her two daughters and little son, who had positions in this city. They had barely time to escape from the building in scanty attire, and they lost jewelry and family heirlooms valued at several hundred dollars, in addition to their clothing and household effects.

Several of the tenants claim that the police were not vigilant in the protection of their property, and that thieves, who see an opportunity to ply their trade through the misfortune of others, were allowed to enter the building at will. One woman, who said she had hidden her watch where it would have been impossible to find it, reported that she had revealed its hiding place to a policeman and begged him to get it. The policeman, she said, came back and said he could find the case, but that the watch was gone.

Mr. Sievers said that, although he was unknown to the police, he had no difficulty in gaining access to the burning building. He said that on the first floor he found a number of trinkets, and he put them all in a bureau drawer, to prevent further damage from water. When the owner looked for them yesterday, they were gone, and two trunks in the same flat had been rifled.

Capt. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was in charge of the policemen at the fire, and who was on the scene all the day, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "If there were any cases of theft, they have not been reported to me. It would have been impossible for strangers to enter the house, because it was unsafe, and they would have been stopped at the door by the policeman. I was busy assisting in the removal of the patients from the hospital for some time, but while I was away from Thirty-third Street, there was a sufficient force of reserves on duty there to protect the property. I have a watch here now that was found in the ruins, but no one has come to claim it."

NEW MISSION PLANS.

Another Project for Reaching Workmen in the Orange Valley.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26—The Directors of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary have decided to give up Young Men's Christian Association work in the valley and to start an organization such as that conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scudder in the People's Palace, Jersey City. It is expected to reach more men of the hatting districts of the valley. A committee has been named to ask support for the new project.

Knights of Labor Weakening.

The leaders of the Knights of Labor are becoming uneasy at the continued weakness of the order. The great masses of the workingmen have been getting tired of grips and passwords, mysterious signs in passing by, great secrecy and obedience to the ring that rules, and have been steadily falling away. Under the old rule of the order, it required at least ten men to organize a local assembly. Now changes are being made, and General Secretary Treasurer Hayes has sent out a circular, telling workingmen that it is no longer necessary to wait for ten men to work a local assembly. A smaller number will do, and even one man can assemble all by himself after sending an initiation fee to headquarters and receiving a card of membership. The card will entitle him to admission to other local assembly meetings.

His Little Fortune Stolen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—John Parlozo, an Italian, reported to Chief Hayden to-day that he had been robbed of $800. Parlozo recently decided to return to Italy, and drew his money from a bank and had it changed into Italian money. He took it to his boarding house and placed it in his trunk. The next day his little fortune was stolen.

Charles J. Endicott Injured.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 26.—Charles J. Endicott of the New York firm of ship chandlers, Endicott & Co., slipped on the ice while walking here yesterday, and fell, breaking his jaw. His condition is serious.

CIVIL SERVICE APPEAL.

Brooklyn Officials Will Take One from Justice Keogh's Decision.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn said yesterday that in order to avoid a serious disturbance of the whole administrative machinery of the public offices an appeal will be taken at once from the decision given by Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the Civil Service Reform Association.

"The legal effect of the decision," he said, "is that it becomes a question of fact to be determined in each instance by the court, whether any appointive position may be filled without a competitive examination.

"If this decision is right the exemptions named in the statute, the exemptions in the State service named by the Governor, and the exemptions in the municipal service in every city in the State made by the Mayors thereof are of no force whatever, provided the courts shall determine as matter of fact that the classification should be made otherwise, no matter how sincere the Legislature, the Governor, or the Mayor may have been in their determination as to the proper classification of positions. If the court shall say that an error of judgment has been made the determination of the Legislature, the Governor, or the Mayor counts for nothing.

"The practical effect of the decision, as it seems to me, is this: Every appointing officer, in either the State or municipal service, and every fiscal officer, must determine in advance at his peril whether the court will probably decide that the classification made by the Legislature, the Governor, or the Mayor—as the case may be—is a proper one.

"The appointing officer must determine at his peril, because if the classification is not correct his appointment is void. The fiscal officer must determine at his peril, because if the appointment is void he is personally liable for the amount of each warrant signed by him for the salary of every person improperly appointed. It may be that the only safe course for the fiscal officers of the city to pursue will be to decline to sign any warrants for the payment of salaries to any persons appointed without competitive examination, including the heads of departments, the employes of the Board of Education, clerks and officers in the courts, and all other persons so appointed.

"I shall confer with the fiscal officers of the city before determining this question. In any event it will certainly be advisable for them not to sign any warrants for the payment of salaries to any persons occupying any of the positions specified in the complaint. Although only eleven positions are named, there are several incumbents for each of such positions, as for instance, in the Controller's office the position of warrant clerk is involved in the action, and there are several persons discharging the duties of warrant clerks."

THE OLD NAVAL ACADEMY.

George Washington Brown the Oldest Living Employe.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 26.—"The Naval Academy came here in October, 1845, and in November following I went there and have been employed in it ever since." This was said a few days ago by George Washington Brown, a venerable colored man of this city, who has seen over his full three score years and ten, being now seventy-four years old and the oldest employe in regular service in the Naval Academy.

This swarthy raconteur of the early days of naval school life continued: "I knew Capt. Franklin Buchanan, the first Superintendent of the academy. He took me into the academy, and a nice man he was. He was a perfect gentleman. The cadets were called midshipmen then, and they were men then, and very wild. They played all sorts of tricks. We only had one horse in the academy in those days. I drove him. One day a midshipman got him and rode him right into quarters."

The old man chuckled at the recollection of this fun, and his wife, entering into the spirit of the narrative, said: "Yes, they would pile store boxes up to the second-story windows of the people in town and peep in."

The husband continued: "I heard of the one that rode up the steps of the old City Hotel, and into the bar on horseback, and got a drink, but I did not know who he was. Two of the midshipmen fought a duel behind the battery, (now gymnasium,) and once they tarred and feathered a fellow-midshipman. Capt. Buchanan was a strict disciplinarian, and the rules he laid down govern the academy to-day. It seems to me the same place, only grown bigger and a larger number of midshipmen there. There was no purchase of land to enlarge the academy in Capt. Buchanan's time, but ground was added by filling in where the gashouse now is. When the Mexican war broke out, Capt. Buchanan said he wasn't going to stay there, he was going to fight, and he went to Mexico and fought. Capt. Upshur took his place. The establishment of the Naval Academy here pleased the Annapolis people very much, but they had no idea what a big affair it was going to be. The school has the same hours for rising, recitations, and going to bed now as it had when it first started. Capt. Craven was the first commandant of cadets.

"I did not go to Newport when the war broke out, but staid with the army. When the Naval Academy returned to Annapolis, after the war, Admiral Porter took me into the employ of the academy."

The old man is yet hale and hearty, and from driving the horse and cart has been given the duty of keeping the crossings clean. He is a faithful employe, and has been frugal and saving, educating his children, and amassing enough from his earnings to buy a home for himself on Bridge Street, near the academy.

George Washington Brown is the oldest in continuous service in the academy. Next comes the Secretary of the academy, Richard M. Chase, who entered the institution in 1852, and next Dr. E. J. M. Button, the apothecary, who entered in 1853. These are all the officials and employes left of the old régime. In the time of the first an entirely new navy has grown up, for there is not a single officer living now on the active list of the service who was on it when George W. Brown entered the Naval Academy as an employe.

The Belgian Minister Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Belgian Minister, Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, visited the White House this morning, accompanied by the Secretary of State, and presented his letters of recall to the President. Mr. Le Ghait has represented Belgium in Washington since May 24, 1889, when he was received by President Harrison, and he has now been promoted to the Russian Mission, which is one of the highest posts in the Belgian Diplomatic Corps. Until a new Minister succeeds Mr. Le Ghait in this city, which is expected to be without much delay, the affairs of the legation will be in the care of Mr. Maurice Joostens, counselor, as Chargé d'Affaires.

Funeral of Capt. Lemon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The funeral of the late Capt. George E. Lemon took place this afternoon from New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the church, officiated. John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and members of the Loyal Legion, with both of which Capt. Lemon was connected, attended the services and accompanied the remains to the tomb of the late Gen. John A. Logan, in Rock Creek Cemetery, where the body was temporarily deposited. By permission of Gen. Stanley, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, the cortège passed through the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and the old veterans paid their tribute to a former comrade.

Gain in Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There has been a perceptible gain in the gold reserve since Christmas Eve. From that time up to-day the deposits secured were $1,297,267 over the withdrawals. The gain was brought about principally by heavy exchanges of Australian gold for United States notes in San Francisco.

VENEZUELANS ARE PLEASED

THEY LIKE THE BOUNDARY TREATY AS PROPOSED.

Minister Andrade and Counsel Storrow Return Here and Say that Reports of Dissatisfaction Are Groundless—Agreement Commended.

José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, and James J. Storrow, counsel for the Venezuelan Government before the boundary commission at Washington, arrived yesterday in the Red D Line steamship Caracas, from Venezuela, whither they went, Señor Andrade bearing the text of the protocol on which it is proposed to base the treaty with Great Britain, and Mr. Storrow with a brief explanatory of the agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

When asked for particulars of his visit to Caracas, Minister Andrade said: "I have written and telegraphed whatever I had to say. I do not see that there is anything to add." As to any special powers that may have been conferred on him by his Government, he would say nothing.

Asked if it was true that some disturbance in Venezuela was likely to grow out of the proposed disposition of the boundary question, he said, emphatically: "No. The country has never been more peaceful than at present."

He said further that there was no grounds for anticipating trouble on the assembling of the Venezuelan Congress in February. Asked if the arrangement, as understood by the public, was satisfactory to a majority of Venezuelans, he said that he could not discuss that phase of the case, but drawing from his pocket a copy of The Venezuelan Herald of Dec. 12, and pointing out an editorial said it set forth the true condition.

The article referred to pointed out that instead of Venezuela's being ignored, as had been contended by those who had criticised the agreement, the document which Señor Andrade had brought with him showed that Venezuela would be invited to examine and ratify the agreement. The brief brought by Mr. Storror showed also, said the article, why the terms of the agreement were advantageous to Venezuela, and why it would be wise for Venezuela to conclude with Great Britain a treaty which should include the provisions negotiated by the United States.

The opinion is expressed by The Venezuelan Herald that the Venezuelan Government would undoubtedly do this. The clause of the agreement recognizing fifty years' occupany as giving good title to English settlers on the territory in dispute is approved. It is contended that this practically excludes Great Britain from the Orinoco country and the watershed of the Cuyuni River, the portion of disputed territory which Venezuela has especially desired should be included within her boundary. It leaves of Great Britain's claims little beyond the settlements between the Essequibo and Pomaroon Rivers. In all essential particulars, it is declared by The Herald, a settlement on these conditions will correspond to a proposition made by Venezuela forty years ago, which was rejected by Great Britain.

Mr. Storrow was not inclined to discuss the treaty. "Two or three papers," said he, "went off half-cocked, and wrote articles against the treaty. They were really aimed against the Administration. Public men, jurists, and diplomats wrote intelligent articles on the agreement in the newspapers, and, after a while the people understood it clearly, and opinion quickly changed. It was commended generally just before we left the country, two ex-Ministers to England being among its advocates. "The feeling in the country is very friendly to the United States, and one hears kind words for Americans on all sides. President Crespo is especially cordial toward the United States. He is a man of powerful influence in his country, and is very popular. His influence alone would go a great way toward securing the adoption of the agreement. He received a very courteous letter from President Cleveland, which moved him greatly. He wrote a reply in the same strain.

"As to the stories of a possible revolution in the country, they are simply nonsense. If any such outbreak was likely to occur, I would certainly not have left."

The Venezuelan Consul General met Señor Andrade at the pier. The Minister and Mr. Storrow went to Washington at once.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS.

Fifth Annual Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton Tournament.

The fifth annual Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton chess tournament will begin tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the rooms of the Columbia Grammar School, 34 East Fifty-first Street, where the players will be welcomed by Dr. B. H. Campbell, Principal of the school, and their clocks set in motion for the first round of their six days' struggle over the chessboard.

The representatives of the four universities are as follows:

Columbia—A. W. Parker, '99; G. O. Seward, '98; substitutes—G. Parker, 1900; A. M. Price, '97.

Princeton—E. B. Seymour, '98; William W. Young, '99; substitutes—J. A. Ely, '99; F. W. Jarvis, 1900.

Yale—F. A. Lehlbach, '98; William M. Murdoch, '98; substitutes—L. A. Cook, 1900; H. C. Robbins, '99.

Harvard—A. W. Ryder, '97; E. E. Southard, '97; substitutes—W. C. Arnsberg, 1900; James Hewins, '98.

This annual chess tournament was projected by Edward A. Caswell, Yale, '66, who secured the fund for the purchase of the trophy from the alumni of the participating universities, among the subscribers being R. L. Cutting, George L. Rives, and William Schermerhorn in behalf of Columbia, Cleveland Dodge for Princeton, Chauncey M. Depew, James K. Hill, E. C. Stedman, and Frederick E. Betts for Yale, and Edward King, H. W. Poor, John Greenough, Thomas H. Higginson, and Prescott K. Butler for Harvard.

The trophy is a handsome silver cup fourteen inches high and ten inches in diameter. By the terms of the deed of gift of the trophy it must be won ten times consecutively by a college before it can pass permanently into its possession. It is therefore practically a perpetual challenge cup. It has been won by Columbia twice and by Harvard the last two times.

The play hours are from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M., with an intermission or recess of two hours each day from 6 to 8.

Rough Weather at Sea.

Vessels arriving yesterday reported continued gales and rough weather at sea. Several steamships were compelled to lie to for several hours during their passages from Europe.

The Dutch steamship Rotterdam Dec. 13 was boarded by a sea which threw J. Post, a seaman, about the deck, dislocating his left shoulder and spraining his ankle.

The bark Carpasian of St. John's, N. F., from Barbados Nov. 27, with sugar, on Dec. 15 and 16 met a hurricane from northeast. Seas boarded the vessel and smashed the bulwarks in the port waist. The gale lasted thirty-six hours.

Funeral of George Cohen.

The funeral services of George Cohen, one of New York's older merchants, whose death occurred Wednesday morning, were held yesterday at his residence, 77 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. Harris of the Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, officiating. Mr. Cohen was a member of a number of Jewish clubs and societies, all of which were represented at the funeral. Interment was made in Washington Cemetery.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Lawyers not infrequently find, in the prosecution of an important litigation affecting real estate, that a judgment, or final order, in ordinary summary proceedings in a district court or before a Justice of the Peace, which had been forgotten and was considered of no consequence, and which could easily have been avoided, effectually blocks their sought-for recovery. In May, 1887, Lorenz Reich gave a mortgage to William F. Cochran upon a lease from the Astor estate of the premises known as the Cambridge Hotel, for moneys loaned by Cochran, and a year later assigned the Astor lease to Cochran, who then executed a sub-lease of the premises to Reich. The latter brought suit in the Supreme Court against Cochran to have it declared that the sub-lease was, in fact, intended as a mortgage; that it was usurious, and that the assignment to Cochran and the sublease by the latter should be delivered up and canceled upon the ground of such usury. In August, 1893, Cochran got judgment in summary proceedings for non-payment of $13,250 rent due under the sub-lease. The warrant which was issued was stayed until the next day, when the rent was paid. These proceedings were set up as a defense in the Supreme Court suit by supplemental answer. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed a judgment for the defendant, holding that the judgment in favor of the landlord in the summary proceedings was a bar to this action, although the questions here involved were not actually litigated or considered in the summary proceedings.

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LIABILITY FOR PUBLIC MONEYS.—J. Herman Merrill, while Supervisor of the town of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., deposited with a firm of private bankers to his credit, as Supervisor, certain of the public moneys in his hands; the banking firm failed and the money was totally lost. In a suit against Merrill and the sureties on his bond, by George S. Tillinghast, County Treasurer, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision below in favor of the plaintiff, holding that public officers having custody of public moneys are ex virtute officii insurers of such moneys, and are liable for a loss of them occurring without their fault or negligence. Justice Bartlett, who gives the opinion, says it is rather remarkable that in a great business State like New York this question should not have been decided long since by the court of last resort.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—In Emory Van Tassel's suit against the Greenwich Insurance Company, to recover $5,000 on a contract of fire insurance covering premises at Thirteenth Avenue and West Eleventh Street, it appeared that on Jan. 1, 1891, plaintiff received a renewal of a ten-thousand-dollar policy for a year, in the form of a binding slip. A week after the renewal took effect the company wrote to plaintiff's brokers that the application for renewal was declined, but they would renew for $5,000. No reply was made to this communication, and the premises were burned a week later. A judgment directed for plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the General Term, and a dismissal of the complaint on the second trial, affirmed by the General Term, is now reversed by the Court of Appeals. Justice Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that the communication sent by the company was not effective as a cancellation, and the binding slip remained in force up to the occurrence of the fire, and the insured might maintain suit on contract under the binding slip in the absence of any waiver on his part, and it was not a waiver to limit his demand to the sum proposed as reduced insurance.

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STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Liability of a street railway company for the injuries received by a young woman who became suddenly ill while on the car, and, after twice requesting the conductor to stop it so she could get off, and on his failing to do so, became frightened and dazed on becoming worse, and staggered toward the rear of the car and fell through the door, unconscious, is held, in McCann vs. Newark and South Orange Railway Company, (N. J.,) 33 L. R. A. 127, to be a question for the jury, involving questions of negligence of the carrier, her contributory negligence, and the proximate cause.

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STATUTORY REGULATION OF HORSE RACES.—The validity of the Indiana statute of 1895 prohibiting the holding of a race meet longer than fifteen days, or more than twice in sixty days, or with less than thirty days between meetings, or more than three times in any year, is sustained in the case of State, Duensing, vs. Roby (Ind.) 33 L. R. A. 213, against various objections, including the claim that it is not a legitimate exercise of the police power, and a change of the persons holding meetings on the same track is held to be merely an evasion of the law. A more ingenious attempt to evade the law is passed upon and condemned in State, Matthews, vs. Forsyth (Ind.) 33 L. R. A. 221, where several tracks close to each other were built with the view of holding successive meetings upon them with the same horses, bookmakers, and other incidents.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Second Victim of the Mad Dog that Bit Eight Schoolboys.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Conrad Eppers, aged fifteen years, one of the eight boys who were bitten by a mad dog Dec. 1 and were treated at the Pasteur Institute, New York, died of hydrophobia at midnight, at his home in Woodberry. Eppers returned from New York a week ago last Wednesday, and it was thought that he was cured, as his wounds, which were on the back of his neck, had healed nicely. Several days ago he became nervous and despondent, and unmistakable symptoms of rabies became apparent. His physicians were with him almost constantly to the last, but could do nothing to relieve his sufferings.

Eppers was the second victim of the mad dog which ran amuck through the northern annex on Dec. 1 and bit eight schoolboys. Another of them is believed to have the dread disease. The condition of the other five youngsters is reported to be favorable for a complete cure from the effects of their wounds.

Dr. Labadie, Assistant Director of Pasteur Institute, yesterday received word from Baltimore, Md., of the death of Conrad Eppers of Baltimore, who was discharged from the institute nine days ago as cured, after taking the preventive treatment against hydrophobia. In the presence of Dr. Gelbier, his chief, Dr. Labadie refused to discuss the case further than to say that from the first the case of Eppers was considered doubtful, not only because of the locality of the wounds, on the neck, and their severity, but because the boy had not been attended to soon enough.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS GREETING.

A Stolen Horse Is Returned with a New Set of Harness.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—Charles Haywood, a West Orange saloon keeper, is the recipient of a novel Christmas gift from an unknown donor. The other night he left his horse tied to a post in the yard, but later missed it and notified the police of the Oranges that the animal had been stolen. An hour afterward the horse was found in Fruman Street, with a new set of harness, to which was attached a card, wishing Haywood a merry Christmas.

R. F. Price Again Arrested.

Richard F. Price, a lawyer, who was discharged from Ludlow Street Jail Thursday because of illness, was again arrested yesterday, charged with grand larceny, and is now confined in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. Price was committed to Ludlow Street Jail some months ago for contempt of court, in failing to show cause for not paying over $800 held by him to the proper owner.

While Price was a prisoner Mrs. Maggie C. Johnson of 312 West Forty-second Street, secured a warrant for his arrest for the larceny of $300. She had a claim against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for injuries received in an accident. She placed the matter in Price's hands, and she now charges that he settled the case with the railroad company for $300, and retained the money.

The New York Life Insurance Company

John A. McCall
PRESIDENT

WHY INSURE IN THE NEW YORK LIFE?

BECAUSE: It is one of the strongest companies in the world in assets, in surplus, and in earnings for its policy holders.

BECAUSE: It is purely mutual, and all of its assets, surplus, and earnings belong to its policy holders.

BECAUSE: It has an honorable record of 51 years, during all of which time it has steadily increased in strength and prosperity.

BECAUSE: Its policies as now issued contain no restriction as to residence, travel or occupation, habits of life or manner of death.

BECAUSE: The sole condition is that if premiums are paid the Company will certainly pay the policy immediately in the event it becomes a claim by death, and thus I shall leave my widow or my estate a legacy and not a lawsuit.

BECAUSE: My policy cannot be forfeited after three years, and if I allow it to lapse I shall receive the full benefit of my payments either in a paid-up policy or extended insurance, as I may elect.

BECAUSE: I have a grace of one month in the payment of premiums.

BECAUSE: My policy will be reinstated at any time during the five months following the month of grace if I pass a medical examination and pay the back premium with interest.

BECAUSE: I can borrow money from the Company at 5 per cent. per annum or surrender for cash after my policy has been three years in force and because both the amounts of the loans and the cash values are guaranteed in the policy.

BECAUSE: My insurance is not a luxury, nor an expense, without tangible return, but an investment of a small sum each year, to mature 10, 15, or 20 years hence, if I live.

BECAUSE: If I live to the end of the term I shall have made a substantial provision for myself in old age, and if I die before the end of the term I shall have made a substantial provision for my family or my estate.

BECAUSE: It is the most valuable estate I shall leave behind me, more certain in its results than lands, houses, stocks, or bonds, as its value does not rise and fall with the market.

BECAUSE: The New York Life Insurance Company is the only company in which I can get all of these benefits.

BECAUSE: I want the very best--the most privileges and the fewest restrictions, whether small or great--and the New York Life's Accumulation policy furnishes it.

BECAUSE: My contract is guaranteed to be as represented or my money refunded at any time.

For premium rates and agency matters, apply at the Home Office of the Company, 346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

ANY reader of THE TIMES glancing at the portrait on the first page, even if he knew nothing of the original, would recognize the face of a strong man. And the impression that would probably be most clearly made would be that of poise. There is a curious balance of reflection and alertness, of weight and force, of grasp and penetration in the expression of the countenance. The same impression is made by the man. He is tall, erect, finely formed, and, near the close of his sixty-fifth year, has the strength and grace and ease of bearing of a man twenty years younger. One would say that not a nerve in his organization vibrates wastefully. Under the pressure of urgent occupation or in moments of leisure, there is the same continuing calm, neither haste nor hesitation, neither agitation nor inertia, eagerness nor reluctance, the calm of thorough training, of reserve strength, of ample and conscious readiness. He is apt to say of his profession, which has engaged his energies now for more than two-score years, that he loves it and has found much amusement in it. Neither statement is an affectation, and both are significant. Such unbroken and exacting toil as the successful lawyer is compelled to give could not have been sustained for forty years by one who did not love it for its own sake, and it could not have been sustained in Mr. Choate's peculiarly happy fashion had it not yielded constant amusement. These two essential elements in his attitude toward his work have much to do with that impression of poise—poise at once firm and light—given by the portrait and by the man.

Mr. Choate is a Yankee of the type of Salem, Mass., where he was born Jan. 24, 1832. His father was Dr. George Choate and his mother Margaret Manning Hodges. He was the youngest of four brothers. With the next older than he, Judge William G. Choate of this city, he was graduated at Harvard College at twenty, took the two years' course in Harvard Law School and a year of study in a Boston law office, and in 1855, having been admitted to the Massachusetts bar, at the ripe age of twenty-three he came to New York and settled down for that sharp and stubborn struggle which, from the start, tests and develops the powers of the lawyer. His first year was passed in the office of the firm of which his present distinguished compeer at the bar, James C. Carter, was a member. When he had mastered the intricate simplicities of that much disputed system, the New York Code of Procedure, he formed a partnership with W. H. L. Barnes, Esq.—now practicing on the western edge of the continent—the firm being Choate & Barnes. This connection continued for four years until, in 1860, he found his permanent professional home with the great firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, which succeeded Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, and has since become Evarts, Choate & Beaman. A great firm it unquestionably was when the lawyer of twenty-eight was admitted to it. Mr. Evarts was then in the prime of his powers, and what that implies need only be mentioned here. Mr. Southmayd was almost as little known outside his profession as he was honored, admired, and naturally feared within it. He had, and, happily, still has, in the opinion of experts, a most highly gifted and trained legal mind.

It was a great advantage and a great trial for a young lawyer to be associated with men of this stamp. Mr. Choate reaped the advantage to the full and stood the trial completely. It is no exaggeration to say that he ranks to-day where his seniors then ranked, and that, due allowance made for the conditions imposed by each personality, he may fairly be called the leader of the bar of New York. This position he has conquered, not by devotion to any specialty, but by what his fellows call "all around" practice. He has "taken what came along in the office" and the number, range, and variety of the cases are amazing. From the "Gen." di Cesnola case, turning on the refinements of archaeologic testimony and the genuineness of fragmentary statuary buried before the Christian era, to the case of Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, where the advocate was compelled to master not only the principles but the minute details of a long, confused, and momentous campaign, and where difficulties were presented by public feeling and the prepossessions of the military actors in that complex scene; from the delicacies (or indelicacies) of the Del Valle breach of promise case, where the valuation of the plaintiff's injury was reduced from $50,000 to $50, to the vexed and obscure arguments as to the constitutionality of the income tax law; from the disentanglement of the motives and acts of Mr. Russell Sage in the presence of the bomb that shattered the poor man to whom he clung, to the defense of the intricate tactics by which the Bell Telephone Company has managed to secure a substantial (and very profitable) life for a patent the issue of which is still in dispute—even these half dozen cases, in which Mr. Choate has won much fame, will suffice to show the scope of his work. They show, too, the remarkable versatility and adaptability of his mind. It is related of a Salem trader in the old times that he made a fortune from a single shipload of unsalable warming pans sent to the West Indies for use as skimmers in the sugar-boiling industry, then extensive. The shrewdness amounting to genius with which Mr. Choate discovers in his profession the secret of using profitably the most unpromising material and turns his own resources from one direction to another widely different suggests, as we have said, that he is a Yankee of the Salem type.

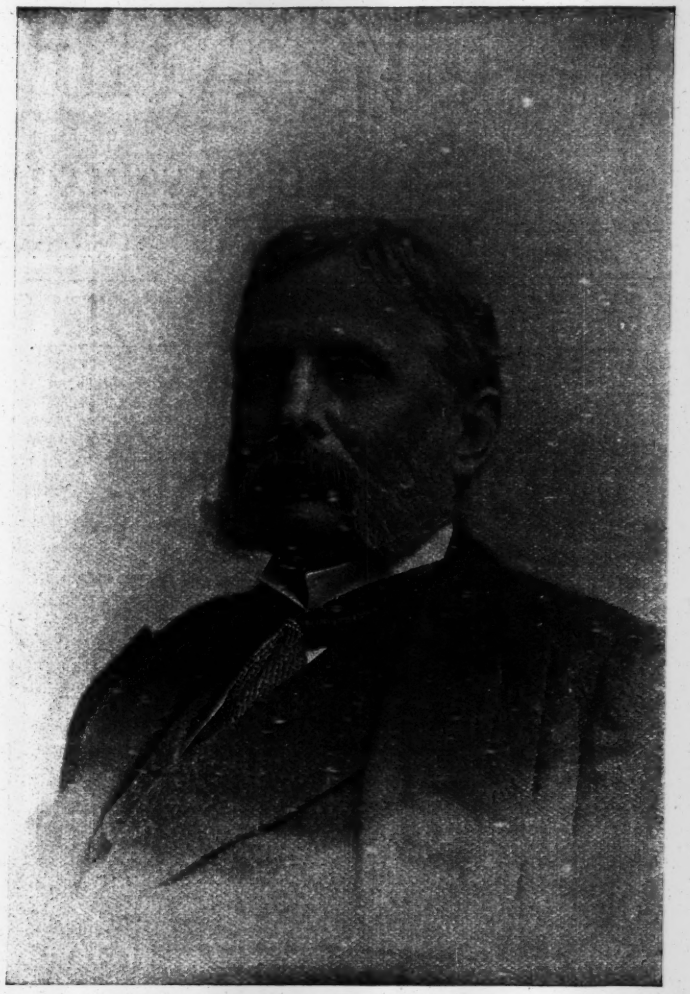
The cases mentioned for sake of their contrast with each other may, however, convey a mistaken impression of the main body of Mr. Choate's practice. Naturally, with his advancement in the public confidence and the demonstration of the vigor and elevation of his mind, he has of late years found his work chiefly before the higher courts, where the interests involved warrant the employment of the highest and best-known ability. A distinguished Justice of one of these courts—a man whose keen and penetrating judgment goes with broad culture and catholic sympathy—recently defined Mr. Choate's characteristics as a lawyer to be, "Acumen, a sure grasp on the minute details and the principles as well of his case, and the rare faculty of dismissing what has served its purpose." That is an acute and enlightening statement, and it is, by its origin, authoritative.

The manner of Mr. Choate in the conduct of a case, whether before a jury or a court alone, singularly illustrates the impression of poise to which attention was first called. It is at once animated and quiet. At the end of a long cross-examination he may possibly be discovered gently snapping one thumb nail upon the other, but that is an extreme evidence of any disturbance of his nerves. In addressing a court or a jury, or in questioning a witness, his voice and his manner are simply conversational. Gesture, in the ordinary sense, would shine by its absence were its absence not so natural that it is not noted. Of rhetoric, too, in the common acceptation, he has less than none, for it only appears to give a warmer glow to his humor or a graver sting to his sarcasm. He has the air of saying to his auditors, whether jurors or Judges or witnesses, friendly or opposed: "Let us have no nonsense between you and me, but get right down to the essence of the matter," and this air inspires confidence or terror, as the case requires. Of course a man of these gifts and of the wit and personal charm of Mr. Choate would be making after-dinner speeches every week in the season if he responded to one-half the requests to do so. But, though he has a distinct and unique reputation in this line, Mr. Choate does not speak often. His is not the mechanism that one of his partners ascribed to a type of orator that prevails at New York banquets, "which turns out a speech whenever you drop a dinner into the slot."

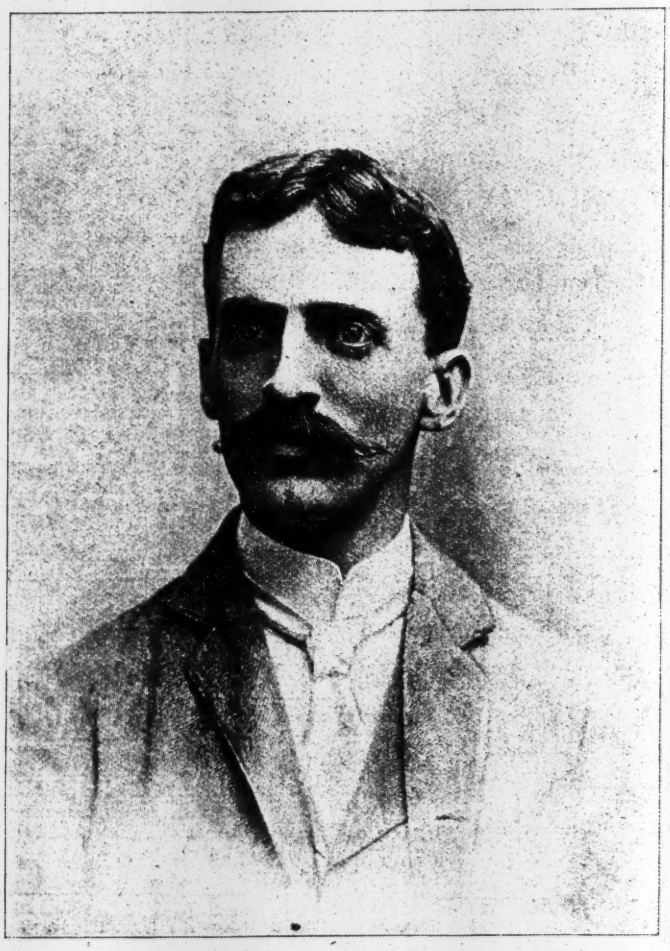
Mr. Choate is a Republican in National politics. The first year after he came to New York he entered heart and soul into the memorable campaign for Frêmont, and his voice has been heard frequently, though not with unfailing regularity, in public affairs since. The only public office he has held has been that of member of the commission to draft the judiciary amendments to the Constitution of the State, and afterward President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, when the substance of the former amendments (which had failed of adoption) was incorporated in the new Constitution. That and the principle of appointments to the civil service on merit tested by competitive examination which, in the striking language of the Court of Appeals, is now "imbedded in the Constitution," were signal victories for good and sound government largely due to Mr. Choate.

Mr. Choate is a Republican by conviction. He is not a narrow, much less a selfish, partisan. On one occasion, when he had been talking free trade in literature and art to the Academy of Design, he likened his case to that of the elder Dorsheimer of Buffalo. The old gentleman, who was a prominent Republican, had proposed some public testimonial to President Fillmore, when he returned home after his "desertion" to the pro-slavery party, and the proposition was sharply criticised by Republican associates. "Vell," explained Mr. Dorsheimer, "because I am a Republican, must I be a —— fool all the time?" Were Mr. Dorsheimer living to-day, he might find his position more trying than in the fifties, but it would be just as sound, and Mr. Choate maintains it with much discrimination. As he has said of his profession, so he might say of his independent Republicanism—he loves it and gets much amusement from it.

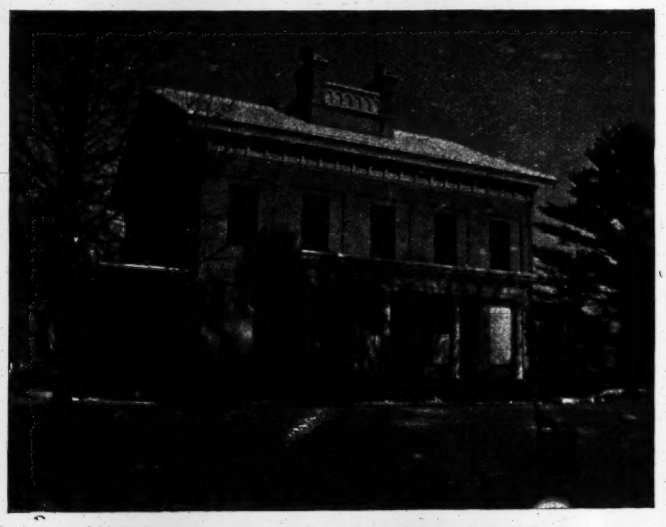
EDWARD CARY.



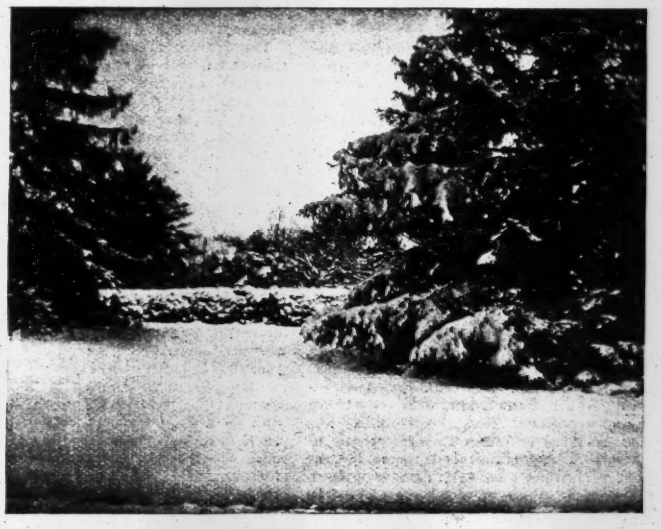
CHARLES STEWART SMITH.
Newly Appointed Rapid Transit Commissioner.



WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT,
District Attorney of the County of New York.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PRINCETON HOME.



THE FRONT LAWN.

THE announcement that President Cleveland has decided upon Princeton as his permanent home after the expiration of his term of office has set that ancient village agog with excitement. Interest in the house he has selected has set the historians at work searching local records to learn its history. It was built in 1852. Its builder was no less a person than Commodore Richard Field Stockton, a grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and known the world over for his dash and spirit in naval exploits. He was a student at the college, but left academic shades to join his country's service early in life. He became known for his bravery in the war of 1812, and from that time was a National hero. In his old age he returned to his native village and busied himself by improving the town, building many beautiful residences. The handsome house on the corner of Bayard Avenue and Nassau Street, recently occupied by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore, who spent four years at Princeton while her sons were passing through college, was due to this activity of Commodore Stockton and the Slidell house was built about the same time. It was built by the Commodore for his daughter, Mrs. William A. Dod, a member of the famous Dod family, whose history is closely connected with Princeton and its educational institutions. Some years later the place was purchased by Mrs. Slidell, the mother-in-law of the present occupant, and since that time it has been occupied by the Slidell family.

The President's future home is one of the most beautiful in the pretty village. Bayard Avenue, upon which it is situated, is lined with the handsome residences of active and retired professors in the university and of retired merchants. It leads out of Nassau Street, familiarly known as "the King's Highway," a short distance west from the college campus, between the beautiful Princeton Inn and the Anderson mansion, recently occupied by Mrs. Garrett. The Slidell house is the next to the last on the left of the avenue. It stands embowered in a pretty grove of pines, elms, and evergreens. Three acres of velvety lawns surround the house, and an evergreen hedge gives it an aspect of privacy and seclusion which doubtless was one of the prime factors in influencing Mrs. Cleveland in her selection of the place. A stone roadway leads up to the house from the avenue, and nicely kept paths intersect the lawns in all directions. In the rear of the house is an orchard, in which pears and cherries predominate. The house itself is a very substantial structure, though it could scarcely be termed palatial. The main building measures some fifty feet square, and a wing, probably half the size, extends from the rear. There are some fifteen or twenty rooms in its two and a half stories. On entering the front portico, with its tall white Colonial pillars, one beholds a commodious hallway, extending from front to rear across the entire house. On either side are the reception rooms, dining room, and library, and the second story is given over to sleeping apartments. The exterior of the building impresses one because of its neatness and substantiality, rather than of anything extensive or ornamental. It is constructed of brick and stone, finished in cream stucco, with brown trimmings about the foundation and dark green blinds at the numerous and symmetrically placed windows. On either end is a small portico, with slender iron pillars, and beneath the portico toward the avenue is a spacious conservatory for house plants. A small open observatory, protected with a heavy white railing, surmounts the house. The view in all directions is extremely fine. To the west and north lie the Princeton golf links, stretching away to the upland that skirts the Rocky Hill Mountains, a ridge rising some two or three hundred feet above the sea level. To the east and south lies the village, embowered in its many elms, maples, and catalpas. Beyond can be seen the alluvial plains of Central New Jersey, flanked in the distance by the blue line of the Navesink Highlands. The spot where the house stands is one of the highest in the vicinity, being some 220 feet above the sea level. Dr. Bryant, Mr. Cleveland's family physician, recently visited Princeton, and was very much delighted with the salubrious character of the location. This fact, together with the seclusion of the place, operated strongly in deciding the President upon Princeton as his home. While he can there be withdrawn from the noise and worry of public life, he will at the same time be within easy distance of New York and Philadelphia.

President Cleveland will be surrounded in his new home by men of learning and refinement. His nearest neighbor will be Prof. Scott, the well-known geologist, whose residence is immediately to the south, within hailing distance of the President's front door. Prof. McMillan, head of the department of engineering in the School of Science, resides one door beyond Prof. Scott, and the homes of Prof. Rockwood and Prof. Libbey follow in order. To the rear of the President's house is the residence of Prof. Frothingham, whose recent archaeological excavations in Italy have attracted attention. Col. Samuel Stockton resides immediately north of the Slidell house, and across the avenue are the residences of Prof. Raymond, the critic and poet; Prof. Sloane, the historian, and Mr. Conover, a retired merchant.

The accession of the Clevelands to Princeton society adds another well-known name to the long list of Princeton's illustrious families. Of these the ancient village boasts not a few. President Washington at one time resided in Princeton. President William Henry Harrison also lived here, and his funeral was held in this place. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was born and raised here, and the house in which she lived is now pointed out as one of the famous places of the village. President Madison was a student here, as was also Vice President Burr, whose father was the second President of the college. The Stocktons, the Hodges, the Swanns, the McCoshes, the Millers, the Alexanders, the Bayards, the Witherspoons, the Tulanes, the Guyots, the McGills, the Duffields, and the Oldens are all well-known families, many of whom, generation after generation, have produced sons of National reputation.

President Cleveland's father was educated for the ministry at Princeton, and he himself was born within forty miles of this village. It is not definitely known whether he ever visited Princeton till the recent sesquicentennial celebration, but Mrs. Cleveland has before been a guest here. In 1891 she was a patroness at one of the college balls, and led the dance with Edgar Allen Poe, '91, who was President of the senior class and well known as Captain of the championship 1889 football eleven. A pretty and somewhat amusing story is told of the meeting of Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Poe. Like all the Poes, Edgar Allen is small of stature and youthful of countenance. It is related in campus circles that when introduced to Mr. Poe, the President's wife mistook him for a lad of perhaps a dozen Summers, and, stooping slightly, kissed him upon the forehead, saying that she did so in memory of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, whose grand-nephew she was proud to kiss.

The Slidell estate will need very little repairing to put it in excellent condition for the President's family. It has but recently been closed, and is in good condition. What improvements are necessary will be begun soon, and it is understood that the President will move in shortly after the 4th of March.

TOM HOOD'S PRESCIENCE.

Tom Hood seems to have been among the first to indicate the possibility of the phonograph. In his writings may be found the following:

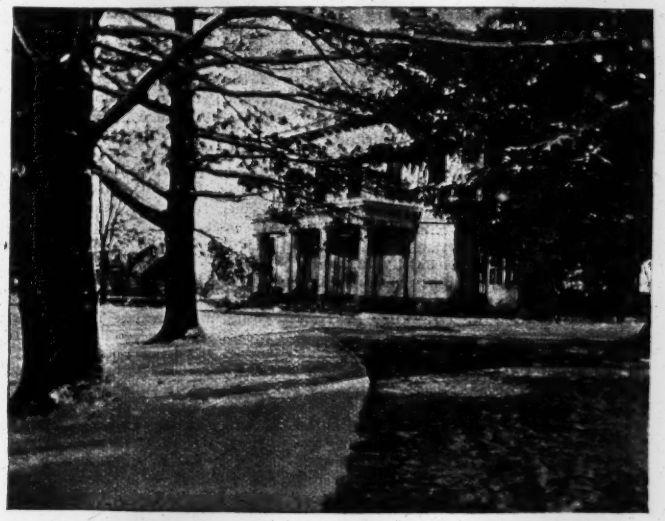
"Alas! What a pity it is that so many good things uttered by poets and wits and humorists at chance times—and they are always the best and brightest, like sparks struck out by Pegasus's own hoof, in a curvet among the flints—should be daily and hourly lost to the world for the want of a recorder! But in this century of inventions, when a self-acting drawing paper has been discovered for copying visible objects, who knows but that a future Niepce, or Daguerre, or Herschel, or Fox Talbot may find out some sort of Boswellish writing paper to repeat whatever it hears!"

THE HOUSE OF FORGIVENESS.

Remembering most the old, eternal days,
I cannot curse our life—thy life and mine;
But now, perceiving its complex design,
I go on my intolerable ways,
And, blaming me the more, give thee more praise.
—I dared to think that such a love as thine
Were bounded by each little curve and line
My hand might limn!—by my blind yeas and nays!

And now I say not where thy paths shall be,
Or who shall go or come at thy least call;
Only I know that when thy footsteps fall
Across the silences that cover me,
Both God and I shall deem it best of all
Love liveth yet on earth for such as thee.
—Francis Sherman in The Bookman.

MAIN DRIVE FROM BAYARD AVENUE.



VIEW OF HOUSE FROM MAIN DRIVE.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

A CURIOUS little book lies before us—a thin, small duodecimo of seventy-five pages, bound in faded black cloth. The title page has been pasted in and is smaller and fresher than the rest of the book. It reads: "The Merchants' Sketch Book, and Guide to New York City, Containing Sketches of Business Men, Statistical Facts, Practical Hints, Rail Road Movements, Localities of the City, Wealthy Citizens, and High Respectability of its Business Men, Particularly Intended for the Merchant Visiting New York. By Stephen Girard, A Western Merchant. New York. 1844." The "Sketch Book" seems to have been a periodical, issued apparently monthly, and solely for private circulation, and three numbers—perhaps all that there were—are here bound together. The book contains numerous more or less veiled references to persons of importance or interest at that time. As that was only fifty-two years since, and some of the persons whose names are given were still prominent a generation later, it may amuse our readers to guess, as the readers of the "Sketch Book" did when it appeared, to whom the references were directed. Before submitting these semi-historical puzzles a few words will be appropriate as to the author of the "Sketch Book" and the city as it was in his time.

"Stephen Girard, a Western Merchant," is a little misleading. The writer may have been at one time a merchant in the West, or he may have been a merchant dealing with the West, but he is an enthusiastic New Yorker in his little book. Though he is very ambitious in style and matter, and ranges for facts and metaphors from the Egyptian pyramids and the temples of Paestum to the latest published verse, he is bent on "booming" New York and "the Rail Road," which at that time was the Erie Railroad. He concedes the virtues of Philadelphia, and thinks that the "descendants of the great Penn have not much degenerated from his principles." He asserts that "Boston possesses more enterprise than Philadelphia and New York combined"—that is because she is more eager for railroads than New York is for the Erie. But New York takes the palm. First, there is "the immensity of the place." It has 312,710 inhabitants. "Near Wall Street, within a space of one-half mile is imported three-fourths of all the foreign goods which arrive in the whole Union, amounting to an average of no less than seventy-five millions of dollars annually. There are exported from the same place more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars of domestic goods. The real estate of this spot is valued at fifty millions and the personal at thirty-five millions. The banking capital is thirty millions. The daily disbursements at the banking houses and counting rooms amount to seven millions." Naturally "the merchant will see the advantage of this immense city. If his object is to sell, where can he find such an accumulation of capital? If his object is to buy, where can he find such worlds of merchandise?" "To the Southern and Western dealer Boston never can be a desirable place of trade. Her Rail Roads will ever be monuments of her wealth, but can never build for her more than the reputation of a second or third rate city," and "the business of Philadelphia must ever be exposed to the most ruinous competition of New York."

He refers to the "immense fortunes" of "houses which have retired as testifying to their" unimpeached character, and adds:

"The united fortunes of Dry Goods houses who have retired the last year (1843) under the firms of P. W. & B., W. B. & B., T. M. & Co., C. & U. J., S. V. G. & B., are millions."

He is particularly fervent in his praise of the men in the "Shoe business." "Among them are some aspirants to genius of a high order—they are all without exception men of education. They express their familiar sentiments in the language of the classics. They have explored all ancient learning, and as to modern literature, it is their constant ailment. A shilling novel hardly furnishes a meal, and is digested with the rapidity of thought. There are among them orators (see oration of Granniss, at New Haven, a good thing) and poets, bank presidents, bank directors, and ex-bank directors, and a sprinkling of sound politicians."

And so Mr. Stephen Girard prattles on with guileless and unstinted praise about the "Shoe business," winding up with a splendid eulogium of "one CASH House," Reuben Vose, 130 and 131 Water Street," which "occupies two entire four-story stores. Also the loft of the largest store on Water St., No. 127—and the three stores combined make the largest establishment of the kind on the continent."

Then follow a half dozen pages in the Cassandra vein—a warning to New Yorkers that there are "men who, while they are imbued with every amiable quality, would rob your fair city of every vestige of its greatness and leave your forsaken streets a monument of what you have been." The dastardly means by which this is to be achieved is transshipment of freight at Albany to the Boston Railway: "Yes, there are Boston men with their overgrown fortunes and eagle eye, who are spreading a net which has well nigh encircled you. They have found a way to tap your trade at the heart of your own State, and they are now knocking at the door of your Assembly, for the small boon, as they term it, of just having your present railroad take all the freight that comes from the West, and putting it into their cars at Albany, and then they will not trouble you further, but will take the most fatherly care of the Western merchant and his merchandise!!! * * * Brothers, fathers, countrymen, merchants, rich men, poor men, have you thought of these things? Give them heed before it is too late."

This number of the "Sketch Book" concludes with a group of "random sketches" intended to give "the Western merchant some idea of the splendor of our city and the importance to him of visiting New York." We select the following for our readers to exercise their memory on, omitting a budget of gossip about the original Mr. Astor which shows the author less amiable, if not more extravagant, than usual:

"There is one silk-jobbing house that has sold $2,200,000 in a year. This merchant received his education in a foreign college and commenced business without a dollar of his own. By talent, great integrity, and unceasing application he has acquired a fortune of $900,000. This house has had employed at one time fifty-five clerks, and has for years been the standard of taste and fashion, to which all matters among the aristocracy are referred."

"There is one man who left the country a cabin boy and returned a China merchant worth twelve hundred thousand dollars."

"On the Fifth Avenue, is now building by R. L. Esq. who is worth over three millions, a palace one hundred and fifty-three feet front to occupy an entire square, and to cost $300,000. On the same avenue is now building a palace by Brown the banker, and one by Aspinwall, an eminent merchant."

"There is one merchant who laid the foundation for a fortune of at least four millions, probably more, by purchasing the cotton bags that defended 'Old Hickory.'"

"There is one man, from Maryland, who has the genius of Napoleon. He grasped at the wealth of the Western world, and obtained all but the last dollar. He missed his aim. He has spread his sails again, and will in that great place, soon enter port full freighted with wealth and honor."

"In New York everything flourishes. Poetry, painting, music, and all the fine arts are cultivated and practiced as pastimes. The merchant sells his goods while he whistles the air of the last opera."

"W*** will sell you Ware as translucent as his own poetic thoughts.

"Halleck draws his immense Astor checks while he hums his own immortal rhymes."

"There are more men of wealth and education among the hotel keepers than almost any class of men—they all acquire fortunes. One of them is now enjoying, on the banks of the romantic East River, a palace and a fortune. One individual, who now owns two or three of the immense hotels at New Orleans, was a gentleman who laid the foundation of his fortune by a practical application to the duties of the Astor House. One gentleman, now recording names at the **** House is worth Thirty thousand dollars in real estate."

Here follows a description of a peculiar part of the organization of business in New York with which "Mr. Stephen Girard, A Western Merchant," may very possibly have been connected:

"There is in New York, a company of young men, called Prime Ministers. They are the junior partners and confidential clerks of large houses. They have the entire control of all business men who for the first time visit the city for purchasing goods. They are generally young men of education and polished manners. They are altogether superior, intellectually, to the merchants who employ them. [Mr. Girard has forgotten the "genius" and the "classic" conversation of the "Shoe" trade.] They have been gradually building up an influence that is now too powerful to be disregarded by any merchant or public house that expects success. One leading man (Prince Metternich) has by his integrity and enterprise placed himself at their head, and his reward has been a fortune. By taking advice of these men, if he selects with judgment, the merchant will be sure of honorable treatment, and will be freed from the intrusion of others."

Again, referring to the great fortunes of New Yorkers, the author says:

"They have an Astor, whose amazing wealth would, with twenty-five others of similar property, be nearly able to liquidate the national debt of Great Britain."

"On his first arrival in this money making place, Astor sold toys brought with him from Germany. His place of business was in Pearl Street, nearly opposite Frankfort. His first earnings were made with great effort, and a gentleman now living has assured the writer that his note was turned over as many times in Wall Street, before it was discounted, as other notes. The same gentleman, who is one of the Assessors, and has had large business transactions with Astor, estimates his property at thirty millions. His age is now eighty-one. He is still able to ride out and makes an annual remove from the 8th to the 12th ward, in which the taxes are less—there being no lamp or Croton tax. His taxes are $32,550.00 annually. * * * He is now closing an eventful life at a small house in Broadway. His devoted affection for an unfortunate son has shown a depth of feeling that must ever commend him to the admiration of the virtuous and the good."

Here follows the gossip we have mentioned, but the author closes as pleasantly:

"The trustees of the Washington Monument Association contemplate erecting a building over 400 feet high, a plan of which may be seen in Broadway. They have made a proposition to Astor to give them Vauxhall Garden for a site and take a room in the building for his library. What citizen of New York may not indulge the proud aspiration that so magnificent, so glorious an object may be effected, before God in his wisdom calls this truly great man to commune with him above."

Then the author again turns to the items likely to interest and attract his merchant readers:

"There is one individual who was a rag merchant in B. He removed to New York as the largest theatre for a large mind. He now possesses great wealth, and from his residence, by means of his concentrated knowledge, he has illuminated the world. He possesses more volumes than all the savans of Europe. He is the largest importer and seller of books in the country."

"There is one nobleman who dines at his table more wealth and talent than can be found at any other table in the United States. This man sports a princely equipage, and is one of nature's legitimate nobility. There are more talented speeches made in his house than on the floor of Congress. * * * The merchants would send him to Congress if they could only find out which side of the Texas question he intends to take."

"In that city, there is a German Prince (He may be seen in Water Street) of the house of Hapsburg, the family name of the Emperor of Austria. He is a descendant of the Caesars, and nephew of the Emperor, also nephew of Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon.

"Born and educated in the most brilliant court in Europe, possessing great personal beauty, always familiar with the most refined society, he is a perfect model of the most polished nobility. In the royal college, at Vienna, he received the highest honors it could bestow on its favorite sons. Mastering all the mystic philosophy of Kant, he pursued the more enticing walks of poetry and revelled in the beauty of his own Goethe. Possessed in early life with a romantic passion for a noble lady, he sought her hand, and on his knees he poured out the fervor of his poetic soul. A rival opposed. A duel and a death ensued. In this country he now seeks that asylum which his own country denied.

"Broken with grief, he now denies his origin, his country, and his humanity. At times, when the curtain is raised from his intellect, he will move you to tears with a recital of his grief. At another, he will chain you in ecstasies, as he recites the burning lines of his beloved Korner. At others with guitar in hand, he will thrill yr soul with such music as will never again vibrate on your ears."

"The vicissitudes of mercantile life" are very interesting to Mr. Stephen Girard. He cites many of a highly romantic character, and, we fear, of doubtful authenticity. Others are more within the range of credibility:

"Abijah Fisk, a merchant, at one time of great wealth and respectability, lost all and was kept nearly one year within the walls of a prison by the —— Bank. On his release, he commenced business in New Orleans, and soon acquired a fortune of nearly a million of dollars. One year ago he lost $350,000 by his cotton operations, and paid it without selling one dollar of his real estate. He is now the richest man in New Orleans.

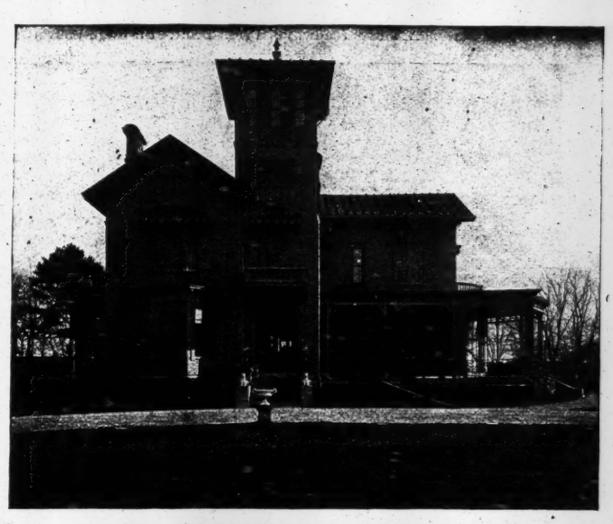
"The President of this same —— Bank, possessing great wealth, gave ample facilities to numerous sons, but they all failed and one of them is now a lunatic."

"C. C. of Boston, commenced business without property, but by great application he acquired a handsome sum, and by a fire he lost all. He commenced again, and was again unfortunate. Again he started, and had painted on his sign over a Phoenix rising from its ashes the latin term Nil Desperandum, or 'never despair.' Under this he was again unfortunate, and through its painful influences, together with domestic afflictions, he yielded for a time his intellect and his habits. Rousing again he commenced life anew, and by actually drawing a hand cart, he has acquired the sum of $15,000. He may be seen daily at his post of honor. The writer occasionally goes half a mile out of his way to shake him by the hand."

The remainder of this queer little book is taken up with a very general disquisition on the destiny of the country, with an elaborate comparison of the New York of his day with the New York of 1674—the changes were hardly greater than those of the last half century—and with a tremendous effort in behalf of the Erie Railroad. EDWARD CARY.

Environment of the Botanical Garden.

Recent talk of locating the proposed Zoological Park and the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx Park has revived public interest in that near-by and picturesque locality. The sites selected for those desirable institutions are associated with a poetic sentiment and an ancestral actuality. Here was the home of Edgar Allan Poe, and a short distance away stand the quaint ruins of old Peter Lorillard's snuff mills.



HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S NEWPORT VILLA.

GYMNASIUM OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DEAF AND DUMB ATHLETES.

THE New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is a pretty big name, but it is a pretty big school, and its work extends over a large and widely varied field. The school, consisting of several buildings and extensive grounds, is situated at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the Western Boulevard, commanding an admirable view for many miles, both up and down the Hudson River. It has, moreover, the distinction of being the first established oral school for the deaf in the United States, and was opened in 1818. Three hundred and ninety-four deaf and dumb students are now in the school, not all children, however, for among them are many bright and sturdy young men and women from eighteen to perhaps twenty-five years of age.

Enoch Henry Currier is Principal of the school. He needs no introduction to those who are at all conversant with the advances made during recent years in the instruction of those whose sense of hearing is forever lost. "The development of speech among the deaf is the popular craze at the present, as it has been for several years," he said in a casual discussion of the more successful methods. "That has always been the aim of this school since it was started, nearly eighty years ago. But, with time, if we stick to it, we always find improvements, and one of the most successful has been demonstrated during the past two years, with the establishment of our gymnasium."

If there is one particular branch of deaf and dumb instruction upon which Mr. Currier talks with greater enthusiasm, and very justly, too, it is on the subject of athletics for the deaf and dumb. This may appear a decided novelty to many, and it is a novelty, for this institute was the first to adopt gymnasium training as an essential in the proper education of its unfortunate inmates. Probably the very thought of a football team or a baseball team or a basket ball team, composed entirely of deaf mutes, never entered the minds of athletic-loving readers. Yet they have all these, in their proper seasons, of course, in the institute overlooking the Hudson, and the basket ball team is now having a particularly lively season, over eighteen games having been arranged already, many of them out of town.

This is the third year of the gymnasium experiment, and the results have been far more successful than even Prof. Currier contemplated. The gymnasium occupies the entire top floor of the academic building, and it is one of the best-equipped school gymnasiums in the city. Dumbbells, rings, pulleys, horizontal bars, the stationary horse, machines for developing the chest, and other implements of athletic science are all there. Gymnasium exercise is compulsory, the scholars taking it at regular intervals during the week in classes, with the same careful teaching as they do their studies in the classrooms. Trevanion J. Cook is the physical director, an athlete himself, and whose excellent work as physical instructor in the Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association was his recommendation for the present position. He has now nine classes of boys a week and six classes of girls, the classes being graded into divisions according to the athletic ability of the members. For instance, in some classes the ages range from twelve to eighteen. As soon as a pupil shows his ability for higher work he is immediately advanced. Even the smallest tots do not escape the gymnasium, and one of the prettiest sights is to watch the little ones from six to twelve years of age go through their calisthenic drill. Bright, smart-looking little boys and girls most of them are, too, and their eyes fairly sparkle and their cheeks glow under the healthful exercise as their chubby little hands tightly grasp the tiniest dumbbells and their arms work backward and forward, upward and downward, in perfect harmony with their director.

"Do the children ever object to the gymnasium?" Mr. Currier was asked.

"Bless you, no, indeed," he replied with decided emphasis. "It is the worst and most effective punishment in the school to deprive a boy or girl of their class exercise in the gymnasium. When it was first started they could not get enough of it. Cases of unusual incorrigibility have occasionally occurred, and when all other methods failed, cutting off the gymnasium soon brought the student around to tractable docility. One punishment of this kind when the gymnasium has been debarred from them for perhaps a week, is generally enough, and it seldom has to be inflicted a second time.

"The main idea in establishing the gymnasium," continued Prof. Currier, "was to get a firm foundation for securing good speech work. The deaf mute by nature is inclined to be narrow chested and broad backed, and the great work of the gymnasium is directed toward a development of the chest and the vocal organs. Then, in his motions, the deaf mute is naturally sluggish, walking with a listless, shambling gait, showing little of that alertness of the hearing man, because his senses are not enlivened by sounds. Athletic exercise has changed these entirely, and it has been wonderfully noticeable during the past two years. The deaf mute is quick to learn, and once let him become deeply interested in a thing and he puts all his heart and soul into it. There is an absolute fearlessness that is surprising. In football this is clearly shown, where, when a player has an object in view, he dashes forward to it regardless of consequences. This, of course, has to be checked, for it is liable to lead to undue roughness and a violent temper, for the deaf mute, when he loses his temper, is a perfect fiend. The gymnasium, however, has brought about a better self-control, while increasing their natural quickness.

"It has been most beneficial in vocal culture. Each class has from ten to fifteen minutes of breathing or vocal culture exercise, in which the students watch and imitate the sounds and deep breathings of their instructor. The imperfect chest development is due largely to the fact that the deaf mute is not called upon to use his organs of speech, and so does not gain the ordinary amount of chest exercise acquired by other mortals. The gymnasium for the dumb has more than proved its usefulness, and I could cite many cases where most remarkable improvement has been made in more lines than one, while, as a means of developing speech, it is invaluable."

"The facts show with us," continued Mr. Currier, "that the best athletes are the best students. Perhaps this is aided somewhat by the system that membership on the principal teams depends as much upon scholastic as athletic ability. So far as smoking is concerned, for instance, there is no actual law against it, but the boys see that those who do smoke are not likely to get team positions, and to their credit it must be said that they are far more devoted to athletics than to tobacco."

When a visit was paid to Director Cook he was found in regulation gymnasium attire, putting the basket ball team through its daily practice. And a fine, manly, active set of fellows they were. The regular team consists of McVea, Ellis, Izquierdo, a Venezuelan; Rappoldt, Muench, Avens, and Mr. Cook himself, for he generally plays in the team matches. One of the best games played this year was on Dec. 12, with the Young Men's Christian Association of New Britain, Conn. This is the team which claims the basket ball championship of America, and quite justly, too, for its record shows forty-seven games won out of forty-eight played, including contests with all the big teams. New Britain won by the score of 21 to 7, but they said the deaf-mutes gave them the toughest game thus far of the season.

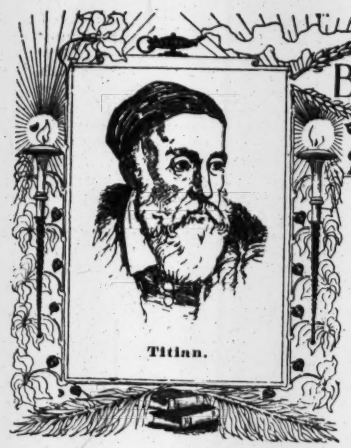
The deaf-mutes are know as the Fanwood Basket Ball team, and they have a very elaborate schedule this year. On Jan. 8 they will go to Springfield, Mass., playing the Young Men's Christian Association there, and on the following day they will play the Young Men's Christian Association Training School team, and in the afternoon the Holyoke Young Men's Christian Association team. Jan. 22 they will play Trinity College, at Hartford; on the 23d, the Young Men's Christian Association, at Stamford, Conn.; Jan. 29, the Fifteenth Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Jan. 30, the Yonkers Athletic Association. These are only a few of the best games that will be productive of good playing and excitement.

"I have found that the perception of deaf-mutes for learning, picking up things, so to speak, is quicker than that of hearing pupils," said Mr. Cook. "I seldom have to say, 'Do that again,' for the ambition to learn what he is interested in makes the deaf-mute anxious to try the thing over and over until he is satisfied that it is right. On the other hand, I have often had to restrain certain pupils from doing too much. The girls have their basket ball teams, and take a good many hard rubs as easily as the boys. The basket ball team of the older girls is a superb one, and I would be glad to see another team of girls that could equal them. Oh, yes, the girls go through practically the same exercise as the boys, and some are surprisingly nimble in jumping over the stationary horse, balancing on the bars, and swinging on the rings. I will back them against any girls' athletic club in the country."

An extract from last year's report of the physical department may be of interest, as showing in brief the excellent results accomplished through the gymnasium: "The physical examinations show, without exception, that all have been greatly benefited by the year's work. The average increase in measurement and development generally being: Chest expansion, 1½ inches; lung capacity, 35 cubic inches; strength test—pull up, 6 times, dip, 4 times. The muscular and nervous systems have been decidedly strengthened, and mark the value of this special training. Of the many peculiar cases under notice we would speak of one or two of the most striking. At the beginning of the year one boy was apparently a hopeless case, his nerve force overbalancing his muscular power. He had no control over his body. Light and simple work was begun, and at the examination he was found to be able to control his body at will. In a recent competition he defeated his entire class in the spring-board jump. He has gained eighteen pounds in weight, 1 3-4 inches in height, 2 1-4 inches in chest expansion, 30 cubic inches in lung capacity, and developed all his muscles to a marked degree.

"In another case a boy who was paralyzed and had considerable difficulty in working, has also been greatly benefited and now performs the same work as the other boys of his class.

A GROUP OF ATHLETIC GIRLS.



Titian.

THE CITY OF THE SEA.*

IT always inspires hope to see new books on the history of Venice. The history of that city has never been adequately written. Americans, and among them Mr. Howells and Donald G. Mitchell, have aspired to write one, but for one reason or another they abandoned their laudable purpose. Ruskin, more than any other writer, more than Taine or Byron, has done something to awaken historical interest in one of the most marvelous towns that the earth contains. Mr. Brown's work is admirable for what it aims to be—a sketch—and Yriarte's is admirable as an effective description, and, moreover, it is beautifully illustrated, but a real history, in the best modern sense, has yet to be written.

In Venice was revived and maintained for much more than a thousand years the municipal system of antiquity. This State was always a republic, and it was the proud and proper boast of her people that her history went back to a time when Rome was a republic. And certainly it is a curious fact that this Venice, extinguished as she was at last by Napoleon, should have survived until, in American soil, the republican idea again got itself definitely rooted, and a great State was founded. Venice was Carthage once more ruling the commerce of the world, and free Carthage was the daughter of Tyre, another free commercial city, whose annals run back to the beginnings of many things—one of them the invention of the alphabet, another the times of which Herodotus wrote. Clearly the world has always had free States. In Lexington and Bunker Hill men were simply fighting for a new one.

Both Livy and Strabo make mention of settlements existing in their time where now is Venice. Here were probably the homes of fishermen. Beyond this fact we know little of the pioneer settlements until their population had received large accessions—some tens of thousands—from those who fled before the savage hosts of Attila, the scourge, and, in Mr. Brown's words, "settled like a flock of frightened birds upon the mud banks of the lagoon." Many of these families were from Padua and the country round about Padua. Fear of a return of the barbarians, once they had occupied the small islands of the Adriatic, induced the settlers to remain. Rome herself did not fall until a quarter of a century after this migration, and Rome herself had had a shorter history than was destined to the confederation of island communities that grew out of these settlements.

There are scores of lessons in Venetian history—not all of them of the same character, however—but none more impressive than the lesson of unity in strength. What Franklin had told the Colonies at Albany long years before the Revolution the Venetians had understood very early in their career. They must unite or die. They united and their federation wrought out on Venetian soil results as striking as any in history. One thinks here of the prowess of the Achaean League, the most perfect example of federation in ancient history, and in many ways an antetype of our own Federal system; of the League of the American colonies and the war they fought to a successful issue; of the League of the Iroquois, the original federation founded in North America, which brought into subjection on this continent virtually all the red men east of the Mississippi.

Venice could proudly claim that while Rome had been captured and sacked again and again between the time of Romulus and that of Romulus Augustulus, Venice never had been entered by a hostile foreign power. For thirteen hundred and seventy-five years she remained free. In vain did foreign princes seek to subdue her. As Attila had failed, so was it now to be the Kings of France, Popes who grasped for temporal power, Pepin le Bref, and those Turks of the East for whom Venice in an evil hour prepared the way at Constantinople and whom she, more than any other power, finally forced back at Lepanto, redeeming thereby some share of the wrong she had done to European civilization. Indeed, it was in the stern wars she was forced to wage in her youth that Venice found at once her immediate safety and her future strength. She fought with equal success the Lombards of the west and the Huns of the north, the Sclavs from the Danube Valley, and the savage pirates who infested the Dalmatian coast.

We know little of the early history of Venice. Growth, however, must have been very rapid. The settlement had become an important one in the time of Belisarius, who made use of the Venetian fleet, while to Narses the prosperity of the city was a source of amazement. On one of the Rialto Islands a church had been built as early as 421, and about 100 years later a church is known to have occupied the site of St. Mark's, and in its founding Narses had large share. The modern history of Venice does not speak loudly for religion among the people, but in early times there was unquestionably in Venice a deep tone of piety. We know that in the tenth century the city had already erected seventy churches. But along with this piety went rigid independence of Rome. Temporal alliances with the Vatican Venice studiously avoided. When she made an alliance with Alexander III., it was when that Pope sought shelter there and when Venice had for her purpose self-preservation from the advances of Barbarossa, before which Alexander had fled.

Mr. Brown has made an interesting study of the Venetian Constitution, which was the result of about 600 years of growth. He thinks it was due to this instrument that the republic had a career so successful and so brilliant. Unlike other Italian republics, and notably Florence, Venice had no individual lord in whom was concentrated the power of the State. No Medici merchant princes ever set up on her islands the iron grasp of tyranny under the name of a republic. The ruling power in Venice was virtually a corporation chosen by the Great Council, and famous in history as the Council of Ten. Mr. Brown writes in defense of this body, attributing the awe and dread which it inspired not so much to any tyranny exercised by it, as to the secrecy of its deliberations and the evil character of the cases that came before it. Effective limitations were placed upon abuses of power by the Ten. They held office for only one year, and were not eligible for re-election, while the three who were chosen from their number to act as Capi held office for a single month, and when doing so were forbidden to mix with their associates. Mr. Brown praises the vigilance of these men; says they watched over the interests of the State with the greatest care, and to them he attributes in large degree the survival of the Commonwealth to a period long subsequent to that when it had some real vitality remaining in it.

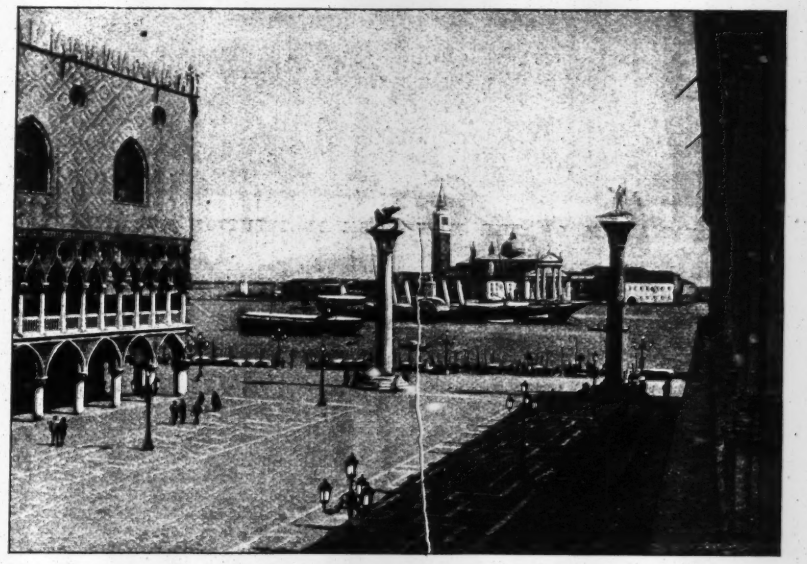
Much as Europe in a commercial sense owes to the Crusades, there was no country which owed them so much as Venice, which became the rendezvous for the Crusaders. Just as Ruskin in a famous passage has described Venetian architecture as the meeting place of the Roman, the Gothic, and the Byzantine forms, so was Venice the place into which were poured those potent streams of zeal and piety, of military and commercial ambition, coming from every land to the north and west of her, and bound for the conquest of the cradle land of modern European religion. Venice in this way found herself elevated to the foremost place among the States of Europe. Taine has denied that she was disinterested in whatever aid she gave. Although she took part in the fourth crusade, and her soldiers, under Henry Dandolo, saw the conquest of Constantinople, he says Venice withdrew from the expedition when her commerce could no longer be benefited by it. Her sole ambition, according to Taine, was commercial. This dominated not only her statecraft, but her participation in the Crusades.

Surely it cannot be said that Venice in the part she took in the Latin conquest of Constantinople wisely sought the advancement of her own interests. European history records few greater blunders than her action in that enterprise. Disastrous as was Napoleon's Russian campaign to the fortunes of Napoleon, it had no such evil effects on the fortunes of mankind as had this conquest. When the successor of Mohammed years afterward, with his victorious army behind him, rode on horseback through the doorway of St. Sophia, and from the high altar proclaimed that Mohammed was the prophet of the one and only God, the time had come for Venice to pay the penalty of her blunder. Already weakened through a false ambition to maintain herself on the mainland, in which she employed mercenary troops, and burdened as she was with a growing deficit in her finances, the extinction of the Eastern Empire of Rome brought complete collapse to her Eastern trade. But the final blow came in the succeeding century, when among the wonderful enterprises of the Spanish and Portuguese navigators came the discovery of a new route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. After centuries of sovereign rule, Venice now could no longer hope to remain the queen of the world's commerce. The sceptre she had wielded so long was to pass to other lands, and eventually to another island State, small like herself, and, like herself, built up by strong and vigilant souls—England.

But the extraordinary fact remains that those other glories of Venice, when the world was astonished by her pageantry, her architecture, her painting, her civic splendor, came not before the commercial fall, but after it. Decline had begun with the extinction of the Eastern Empire, but the brilliant art and social life of the republic continued for at least four centuries longer. This external splendor to Europe at large had been little known, if indeed it had any existence, in the early days of commercial greatness, but now it so grew in extent and variety as to astonish the world. Ruskin dates decay from Mocenego's time, and after that came what seems to the superficial observer the greatest Venetian period—when Titian and Tintoretti, Giorgione and Paul Veronese worked at an art which Taine has lauded as having "a grace almost as seductive as that of Correggio, but with richer health and more vigorous amplitude; a flow of life as fresh and almost as broad as that of Rubens; an energy almost as colossal as that of Michael Angelo, but without painful severity or revolting despair."

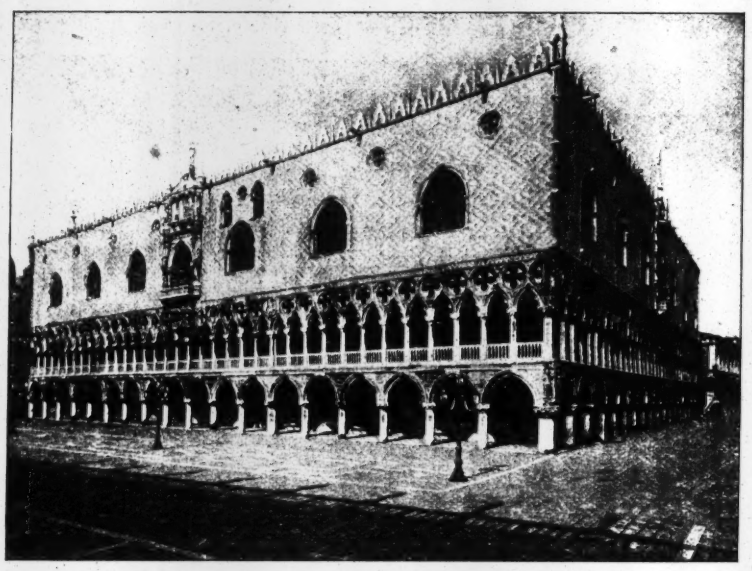
In the art of these men there was no religion: it was the furthest remove from the art of Cimabue and Fra Bartolomeo, or the art of those earlier and less successful artists of Venice, the Bellini. Giorgione, master that he was of color, died early, a worn-out voluptuary. Titian's own art was voluptuous. When for the Virgin's face was chosen a portrait of an artist's mistress protests were not made. And never came to other artist's, save to Raphael, such rewards as came to Titian. Kings from France and Poland personally went to his house. An Emperor had him for his friend, and, citizen that he was of a republic, made him a Count of his empire. Titian's personal fortune grew to ample propor-

*VENICE: ITS HISTORY, ART, INDUSTRIES, AND MODERN LIFE. By Charles Yriarte. Translated from the French. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.
VENICE: A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REPUBLIC. By Horatio F. Brown. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.
LIFE ON THE LAGOONS. By Horatio F. Brown. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1894.



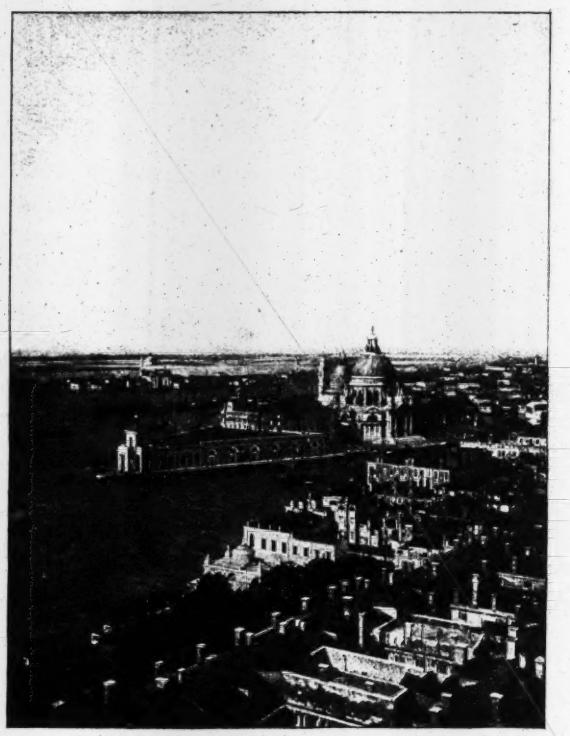
From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

PIAZZETTA OF ST. MARK AND ISLAND OF SAN GIORGIO.



From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

THE DUCAL PALACE.



From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

PANORAMA OF VENICE FROM THE CAMPANILE.

tions. Even nature was kind to him, prolonging his prosperous days until he was a centenarian.

In such a land it is not strange that the Reformation found no scene for any of its stirring events. Luther had no followers there. No such preacher of righteousness had Venice as had Florence in Savonarola. Indeed, over the history of Venice passed none of those storms of fire and bloodshed, out of which human rights have been secured, and of which European history elsewhere was full, from the Middle Ages down to the French Revolution. From Attila's day, all down the ages, until Napoleon, the conqueror before whom all States had to yield, Venice was free. She had no Cromwell, no Mirabeau, no Danton, no Washington. She had need of none. Once a Doge became ambitious his very life was in danger. In the Middle Ages, out of a certain fifty Doges, nineteen ambitious ones paid each his severe penalty —it might be that he was forced into a monastery, banished from the city, executed in public, or had his eyes put out.

Taine, describing the century and a half following the fall of Constantinople, tells of Venice as "a casino of masqueraders and a den of courtesans." The population was about 200,000, and it supported seven theatres. License ran to extraordinary lengths. To Byron the place was still "the revel of the earth, the masque of Italy." We can understand the heights and depths of Venetian shame only when we know Aretino's life and writings, and have read (those whom shame itself does not restrain) Casanova.

Ruskin has called the ducal palace the "central building of the world," since it contains the three elements of architecture—Roman, Gothic, and Byzantine—in equal proportions. "Opposite in their character and mission," he says, "alike in their magnificence of energy, they came from the north and from the south, the glacier torrent and the lava stream; they met and contended over the wreck of the Roman Empire; and the very centre of the struggle, the point of pause of both, the dead waters of the opposite eddies, charged with embayed fragments of the Roman wreck is Venice."

Spoils of all Roman lands indeed went to Venice. Bronze horses were brought from Constantinople and set up in front of St. Mark's. The walls of public buildings were adorned with gold, onyx, and alabaster pillaged from Aquileia, Damascus, and Heliopolis. Even the vast and numerous oaken timbers which the Venetians first buried for the foundations on which to rear other spoils caused the denudation of forests in Istria and Dalmatia; while Venetian quarrying leveled the hills of those countries until from the two causes their climate was changed.

There is much in Venetian history to lament and much to awaken shame and even horror. But Macaulay's fulsome wish that God would never again permit a State to exist so long without "bequeathing to mankind the memory of one great name or of one generous action" awakens little approval from those who understand what Venice was and what she did. In such a State individual greatness was rare because it was seldom sought and was almost impossible. Not only was it the policy of the State, but also the spirit of the people, everywhere to exalt the State. It was a case where the individual withered and the world of Venice became more and more.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

BRIDGE OF THE RIALTO AND THE GRAND CANAL.

The Brooklyn Library has a catalogue which showed on the first of this month some 129,998 volumes. There has been a recent addition of music. This collection, besides books of reference, contains the best-known work of the masters of the past and present. There are pieces for all instruments, piano, violin, and 'cello, with operas and vocal music.

Still the fight goes on as to Cinderella's slippers. Were they or were they not of glass? Somebody of a practical turn of mind investigated the slipper business years ago, and declared that Perrault in is lovely fairy tales had it originally "vair," meaning a kind of fur, and it was a printer's mistake to have made it "verre," which when translated is glass. Now a wonderfully erudite person tells us that Cinderella probably wore "spun glass slippers," such a gossamer, brittle fabric having been in fashion in Perrault's time. That may be as far fetched as it is ingenuous. As well say that Cinderella wore rubber shoes. Any little girl will tell you that Cinderella's shoes were of glass, and we adhere to the lisping assertion of the little girl.

When you pick up a book printed by the Oxford University Press you are amazed at its lightness. Examining the paper of the volume, you see it is of a beautiful color, thin but not transparent, and taking the impress beautifully. It is the light weight of the paper which brings about the surprise. The story of this particular paper is as follows: More than half a century ago some one sent a sample of what was believed to be Chinese paper to the Oxford Press. Experimenting with it, a number of small books were printed on this paper, and its excellence was at once commented on. Then when attempts were made to find out from what part of China the paper came, there was failure. The paper was, however, subjected to analysis, and its material was made clear. In time the difficulties of manufacture were overcome and the perfect material, now known as Oxford paper, was obtained. There are still other grades of paper, made in Japan, which would be found serviceable in American bookmaking. But the secret of making this Oxford paper has not been given out.

In England a taste for Mr. E. W. Townsend's "Chimmie Fadden" is beginning to show itself, but in the notices of the book, "Chimmie" has a funny "l" at the end which makes it "Chimmil." The Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. are Mr. Townsend's London publishers.

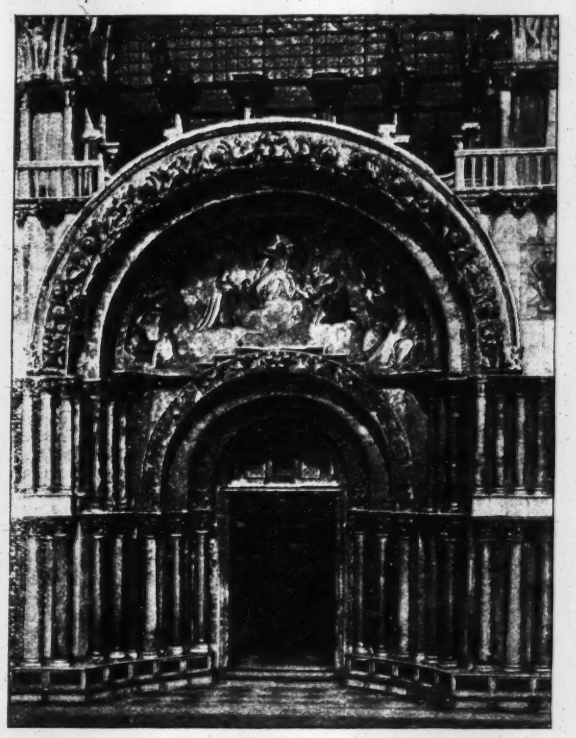
For the January number of The Century Capt. Alfred T. Mahan has written an article on "Nelson at the Battle of the Nile."

Sale of Rare English Coins.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold two weeks ago in London some rare specimens of early English money. A penny of Ecgbeorht brought £14 5s., a penny of Edward the Elder £13 13s., a gold sovereign of Henry VII. £14 10s.; a sovereign of Henry VIII., of the fourth or fifth coinage, showing King with short beard seated on a throne, with a rose at his feet, went for £101 2s., a gold half-angel of Mary for £12 10s., a noble of James I., King and ship, for £15 15s., and a gold Irish penny of 1805 for £16 6s.

From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA OF ST. MARK'S.



From Yriarte's "Venice." Philadelphia. H. T. Coates & Co.

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE BASILICA OF ST. MARK'S.

THE THEATRES

Felix Morris.

IT is a not altogether regrettable feature of the current dramatic season that foreign stars and dramatic companies have avoided us—frightened, perhaps, by tales of hard times and "tight money"—for we can hardly call Mr. Tree, Mr. Willard, and Mr. Hare foreigners, and, moreover, the performances of the two who have, thus far, acted in New York have not caused any loss of public support to our own actors, nor is Mr. Hare, though his revivals of the English comedy of the sixties are sure to prove very interesting, likely to be a competitor whose visit American-born or American-bred players will feel disposed to regard as an intrusion. So, in the recent past, too many of them have felt compelled to consider the professional visits of distinguished players from the other side of the Atlantic; and, I fear, with reason, regarding the theatre from a purely commercial point of view.

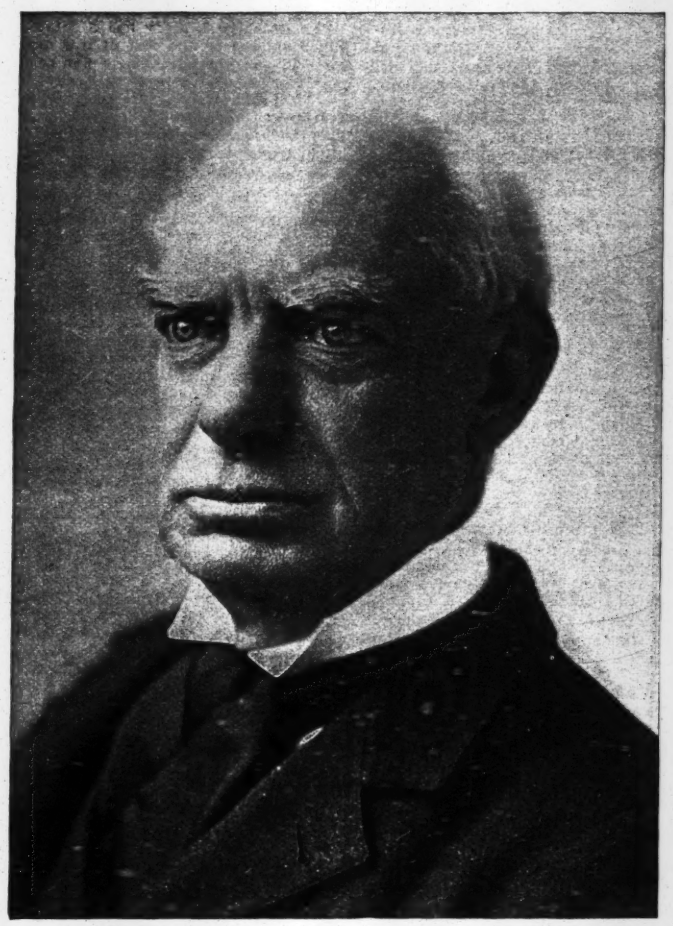
But the actors from England who are now in this country are cordially welcomed as well by the players as by the public. They stand on the same footing as our own actors. They do not raise the prices of admission to their performances, and their names are not surrounded by a glamour which impels the multitude to rate them higher than their fellows. They are all sound artists, ever striving to do their best, as are many of our own artists, including a few who find it hard to secure a profitable footing in New York. It will be a good day for our stage, for instance, when Otis Skinner and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taber receive their just due here.

The absence of foreign stars whose heads are surrounded by a fictitious halo naturally serves to concentrate public attention upon the three stock companies, which are all New York can boast of in these days of theatrical disorganization. With the return of the admirably equipped company of the Empire Theatre to-morrow night we shall have all three in evidence, and for the remainder of the season they will be in competition for public favor. Since its last term in New York Mr. Charles Frohman's stock company has undergone some sort of transformation. Some noteworthy changes have been made in its personnel and it is yet too early to speak definitely of them; though a troupe of actors whose roster includes the names of James H. Stoddart, J. E. Dodson, William Faversham, Robert Edeson, Fritz Williams, Viola Allen, Elsie de Wolfe, Ida Conquest, and May Robson may surely be judged by a high artistic standard and fairly condemned if their work falls short of it. They will test their fitness to-morrow night in romantic drama, but of a modern variety, in which the point of view differs from that of the old actors who excelled in "The Three Guardsmen" and "Eustache Baudin" as the point of view of Stanley Weyman differs from that of Dumas and his contemporaries.

It will be a new experience for the Empire actors, nevertheless, and one which will enlist the sympathy and attention of all habitual playgoers. Hitherto, in common with their contemporaries in our stock companies, they have done their best work in the dramas of to-day, ranging from the modern romance, with a melodramatic twist, of Messrs. Fyles and Belasco, through the urban sentimentality of Mr. Carton to the mock cynicism of Mr. H. A. Jones.

Still, though the capabilities of our present-day actors are best exhibited in the comedy of contemporary life, the careful and sympathetic acting, the nice feeling for antique art, the good reading of verse, the grace and eloquence shown by many members of Mr. Daly's company in the current revival of that most exuberant comedy of Shakespeare's young manhood, "Much Ado About Nothing," must not be overlooked, even in an article which does not aim to comprehend a review of that performance. I shall reserve my after-thoughts on the Daly "Much Ado" until I have had an opportunity to give it the second hearing, which it richly deserves. As a new reading of an old work, it compels the attention of serious students of the drama. Foremost in interest, of course, is Ada Rehan's vivacious and original Beatrice, and next to that the exquisitely beautiful pictorial realization of the poet's Messina, its gardens and trysting places, its cathedrals and palaces, and the atmosphere of romance imparted by the music, the songs, the hymn, and the antique dances; the play of light and shadow, the tasteful combination of rich colors, the delightful fantasies of sight and sound.

Yet, beyond all this, it is a Shakespearean production of rare merit, much more than a serviceable setting for a star performance or a well-imagined pictorial show, and there are the ripeness of long and good experience in the portrayals of character by George Clarke and Edwin Varrey, old-fashioned breadth and unction in the Dogberry of Griffiths, subtlety in the portrayal of inherent villainy by Herbert, and buoyancy of spirit and young intelligence in the acting of some of the others, quite apart from the work of the principals, which count for much. It is, in short, an example of dramatic art to be grateful for. Like everything Mr. Daly does nowadays, it will excite some measure of heated discussion among the critics, literary and dramatic. The resurrection of that mysterious Innogen alone will set the quidnuncs afire. She appeared first, and very briefly, in the original quarto of "Much Ado," (1600,) in which the play began with "Enter Leonato, Governor of Messina, Innogen, his wife," &c. Innogen said nothing, did nothing, and was not mentioned again all through the play. The first Folio editors (1623) dropped her name. The commentators have decided that Shakespeare designed to have Hero's mother prominent in the play, but changed his mind, because he could find no use for her. They have also agreed that her right name was Imogen (a name the poet must have been fond of, though he did not use it till long afterward) and that the printers misspelled it. Now, Mr. Daly has revived the forgotten Innogen (misspelling and all) from the Quarto and found some sort of use for her, and whatever discussion any treatment of so exalted a dramatic subject as "Much Ado About Nothing" secures, must be wholesome in an hour when discussion is rife about the supposed art of Yvette Guilbert.

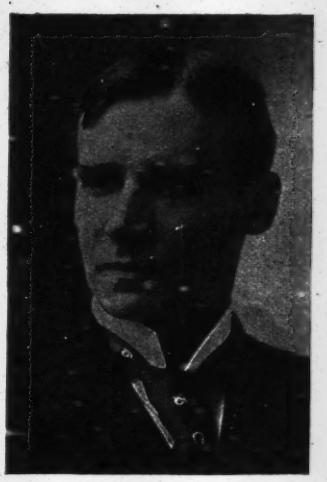


JAMES H. STODDART OF THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The general good opinion of the capability of our stock companies must be strengthened by the performance of "The Late Mr. Castello," by the Lyceum Theatre actors. One is struck, first of all, by the absolute fitness of each actor to his rôle. If the play had been written especially for the company the distribution could not have been more felicitous.

As for the comedy, it is so bright, so charmingly whimsical, so deft in construction, so ingenious in its amiable mockery, and withal so essentially true to poor humanity, that I feel like humbly apologizing to Mr. Sydney Grundy, its author, for the divers and many harsh words I have felt compelled to write about him as a dramatist from time to time. Let us all take off our hats to Sydney Grundy. He has shown us how the veraciousness of Gissing, which Pinero failed to make palatable to the multitude in "The Benefit of the Doubt," can be forced upon it, when made sparkling with the infusion of wit that is scarcely inferior to Congreve's.

Indeed, I am not sure that the wit of "The Late Mr. Castello" is at all inferior to that of "Love for Love." It is original and scintillating. There is no recourse to puns, except in the London stockbroking language, which belongs to the subject, and is not overdone.



J. E. Dodson.

Pinero, at his best, in "Dandy Dick" and the rejected but exquisite "Cabinet Minister," has not excelled, if he has equaled, some of the text of this intellectual farce. Who would have thought that the author of "The Silver Shield," "Sowing the Wind," and "The New Woman," (the latter almost as crude in its irony as a Harrigan comic drama,) could be so original, sportive, fanciful, and captivating, and yet so naturally dramatic? In spirit "The Late Mr. Castello" is at least thirty years ahead of the best scenes in "Sowing the Wind," which contains some episodes that surely belong to the feudal epoch of English drama, with others that vaguely represent modern freedom of thought and a great deal of the rank sentimentalism of the cheapest fiction.

In the performance Miss Mary Mannering uses almost the same symbolism she employed in "The Courtship of Leonie" to denote very different traits of character. Her natural talent is probably not very large, and her actual experience in stagecraft must be small. Her display of the passions of anger and fear when she thinks the awful Alvarez is alive and returning to her—and the situation here, it must be borne in mind, is purely comic—is identical with that in the very serious scenes of Mr. Esmond's play, which pleased me, in spite of its juvenile atavism, more than it pleased the public and most of my brother critics. As Leonie her acting was only promising, and her charming personality was the conquering gift. As the coquettish widow her acting is all that could be desired in every phase of the character, and audacity, fictitious sorrow, irresponsibility, amorousness, and a feminine lack of logic are denoted with graphic skill.

Miss Mannering's beauty is dazzling and irresistible, and it is also unique. It lies, altogether, in the charm of the full face. She might well be written up as The Lady With No Profile, and, indeed, she is clever enough to rarely show her side face. The possibilities of her eyes might inspire a poet. They can express everything. "Her dark-eyed splendour," indeed, needs the elided "u"—which that terror of our youth, Noah Webster, banished from this side of the Atlantic—to properly describe it, for it is a full, rich, velvety splendor, and that is one of the words that require the extra letter sometimes. Her form is, truly, "lithe and willowy," a style of description newspaper poets have tried their best to render ridiculous without avail.

Next to Miss Mannering, Felix Morris

Sydney Herbert.

Joseph Wheelock, Jr.

VIOLA ALLEN OF THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

must have the place of honor. This comedian has made many mistaken adventures into the field of pure sentiment, attempting, like Mr. Dodson, characters requiring actors like Mansfield, Tree, or Willard. As a low comedian he has few equals — probably none to-day on our stage, excepting Mr. Dodson. He plays the part of the smitten valetudinarian with distinct and original humor and perfect technical skill. Every tone of the voice, every turn of the head, every gesture, is appropriate. He gets a rich fund of hearty, old-fashioned comedy out of the situations. Croaker with the misinterpreted letter, Billy Lackaday warning the Admiral, Tony Lumpkin advising his poor, bewildered mother to "keep it up" about those missing jewels, are not more vigorously or delightfully funny than Sir Pinto Wanklin in the scenes of his trepidation, when he is made to believe that the husband of the lady to whom he has proposed marriage has returned to life and he is forced to transfer his elderly affections to her mother.

Mrs. Walcot's almost unvarying manner exactly fits the insincerities of Mrs. Bickerdyke. This actress lends to any rôle authority of presence and ample technical resource, and in her speech is always a model for young actors. Good English is the rule, by the way, on the Lyceum stage, and modern atrocities of elision and vagaries of pronunciation are studiously avoided. Mrs. Walcot puts all needful variety of expression in her scenes of anxiety, vexation, and antique coquetry.

Young Mr. Wheelock, too, so far as can be judged from his stage work since he came into prominence, has an invariable method which well suits his present rôle of the stock broker's clerk who is hopelessly in love with one young woman and inveigled into matrimony with another. His ever-placid countenance, his nervous actions and glib speech count for much. Fritz Williams, to be sure, would have put more character in the part. Mr. Wheelock has not yet reached Mr. Williams's artistic level, nor is he likely ever to equal that accomplished comedian in versatility. But he is an agreeable and promising young actor nevertheless.

Katharine Florence.

Katharine Florence plays the selfish but uninitiated younger sister with easy grace and understanding and a perceptible sense of humor, while Mr. Hackett, as handsome as ever, is unusually vivacious as the true protagonist, though he is scarcely graceful, and he lacks the delicate touch of the "light comedian." Wyndham or Drew could make much more than he does of this rôle of Trefussis.

Acted as well as it is at the Lyceum Theatre, "The Late Mr. Castello" makes a deeper and pleasanter impression than any other purely satirical farce of recent years has made. It "scores" better than "Engaged," "Tom Cobb," "Fogarty's Fairy," or Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's "A Possible Case," which I am bold enough to rank equally with those three smart pieces by W. S. Gilbert. It seems to positively possess emotional force. Its personages are, after all, thoroughly natural human beings. That is the point of the play, and that is what the performance brings out.

In the first piece on the programme, "The Wife of Willoughby," on the other hand, the acting is far from satisfying. Bald and unimaginative as the development of the plot is, after the single dramatic idea in the play is unfolded, and commonplace as the text is, still virile acting might make the little drama more effective. As it is, the pictorial side of the performance is rather impressive, the lights and shadows indicate the skill of the electrician, and the stage "business" is correct. But the glow of passion, the note of sorrow and despair are lacking.

Besides our stock companies, there are other troupes of native actors, employed to support stars, which are deserving of high praise for their harmony of purpose and individual skill. The best of these now in New York is Mr. W. H. Crane's company. Though lately organized, or reorganized, and containing many new members, the performance of this company in "A Fool of Fortune" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre could hardly be bettered. It is all discreetly moderate, yet lacks nothing of vitality and dramatic effect. The play, in spite of its elemental strength, seemed rather crude at the first performance, and the awkward inappropriateness of certain passages is still too plainly apparent. But the performance has improved in grace, sincerity, and humor.

We often hear of the vast improvement in plays after the first performance, but in this case it is genuine, for I sat through Miss Morton's comedy a second time with a greater degree of enjoyment than I experienced the first night. A few slight changes in the "business," a brisker movement, and a more delicate delivery of certain not overimpressive passages in the text had served to lend to the second act much more variety and force. Yet the first performance was good enough to make the habitual theatregoer, who has to endure inanity, crudity, imperfect speech, and misapplied symbolism night after night, exceedingly grateful.

Mr. Crane's acting as Cunningham has become a finished work, and one of durable quality. It has gained greatly in mellowness and tenderness, while losing none of its alertness. This comedian is now, after many years, doing his best, and his best puts him in a high place among contemporary actors. His delineation of the broken-down operator in the last act is uncommonly true and pathetic, and he has enriched the portrayal with many deft new touches.

In rôles that demand the display of no extraordinary powers, to be sure, but which are grateful enough, Miss Effie Shannon, especially in the rather bewildering love scene of Act. II., which she treats with excellent tact, and the pathetic passages of Act. III.; Percy Brooke, as the nervous and finally degraded broker; Edwin Arden, as the French nobleman, who turns clerk; F. F. Mackay, whose denotement of the few traits of Powers is much more facile and powerful than it was; Boyd Putnam, William Boag, Dallas Tyler, and Kate Lester, and even Vincent Serrano, as the comparatively unimportant clerk of the last act, play with grace and distinction.

Last week was not prolific in theatrical novelties. Excepting the Shakespeare revival at Daly's, nothing it brought forth will survive. Two ultra-theatrical melodramas probably served their not very exalted purpose. The fairy pantomime, introducing the inconceivably wicked pony, Banner, who surpasses in intelligence the celebrated theatrical pony of Mr. Vincent Crummles, of renowned ancestry, has served to attract many persons to the Grand Opera House who do not generally go so far westward for their entertainment. "The New Superba" is a good show for the children—if the children must be taken to the theatre.

Some of the alumni of the American

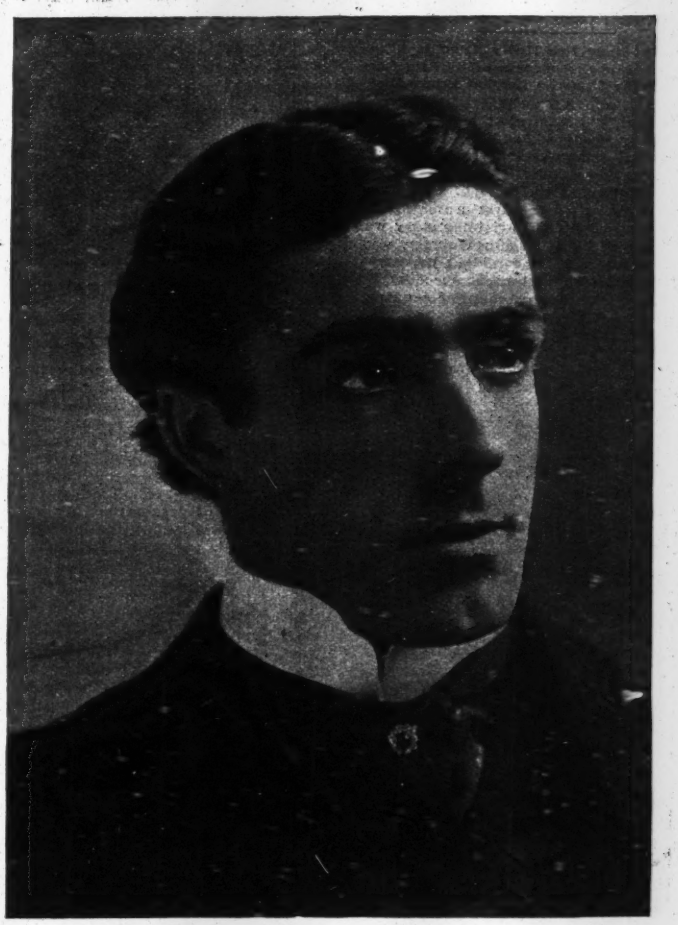
Marie Shotwell.

Academy of the Dramatic Arts presented to their friends and the present pupils of that institution a memorable example of how not to act last Tuesday afternoon. Their subject was a translation of Catulle Mendes's piece, "The Wife of Tabarin," by Arthur Hornblow, who had doubtless performed his task carefully and with good literary skill, though the actors made little of the text. The speech of Tabarin, for instance, was generally incoherent.

These players practiced what some foolish folks call "realism," a term properly applied in art and literature to a treatment of a subject in a manner opposed to idealism. The novels of Tourguenieff and Howells, the social plays of Ibsen, and "The Benefit of the Doubt" are realistic, because they discard certain long-accepted ideals of human nature in favor of veracious portraits of persons as their authors see them. Realism is not nasty and disgusting, except as certain authors have striven to make it so.

The story of "The Wife of Tabarin" is no more realistic than the story of "Paul and Virginia." It is the very old tale of the actor suddenly confronted by a fact bearing upon his own existence while acting, and of the spectators mistaking his subsequent deeds and utterance for a continuation of his performance. It is the story of Lawrence Barrett's "Yorick" and Mary Anderson's "Comedy and Tragedy" and of many other plays and works of fiction.

The make-believe blood, which was splashed over the performers, the hideously brutal "lovemaking," the snort-



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM OF THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Idu Conquest.

ing and crawling did not atone for the lack of intelligent dramatic art in this performance. Like many other exhibitions given under the same auspices, it was a deplorable example of zeal misplaced.

I hope that the cloud-capped pinnacles of that splendidly endowed theatre which is to grow out of this academy will entice the coming generation to performances less disheartening than this.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

Sardou's New Play.

More than usual interest is shown in Paris in the new piece which Victorien Sardou has just completed. Its title, "Spiritisme," is enhanced by the fact that the French playwright is a spiritualist, and versed in the teaching and practice of modern occultism. Frequent "séances" have taken place at his country house at Marly, with the most startling results. "Spiritisme" will, therefore, be no satire, and in the three acts every phase of the doctrine will be covered.

The scene will be laid at St. Jean de Luz and at Quiberon. Sarah Bernhardt will play the chief rôle of Mme. Robert d'Aubenas, an impassioned woman, who is enthralled by what she sees around her, and who is the victim of a worthless lover named Manoël Clavajol. The other marked feminine rôle will be that of Countess Thecla Vasilevitch (Mlle. Marguerite Caron). There will be two physicians in the piece—one a Dr. Parisot, a skeptic and materialist; the other Dr. James Douglas, a Scotch scientist, who in his daily practice takes in the impalpable as no mean factor.

"Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

Soon after the success of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on the London stage, Dickens's Christmas tale of the children's elopement, "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn," was produced, and the promise of its revival brings back to an old London playgoer the recollection of a memorable first night at the Adelphi some forty years since, when the first dramatic version of this popular Christmas story was brought out by Benjamin Webster.

Never had a more confident hope been entertained of a first night success. Mr. Webster, who was a man of no small experience both as an actor and manager, took to himself the part of the Boots, and Dickens had shown a great interest in the rehearsals and in the beautiful setting that had been prepared for the piece. Unhappily, the setting was the only item in the entertainment that won the approval of the audience. Loud was the applause when the curtain rose upon the picturesque old inn, on which, as on the surrounding landscape, the mimic snowflakes were descending fast; but when in the inn parlor the brace of infant prodigies who represented the child hero and heroines began to talk about their loves and their infantine attempt at elopement, and the tender-hearted Boots played Chorus to their artless prattle, the unreality of the whole business proved too much for the patience of the spectators, and a storm of hisses from all sides foretold the speedy withdrawal of the ill-starred little play. It seemed as if the vein of sentiment, which offends no one in the story, was too delicate to be transferred to the stage.

Herbert Gresham.

The Rat Wife in "Little Eyolf."

William Archer thus explains the mystery of the Rat Wife in Ibsen's "Little Eyolf": "Both in 'The Master Builder' and in this play he adopts a method which may best be compared with that of Hawthorne. The story he tells is not really, or rather not inevitably, supernatural. Everything is explicable within the limits of nature; but supernatural agency is also vaguely suggested, and the reader's imagination is stimulated without any absolute violence to his sense of reality.

"On the plane of every-day life the Rat Wife is a crazy and uncanny old woman, fabled by the peasants to be a werewolf in her leisure moments, who goes about the country killing vermin. Coming across an impressionable child, she tells him a preposterous tale, adapted from the old 'Pied Piper' legends, of her method of fascinating her victims. The child, whose imagination has long dwelt on this personage, is indeed fascinated by her, follows her down to the sea, and, watching her row away, turns dizzy, falls in, and is drowned.

"There is nothing impossible, nothing even improbable in this. At the same time, there cannot be the least doubt that in the poet's mind the Rat Wife is the symbol of Death, of the 'still, soft darkness' that is at once so fearful and so fascinating to humanity."

"The Circus Girl."

The newest of the musical farces in London is "The Circus Girl." Arthur B. Walkeley falls foul of it, as might have been expected. He objects not so much to the fun and the jingles as to the weak sentimentality of the thing. I congratulate the authors, he says, on having spared us the cliché of the clown grinning through a horse collar while he has a dying wife at home; but their self-denial stops there; they cannot resist the chocolate-box commonplace of the "queen of the ring" as sentimentalist—

"Though round the ring I gayly go,
And thousands madly cheer me,
I sometimes think—when lights are low—
Of lifetime's lonely after-glow,
With friends no longer near me!
But oft as through the hoop I take
A leap which looks a bold one,
I wonder if my heart will wake,
And bid me wear, for some one's sake,
A hoop that is a gold one."

This is the sort of pathos which goes straight to the heart of the Stock Exchange.

As to the story itself, it contains exactly two droll ideas: (1) the challenge to a wrestling match, and ultimate overthrow, of the "Hercules" of the troupe by a little bantam of a man who has "nobbled" his adversary with champagne, and (2) the spectacle of an elderly diplomatist, who has taken refuge from his wife in the mouth of a mortar, being shot out of it—as a legitimate "turn" in the performance—by the "cannon king." Both these incidents the authors appear to have borrowed from a Viennese piece, "Eine Tolle Nacht."

A Sensation for London.

London is going to have a genuine operatic sensation next season, and Americans are already engaging passage to witness it. The nature of this sensation may be learned from the following paragraph from The London Standard: "Mme. Calvé has, we learn, abandoned her intention of singing Susanna in 'Figaro,' but she will play Marguerite, and will, it is said, join in the dance in the Kermesse. In the garden scene of Gounod's 'Faust,' by the way, there has been devised for New York an extremely pretty effect, which Mr. Grau is almost sure to reproduce next season at Covent Garden. The flower bed is a mass of electric blossoms, worked by M. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles. As he waves his hand over the flowers, each bursts into colored light, showing a beautiful contrast of rose and pink and green in the centre of the half-darkened stage."

PERCY HASWELL OF DALY'S THEATRE.

Why He Failed to Laugh.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Among a party of "personally conducted" tourists doing England this Summer was a gentleman with rather Puritanical notions about theatres. Nevertheless, rather than interfere with the pleasure of the party he consented to go out for the evening with them.

The play was one of those hilarious adaptations from the French, where a staid householder of mature years takes a night off and makes the most of it in an atmosphere of champagne and general revelry. As the performance progressed and the fun grew faster and more furious, the other members of the party looked at the man of rigid views with considerable solicitude. Might he not rise from his seat and denounce the performance? But, no, he sat there quietly enough, his face fixed in a look of frozen intentions, and his eyes glaring through his spectacles at the spectacle beyond the footlights. However else he might regard the performance, he certainly wasn't amused. Not a ghost of a smile crossed his face. He sat stolidly through it all to the very fall of the curtain.

When they were all going down the stairs one of the party had the temerity to ask him how he liked the show, and the others waited with bated breath to hear his withering denunciation.

"Why," he pleasantly answered, "it was the funniest thing I ever saw in my life."

"B-but," stammered the astonished questioner, "you didn't laugh — you didn't even smile."

"No," answered the other, "I didn't laugh because I was afraid I might lose some of it."

John Craig.

A Comic Opera Phyllis.

W. J. Henderson in Browning-King Monthly.

Phyllis wears a dainty dimple,
And a patent leather shoe,
And her smile is kind and simple,
And her gown is satin blue.

Phyllis's hand is white as marble,
But 'tis ringed with diamonds bright;
And how sweetly doth she warble
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Phyllis's curls that flaxen dangle
Might inspire a better bard;
And her ribbons all a-tangle,
Numerous dollars cost per yard.

She, her milk pail gently swinging,
Sings of rustic pleasures vain;
She will fill it, after singing,
Full of extra-dry champagne.

Lovely Phyllis! Dainty peasant!
With your satins, wine, and gold;
Live and sing; enjoy the present;
What will you do when you're old?

New Honor for Tschaikowsky.

Tschaikowsky being dead, London is becoming aware of the value of his compositions. His quartet in E flat was played for the first time there on Dec. 9 and met with immediate favor.

May Robson.

FICTION

Miss Murfree.
(Charles Egbert Craddock.)

GRIS LAPIN.

I WAS WANdering, gun in hand, in the forest, when I saw a stone cross. I had been so long away from the country that this cross was new to me. The gossip of the little hamlet, on the skirt of the woods, was Taupet, who had once kept the village café, and was the barber of the country, but he was too old now to exercise either calling. I knew Taupet could tell me all about that cross. Meeting him next day, he gave me with much detail the story of Gris Lapin:

They called the man Gris Lapin because of his beard, which was thick and gray, and he had prominent teeth—and did Monsieur notice the prominent teeth of M. de Bienville, the master of the hounds? He was not of this country, this Gris Lapin, but from Brittany, and was once valet de chiens to the Comte de Bienville—with his hounds and his other distinctions. The Count had to sell his estate, and he went in hiding, nobody knew where. As for Gris Lapin, he would not take another place; he loved his freedom and to live after his own pleasure, and he set up as a woodcutter, a business at which he was very expert—too expert, perhaps, for the forest keepers, who suspected him of felling more wood than he paid for, but for a long time they could prove nothing against him.

He would often come to my little café, and we became great friends. He told me he had a wife in Brittany and a son there named Eustase, and that in the neighborhood lived Mlle. Agnès, the Count de Bienville's daughter, who was being cared for by her aunt. Sometimes Gris Lapin would quit the forest and go to Brittany.

It was Gris Lapin who brought us the news of all this, and soon we heard how the château was to be newly furnished and furbished up, and the Count's old debts paid off, and presently we hear of nothing but M. de Bienville and Mme. la Comtesse. And the new housekeeper at the château was no other than the wife of Gris Lapin; and their son, the little Eustase, was running about the place, a fine playfellow for Mlle. Agnès, who had now come back to her father's house. The Count had married a rich wife, but it turned out that the new Countess had no love for her step-daughter. All the lady thought was to get rid of Mlle. Agnès—by marrying her off to some rich man. Eustase, that was Gris Lapin's boy, was going to school, and was to be brought up to be a priest. He studied Latin and all that kind of thing. Gris Lapin did not like the idea of the boy's becoming a priest. "Make him a soldier," said he. But Gris Lapin's wife and her mistress insisted that Eustase showed a disposition to be a curé, and it was arranged, so that he was shipped to the seminary. The fact is that Gris Lapin absorbed a great deal of brandy, and was not exactly a reputable sort of a father.

Now, as ill luck would have it, when Eustase came home for his vacation, Madame had gone to her own estate in Brittany, and the Count had taken the opportunity to bring home his daughter from the convent to give her pleasure, and our young Monsieur must needs become enamored of this Mlle. Agnès; you see, Eustase had taken no vows, and so, when it was found out that the boy and the girl cared for one another, there was a precious row, and Mademoiselle was packed off to a convent, and the lad to the seminary.

Then the war with the Prussians took place, and M. le Comte went into service, and after a while the Germans were here in force, and a Prussian General had his headquarters at the château.

What was Gris Lapin doing? Cutting wood for the Prussians and earning a good bit of money. The fact is, my own little place of entertainment was doing a deal of business. Sometimes I said to Gris Lapin: "Take care, the Count may hold you responsible some day for all the wood you are cutting. Watch out, the Count may have somebody looking to his interests."

Well, one day a man came into my place—there were ever so many Prussian soldiers there—and he was dressed like a peasant, with his bill hook hanging at his girdle, an honest woodman, as it would seem. Some of the soldiers laughed and made faces at him and called him Herr Crapaud. But he did not seem to mind. A quiet, middle-aged man, his resemblance to Gris Lapin struck me at once, only he was younger in the face, though his hair looked grayish. Then suddenly he said: "Monsieur Taupet, will you cut my hair?" "Walk into my back room," said I. You see, these Prussians dreaded spies and were very suspicious. No sooner was he seated in my barber's chair than I noticed that his hair was powdered, so as to give him an older look. Says he at once: "I am Eustase. Find me some way of getting into the château. I cannot ask my father to help me. He must not know I am here. I saw him as I came here. My father was drunk and was fraternizing with our enemies."

Then I was sure the Germans were watching us. Now, a sudden inspiration seized me, and I said aloud: "Yes, they buy chickens at the château, and if you had any pigeons you could sell them. Any kind of poultry is in demand." Then I noticed that Eustase started. "Père Taupet," said he, in a low voice, "that guess about pigeons was a dangerously good one. Look!" and, opening the bosom of his blouse, he showed me a white carrier pigeon there, one of the true Antwerp breed.

"But tell me about the château and Mademoiselle Agnès?" he asked.

I gave him the last news. "They are all well," I said. Then he told me that he was no longer a seminarist, but had taken up arms in defense of France. That he had been promised his epaulets if he would undertake a dangerous service, and it was to find out the exact force of Prussians in this province. That he had three pigeons and that two of them had been loosed, and the third, with the final news, the most important, was to be sent to the French headquarters.

I managed somehow that Eustase had entrance to the château, and you may fancy what joy there was when la mère and the pretty Agnès found out who was the elderly pigeon merchant who had brought the birds for the kitchen. Such information as Eustase obtained he wrote and put in a quill and attached it to the pigeon, and I think Mademoiselle herself carried it to the upper window of the château and let it fly; and the bird winged her way right over the forest. And now Eustase said to Agnes: "You have won for me the cross and my epaulets." But just then they heard a shot.

That evening Gris Lapin came to my place, and I told him about his son, and he could hardly believe me. And as we were talking together in a low voice we heard the sound of a military party, tramp, tramp, tramp; and behold, there came along at the double an armed guard of Prussians, with a prisoner in the middle of them, his hands tied behind him, as pale as death, with a strange glazed look in the eyes. "That is a poor fellow whom they have caught sending messages to our army by a carrier pigeon, heaven bless him," somebody said. And at that Gris Lapin staggered forward and threw himself among the soldiers with a loud cry, while the prisoner turned his head. "Mon père," he cried, springing toward him as well as he could, but the soldiers urged him along with their bayonets, and drove away Gris Lapin with blows, and he fell backward among us more dead than alive.

It was terrible! The young man was to be shot. The Countess and Mlle. Agnes were to be sent out of France. The pigeon, which had been shot, had told the whole story. That evening Gris Lapin came to see me. I tried to comfort him, but he bade me hold my tongue, for that I knew nothing about the matter. "That might be," I said, "but I know this much: that if I knew the traitor who had betrayed him I would do my best to strangle him with these two hands of mine." At this Gris Lapin dashed at me, tearing the wrapper from his brawny throat. "Do you say so? Then strangle me, for I am the traitor!"

He had shot the pigeon and had taken it to the Prussians and sold it for 50f., with the little burden it carried. "Yes; I have sold my son's life," he groaned. "Well, I am going away—I am going to take charge of mademoiselle and my wife. They need never know," looking at me fiercely. "No," I said, "they need never know—nor anybody else, for that matter. I should not betray you." "You will not betray me," repeated Gris Lapin; "but you will not touch hands upon that." "No," I said, drawing back, "I will not." At that his mood changed, and he flung himself into the operating chair, and bade me light my lamp and shave his beard. In a new country he would be a new man.

And indeed he looked a new man with his gray beard taken off and his hair shortened. A much younger man, for his hair was still black, or only speckled with gray. When I had finished he muffled up his face, saying with a bitter laugh, that it would not do to take a chill. "And now," he said, "I am promised ten minutes with my son. It will be a pleasant interview, don't you think?" with a hollow laugh that made my blood run cold; "and before daylight to-morrow," he continued, "I shall be far away from here, and we shall never meet again. Will you not touch hands?" "My friend," I said, "may Heaven forgive you, but I cannot take your hand," and Gris Lapin turned away and was lost to sight in the darkness.

I slept soundly enough that night, for whatever people's troubles may be one must work, and work brings the need of repose; but just before daybreak I was aroused by the soldiers who were billeted upon me turning out. I got up to see what was the matter, when a Sergeant, catching sight of me, made signs to me in a rough, authoritative way to take up a spade and follow him. I turned sick at what was going to happen, but these were people not to be trifled with, and I marched away to the forest with the rest.

It was in this little clearing, monsieur, where the firing party was drawn up, with one solitary figure stripped to his shirt standing before them. I flung myself down on the ground and buried my face in the moss, and then the volley rang out loud and clear. And then the firing party marched off, and I was left with the Sergeant, who was carelessly pacing up and down, and who motioned to me to dig the grave. But first I went up to the body to close the eyes that were staring wildly, with, I fancy, some little consciousness still left in them. But the face was quite different from what I expected. With the marks of my own razor upon it, and a gash that I made in my agitation the night before! It was the face of Gris Lapin. Ah, how I pressed his hand, and I fancied that the numbed fingers feebly returned the pressure! His crime was expiated, he might rest in peace. And, ma foi, I should like to lie here myself, with the sound of the axe in the distance and the wood pigeons cooing. But that is all folly, for when we are dead, what matters?

Mind, I do not believe for a moment that the young man thought that he had left his father to die. He could not think it possible that they should shoot one man for another. Nor would they have done so but for the ruse of Gris Lapin in having his well-known beard taken off. But, anyhow, the young man escaped, and the guard did not recognize the change. And perhaps he does not know to this day, for when the war was over none could say what had become of Gris Lapin. And I also held my peace, for I thought that such would be the wish of my old comrade.

But M. Eustase got his epaulets after all, and in the end the Comte gave his permission that he should marry Mlle. Agnès. And madame, who was at first very angry, was afterward reconciled, and when she died—both she and the Comte are now dead—she left the bulk of her fortune to the young couple. And so the little Eustase is now M. de Bienville, and hunts the forest like a grand seigneur, but some of us remember that, after all, he is the son of Gris Lapin.—From All the Year Round.

CURIOS IN AN EARLY MUSEUM.

The taste for curiosities, both natural and historical, was in a very primitive stage 100 years ago. The following list of some of the wonders accorded an honorable place in the most celebrated museum of which America could boast in the last century will doubtless occasion many a smile at their extreme simplicity. Any respectable dime museum of the present day could show a far more wonderful and marvelous collection. This museum which excited the curiosity of our forefathers was Mr. Peal's famous American Museum in Philadelphia. In one of the weekly editions of The New-York Journal of February, 1791, appears the following interesting information from Philadelphia, stating that these additions have just been made to the museum:

"A live bear from Georgia. The visage and limbs of this animal are much longer than the bears of the more northern parts of America. Presented by Gen. Guest.

"Spar, taken from the roof of Pope's grotto, at Twickenham; a piece of the oak in which Charles II. is said to have hidden himself when pursued. The old oak is now a stump, about nine feet high and four feet thick. It stands among aged oaks, at the Inns called the Oaks, in Essex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, about fourteen or fifteen miles from London; and sundry minerals. By the Hon. Vant Murray, Esq., Delegate to Congress from Maryland, a chicken with four legs and four wings and one body and one head. By Col. Edward Lloyd, Maryland.

"Sundry minerals and fossils found in Scotland. By Dr. Davis, Dorset County, Maryland.

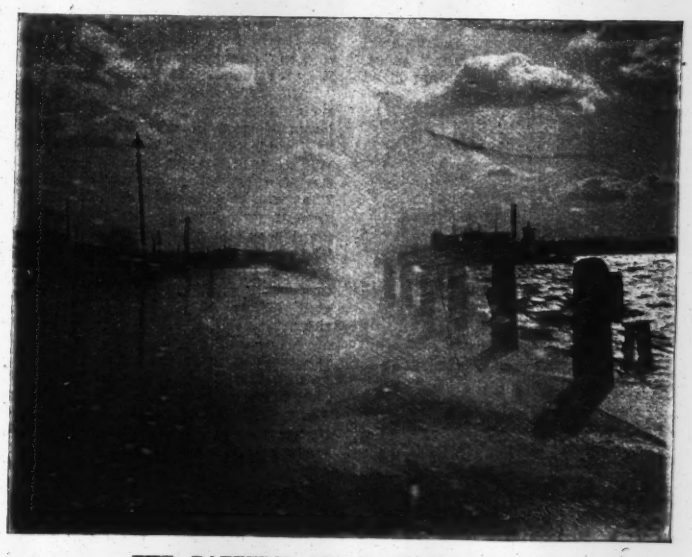
"A Tartar bow, made of buffalo horn. By Capt. Thomas Tingey.

"A Feather Cloak, worn by men of distinction in the Island Owhyhee, in the South Sea; a war cap of the Otaheitans. A calabash harness and a lance, from the same place.

"An instrument with which the Chinese make their arithmetical calculations.

"A poisoned arrow from Africa. By Mr. George Mensinger, Philadelphia.

"A petrified shellfish, found on a mountain in the County of Down, Ireland, called Slieu Donard, which is supposed to be 1,056 yards perpendicular height. By Henry Geddes."



THE BATTERY ON A ROUGH DAY.

MUSIC

Reginald De Koven.

PERHAPS the memory of a truly great operetta is sufficiently green to enable the reader to recall a passage in "Patience." When Bunthorne makes one of his characteristic excursions into the realm of rhymed rubbish, he tells Patience that it is poetry. Whereupon the unsophisticated maid of the milk pail responds: "Well, if that's poetry, I don't like poetry." The "bearing of this remark lies in its application," as Jack Bunsby used to say. We are told in large red and blue letters that certain things set before us by astute theatrical managers are operettas—or, as they prefer to call them, comic operas—and when we have seen some of these productions we say: "If that's comic opera, I don't like comic opera." The whole operetta field has fallen into a curious state of cultivation, and there has been some danger that the best products of an altogether bountiful soil would no longer be raised. We have to thank such gentlemen as Smith and De Koven, Stange and Edwards, and their managers for not wholly losing sight of the possibilities of operetta. There is room for great improvement over what we have now, but so long as operetta stock companies can be maintained there is hope. The bane of operetta, as of grand opera, is the star system.

It is not difficult to discern the roots of evil in this matter. When operetta—but let us first insist upon a distinction in terms. It is not expedient to limit the significance of the name comic opera to the humorous song-plays of the "Erminie" and "Mascot" class, because "Il Barbiere di Sevigila," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Die Meistersinger" are entitled by right of primogeniture to the name. They are truly comic operas, or comedies in operatic form. The old German singspiel is the progenitor of our "comic opera," for which operetta seems to be a better title, because it has parted wholly with its original meaning, which was simply "small opera." No one would think nowadays of describing "La Navarraise" or "Pagliacci" as an operetta.

Operetta began its present career in this country with the famous "Pinafore" furor of 1878. It was practically dead when that unique work was produced at the Boston Museum and afterward at the Standard Theatre, in this city, under the management of James C. Duff and William Henderson. No one knew what an operetta was, and "Pinafore" succeeded almost as much through the complete novelty of its form and style as through its literary and musical merits. It was not a "star" piece. There was no one part that monopolized the attention of the audience. On the contrary, each of the characters had a singularly clear-cut individuality, and at its own time seemed to be the most prominent in the play. Josephine, Ralph Rackstraw, Little Buttercup, Sir Joseph Porter, Hebe, Captain Corcoran, and Dick Deadeye were all types. They were just as artistic in their embodiment of human nature as Siegfried or Brünnhilde, and they formed essential parts in the composition of a satire whose keenest point was its truth.

"Pinafore" was followed by a series of operettas which succeeded or failed according as they followed or did not follow the highest mission of satirical comedy, to "chastise manners with a smile." We all remember the immense success of "Patience" and the utter failure of such elaborate productions as "Les Manteaux Noirs," in which Richard Mansfield made his début here, and "Rip Van Winkle," in which he and William T. Carleton appeared on the same stage. That was the incipient stage of the star system in operetta. Its next development was the organization of the original McCaull Comic Opera Company. Back in the old days when McCaull was presenting "Olivette" and "The Mascot," he had in his company several of the most accomplished operetta performers who could be procured. Can any old theatregoer forget Catherine Lewis's Olivette or John Howson's Captain de Merrimac?

When McCaull went to the Casino at its opening he organized a still stronger company, and the pertinent comment of the experienced first nighter was: "McCaull will make a success of this thing if he can hold this company together." But that is just what McCaull could not do in the long run. He did at one time have a company in which were De Wolf Hopper, Jefferson De Angelis, Marion Manola, Laura Joyce Bell, Digby Bell, and Mathilde Cottrelly; but the operettas which he produced at that period would not bear a minute's comparison with those which he brought forward at the Casino. No one would rank "The Black Hussar," "Clover," and "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters" with "Prince Methusalem" or "Die Fledermaus." Oh, "Die Fledermaus"! When shall we see your like again? And where is the "Fatinitza" of to-day? And who has beheld the glory of another "La Belle Helene"?

But to return. When McCaull's great company, whose attractiveness was in the accumulated talents of its "galaxy of stars," split into fragments, the stars began to revolve in their own orbits, and the era of utter degeneracy in operetta was here. The majority of the pieces written for the stars—Wilson, Hopper, De Angelis, Della Fox, et id omne genus—are radically bad. They have no artistic raison d'être, and the critics who love operetta and who persistently condemn these pieces have to face the awful charge that they are Wagnerite "cranks" and dislike comic opera simply because it is comic. It is perhaps unseemly to strike a personal note here, but let me put myself on record. There is no form of public entertainment which is dearer to me than operetta. I believe it to be capable of the highest artistic possibilities, and I call Gilbert and Sullivan into court as supporters of my belief. But I do not like comic opera which is not comic, but simply vulgar, slangy, and acrobatic. And that is what most of the operettas are which are written for the stars.

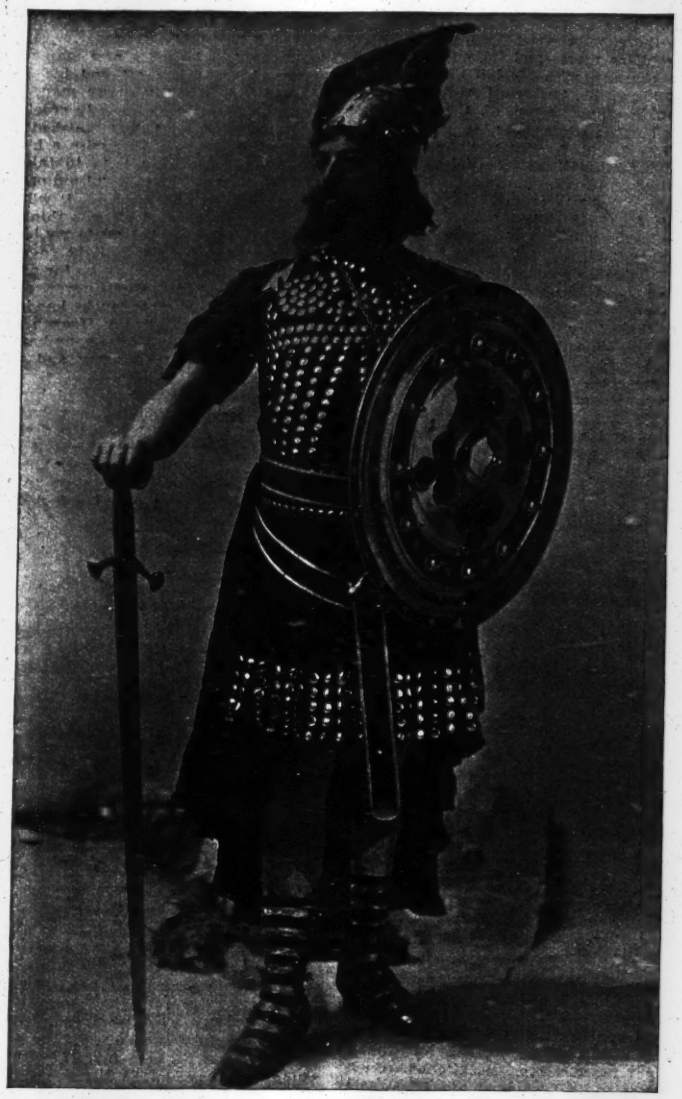
An exception must be made in favor of Lillian Russell. Operettas written for her are not necessarily vulgar and slangy; but they are usually not funny. Miss Russell's requirements are diametrically opposed to success in operetta. She must be the central figure of a story which must celebrate her beauty and her vocal accomplishments and her handsome gowns. These are not essential elements of comedy, and hence Miss Russell's operettas are not funny. When some one writes her a really good operetta, he will find himself praised most enthusiastically in this paper.

One of the unhappy results of the star system has been the disappearance of operetta stock companies. There is no longer in this city a theatre devoted to the production of operettas. This is a serious loss to the artistic life of the town. The traveling operetta companies which come here at times are doing creditable work, but they no more supply the place of an established theatre than a good "road" company could fill the void which would be made by the removal of Mr. Frohman and his Lyceum Theatre. We need a genuine, permanent school of operetta. We need a theatre which will exploit the works of librettists and composers not forced to do tailor work to make the coat fit certain performers. We need a place where men—and women, too—can work out their own ideas independently of the demands of the performers. In short, we need something like the Savoy Theatre in London.

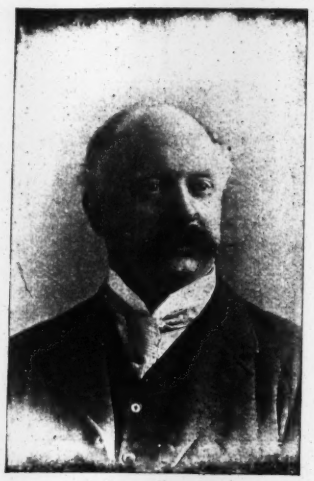
Managers have said: "Operetta does not pay." Yet there has never been a time since the production of "Pinafore" in 1878 when operetta performances of some kind have not been going on in New York. As a matter of fact, this public hungers continually for good operetta, and there is no prediction safer to make than that such a work is sure of a six months' run in this town. Operetta will pay if it is good, and the history of the past eighteen years proves that conclusively. The failure of two or three operettas which were expensively mounted and which came to us with European glory all over them signifies nothing. "Princess Ida" was not well done, and "Utopia" was not good. "The Gondoliers" was ruined by execrable performance, and "Ruddigore" was lugubrious. But "The Mikado" came at a time when managers had wholly lost faith in operetta, and it set the town afire.

Some persons are of the opinion that we have not the material here for the production of good operettas; yet it is a noticeable fact that the domestic article is much more in demand at present than the imported. It would be strange, indeed, if in America, where the flow of natural humor is so spontaneous and so original in its character, there were not men who could make good operetta librettos. Those who are making librettos are too much hampered by the demands of the stars and the commands of composers and stage managers. Furthermore, I do not believe that they have made a sufficiently serious study of the art of libretto construction. The librettist should stand in the post of command in operetta as in grand opera. "The play's the thing." The libretto is the more important part. A thoroughly good libretto will carry very weak music to success with the public; but the best operetta music ever written will not give longevity to a stupid book. Therefore, the "star" system is injurious to the welfare of operetta. And therefore also in the world of operetta the Wagnerian theory ought to rule: "The text—what in old-fashioned dialect was called the libretto—once written by the poet, all other persons who have to do with the work—composer, stage architect, scene painter, costumer, stage manager, conductor, and singing actors—should aim at one thing only: the most exact, perfect, and lifelike embodiment of the poet's thought." That is just as good law and gospel for operetta as it is for grand opera.

Whether the recent developments in the operetta world indicate the likelihood of a return to the true faith it is not possible to say. But certainly there is encouragement for all lovers of a delightful form of entertainment in the success of such works as "The Mandarin" and "Brian Boru." Mr. Smith was happier in "The Mandarin" than he has been in some of his other works, and Mr. De Koven furnished the work with some very graceful and fluent music. But this composer is a little afraid of his public.

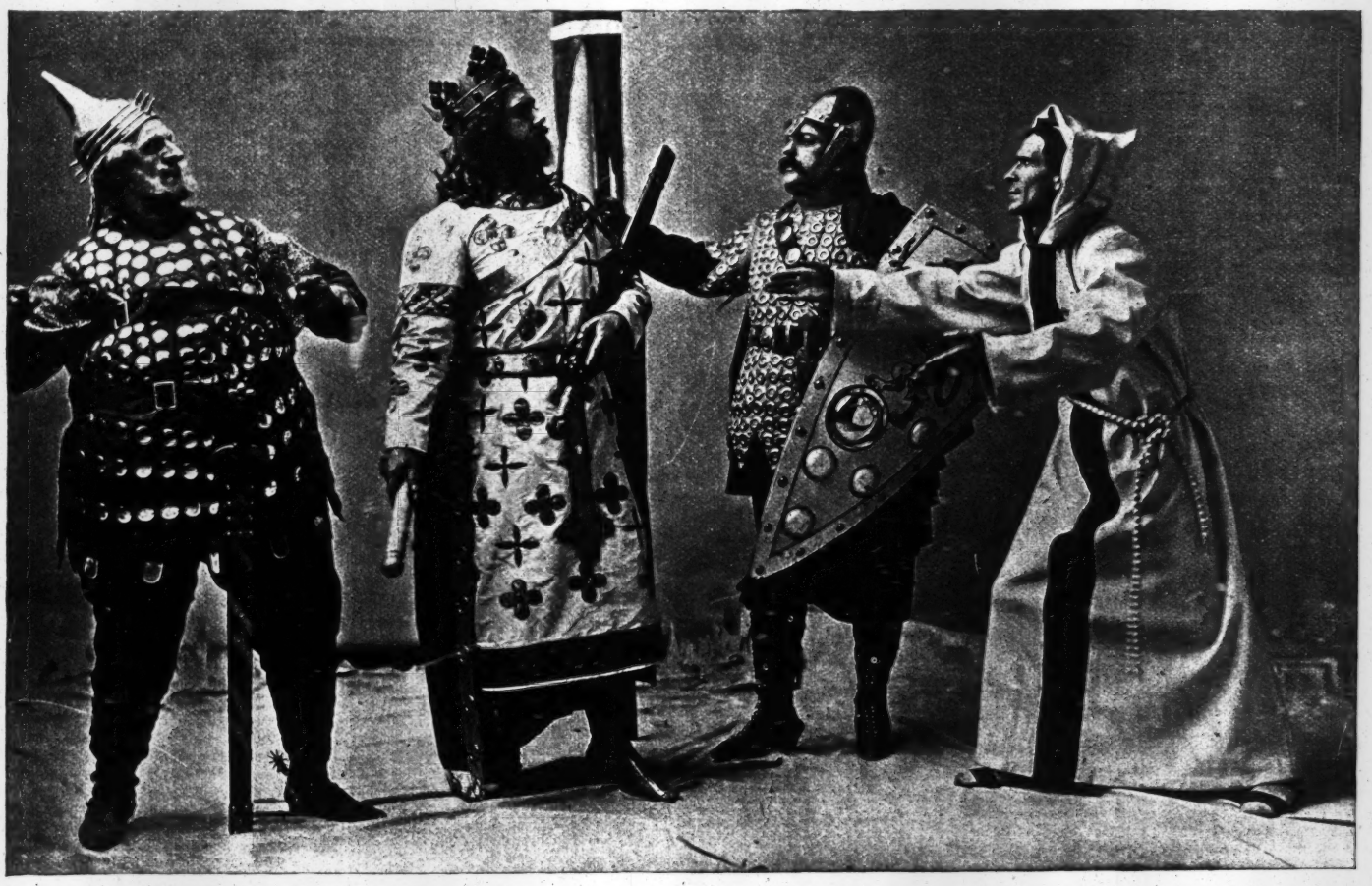


MAX EUGENE AS "BRIAN BORU."



Julian Edwards.

Bronislaw Huberman.



TOM RICKETTS. GEO. O'DONNELL. JOHN HENDRICK. FRED SUMMERFIELD.

"BRIAN BORU," BROADWAY THEATRE.

He writes down to a level which exists chiefly in his imagination. "Hänsel und Gretel" is suggestive. Simple, elementary tunes such as the populace loves may always be treated with musicianly skill and ingenuity. Good music is not necessarily in the grand style. Operetta composers should seek to be piquant, graceful, and charming. They have no business to try to amaze and overwhelm us.

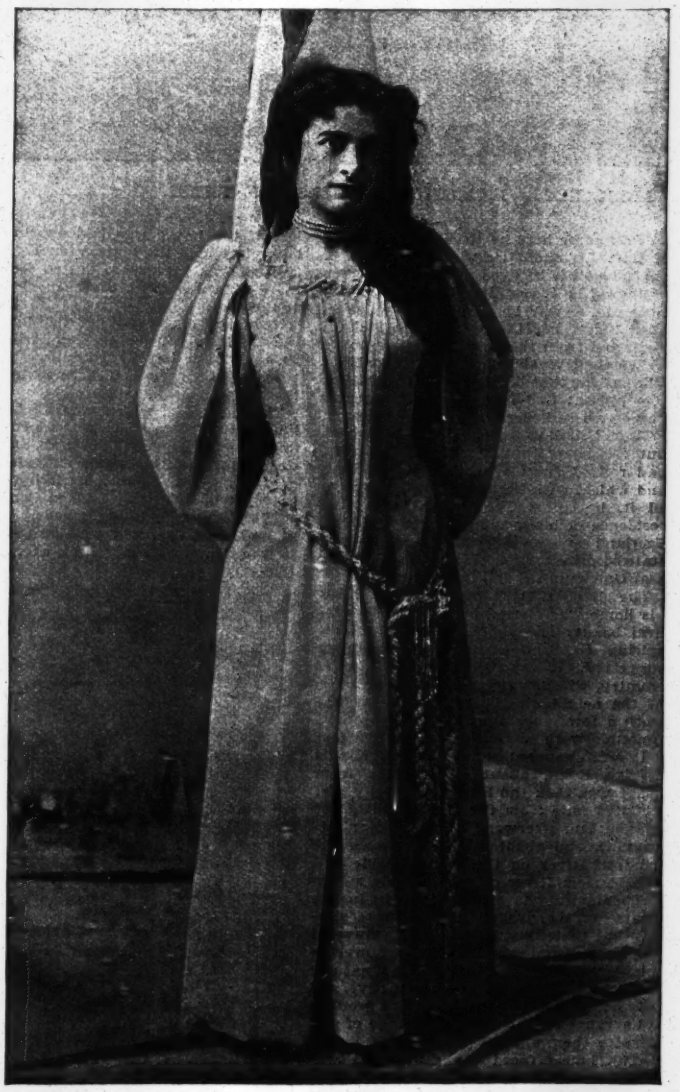
Mr. De Koven has immense fecundity. He writes an enormous quantity of music and consequently he writes too fast. He would do better work if he turned out an operetta about once in two years and took the whole of the two years to write it. The fact is that he usually writes his scores in about four months. The more haste the less speed.

"Brian Boru" is a peculiar operetta. It borders on romantic opera comique, but the comedy element in it is of a low order and distinctly reduces the order of the whole. The giant's baby is a funny conception, but Mr. Stange's treatment of his own idea is commonplace. Given the idea of a giant child, overgrown physically and emotionally, and any person without an atom of ingenuity would have developed the character precisely as Mr. Stange has done. As for O'Hara, he is such a very old friend in the Irish drama—the familiar low-comedy "broth of a boy"—that he does not call for any comment at all.

The romantic story is wholly apart from the comic, and a pretty, sentimental story it is. The action of the operetta is tasteful and pleasing, and the stage pictures are generally charming. The music of Mr. Edwards is uncommonly well made. He has freely used Irish themes and he has invented some of his own which bear comparison very well with the genuine article. But it is in his treatment of his themes that I find the most pleasure. It is musicianly and even scholarly, yet its purpose must be apparent to the most unskilled person.

Mr. Edwards has a pretty gift for melody and rhythm, and he orchestrates excellently. When his "King Renée's Daughter" was produced here, his handling of instrumental masses showed that he had been a close student of Wagner's scores. He imitated Wagner rather subserviently. But his "Brian Boru" score combines lightness of color with solidity of texture in a way which does him the highest credit. There is no blare or tinsel in it, and it is good to hear. The performance of "Brian Boru" is generally only tolerable. Amanda Fabris is an experienced artist and knows how to sing, but of late her voice has been in such a pitiable state by reason of colds and constant work that she has done herself much injustice at every appearance. Grace Golden sings well and her voice maintains its freshness remarkably. The men are without distinction, but they are not incompetent.

The chief significance of "Brian Boru" is its proof that an operetta not written for stars and aiming at artistic achievement can still get a hearing. I am sincerely glad that there are yet managers who are willing to produce this kind of operetta. They may not always be able to please the fancy of the public, which is indeed difficult to account for; but in the long run they will find their endeavors profitable. There is nothing to indicate that there will ever be a time when good operetta will not draw an audience in this community.

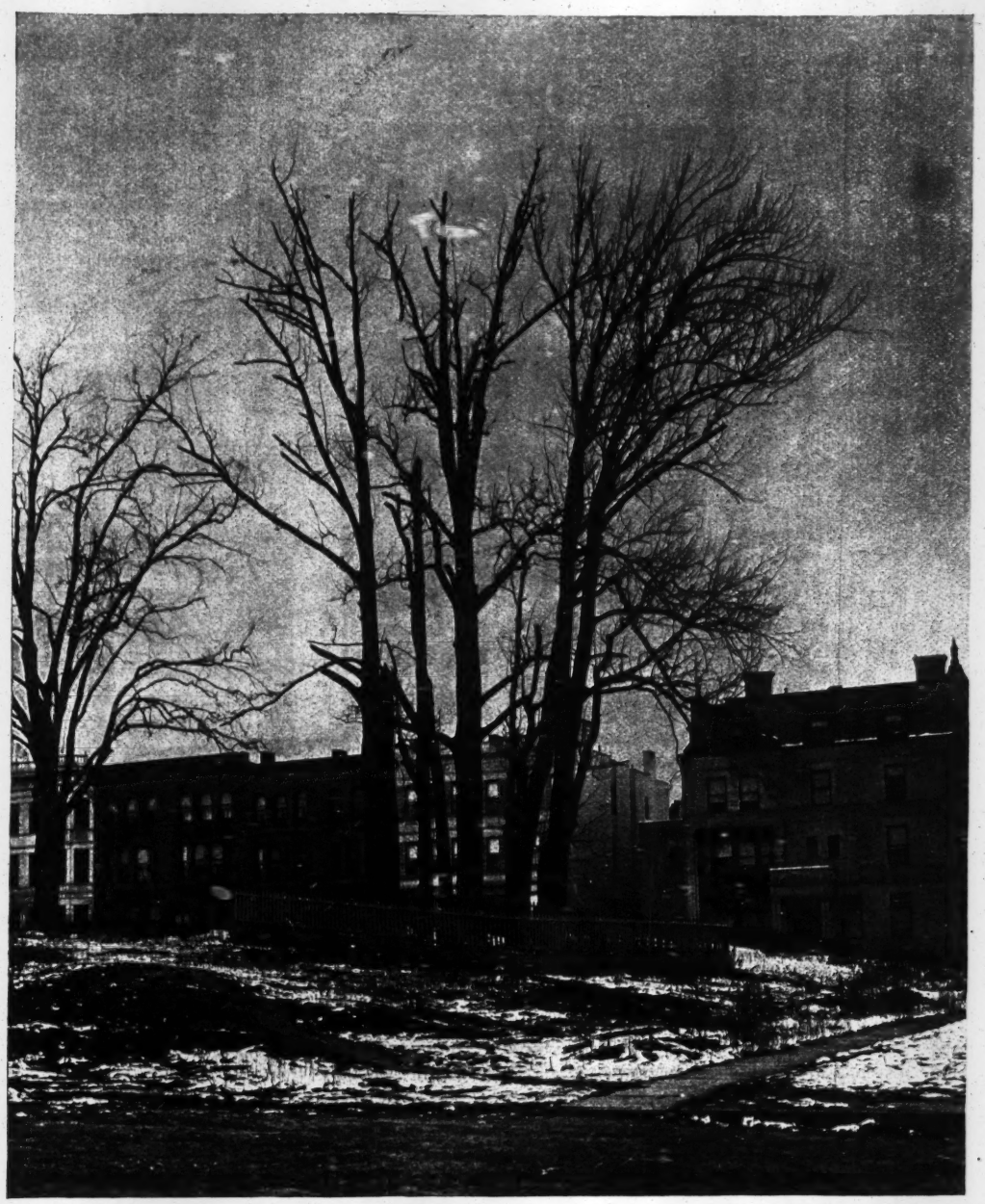


GRACE GOLDEN IN "BRIAN BORU."

Bronislaw Huberman does not require to be advertised as an infant phenomenon, and if the recent attempt of Commodore Gerry's excellent society to prevent him from playing at a Sunday night concert was one of the cunning tricks of the press agent, it was unnecessary and ill-advised. The boy is a violin genius. It has been well said that he seems to have been born to play the violin. His acquaintance with the technics of the instrument is uncommon, and it would be just as notable in a man as it can be in a boy. His tone is great in its breadth and sonority, and his bowing displays invigorating freedom and strength. He is immature, however, both technically and emotionally. He has a good deal to learn about bowing and tone production yet, and of course he has not the brain and heart of a man. His cantilena is altogether deficient in sustained dignity, and his work at all times lacks repose. He uses detached notes in an exaggerated attempt to get at expression—a trick which he probably learned from certain Italian opera singers. However, he will get over all these troubles in time. He is young—perhaps not so young as his advertisements say—but nevertheless only a boy.

Wagner's "Siegfried" is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House by persons whose artistic life has been spent chiefly in the performance of works of a diametrically opposite character. It will be an interesting experiment, but it will occasion less anxiety than it would have caused before the memorable "Tristan und Isolde" of last season. We all learned to have more faith in our managers and a good deal more in our De Reszkes from that performance. It may be a good time to note that the first performance of "Siegfried" in America took place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 9, 1887. The cast consisted of Alvary as Siegfried, Ferenczy as Mime, Fischer as Wotan, Von Milde as Alberich, Elmblad as Fafner, Lilli Lehmann as Brünnhilde, Marianne Brandt as Erda, and Mrs. Seidl as the forest bird. That was a night to be borne on the tablets of one's memory to the close of life. How Alvary's Siegfried grew from the tentative, yet vigorous and intelligent, performance of that night we all remember. But who shall forget the majestic Valkyr and her glorious intoning of "Heil dir, Sonne?" But we shall see what we shall see, and hear what we shall hear. Entre nous, gentle reader, they are all in a state of fearful nervousness about it. Be kind to their virtues and a little blind to their faults on the first night.

W. J. HENDERSON.



REMNANT OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S THIRTEEN TREES.

AMONG the builders of our Nation Alexander Hamilton was as great as, if not greater than, any other that the colony or State of New York furnished, and as his name has been, and always will be, revered, the few remaining material things in this city with which his life was associated are of interest.

First, however, by way of introduction, Alexander Hamilton was born in the year 1756 in the Island of St. Nevis, one of the British West Indian possessions. His father was a Scotchman who had gone there for business purposes. From St. Nevis, while yet a lad, Hamilton was sent to this city to be educated.

He entered King's College, (now Columbia University,) after preparing at a school in Elizabethtown, N. J., and was permitted to pursue a course of study which he had chosen for himself without becoming a member of any particular class.

While he was in college the disputes between the colonies and the mother country absorbed his attention, and at the breaking out of hostilities, though he was then but a lad of eighteen years, he took a prominent part in the denunciatory meetings and became one of the leading spirits that favored the independence of the colonies.

His rapid rise to prominence after the breaking out of hostilities, his valor and success during the war, and the great part that he played in the formation of a stable Government after the successful termination of the long struggle against England are known, or should be known, to all.

It is not of these things that this sketch has to do, however, but of the house which he inhabited during his last years, and of the thirteen trees that he preserved and protected as an emblem of the thirteen States that he had helped to form into the Government which has become our great Nation.

Hamilton is known to have lived in three different places in this city. When he first came here he lived in the family of Gov. Livingston; during a portion of his college life he lived with Mr. Hercules Mulligan, in Water Street, and after the close of the war he occupied a house in Wall Street nearly opposite the Federal Hall, and from the balcony of this house he watched Washington take the oath of office at the time of his first inauguration. The present Sub-Treasury Building now stands where Federal Hall formerly stood.

These buildings have all been destroyed, but the home that he selected after he had retired from Washington's Cabinet, and which, with the lands that surrounded it, he called The Grange, after the residence of his grandfather in Ayrshire, Scotland is standing and is in a good state of preservation on Convent Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The place that Hamilton selected for his home was chosen because of its natural beauty and the interesting and inspiring recollections which its vicinity suggested. It was then completely in the country, without an object to remind one of the neighboring city, and it was not until a few years ago that its peace and quietude were encroached upon.

It was situated upon the old King's Bridge Road, about eight miles from what was then the heart of the city and about a mile from the ancient village of Manhattan, afterward known as Manhattanville, and about midway between the Hudson River on the westerly side and the Harlem River on the easterly side.

The house was situated nearly in the centre of the grounds, which were simply but tastefully laid out with graveled walks and an abundance of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees. The natural features of the place were attractive, and the house was so placed and the grounds so arranged as to take advantage of and display them all.

The house faced the south and was reached by a winding carriage way. The stables were in a thick growth of trees at a distance from the house and in the rear of it. The space in front and on the left of the house was laid out in a fine lawn, in which the uneven surface of the ground was preserved, dotted here and there with fine trees, the natural growth of the spot.

Near the house and on the left were the thirteen flourishing gum trees said to have been left by Hamilton himself, when clearing the spot, as an emblem of the thirteen original States.

The west side, which was bordered by the King's Bridge Road, was adorned by a fine growth of large shade trees, and from these the Hamilton lands extended with gentle undulations to a declivity, at the base of which was the Harlem Commons.

The house was in form nearly square, of moderate size, and well proportioned. It was two stories in height, exclusive of the basement, and at the time it was built was a handsome and expensive dwelling. Its basement was used for culinary purposes, and the first story, which contained the parlors, was reached by a short flight of steps.

On entering the house one found himself in a commodious hall of a pentagonal form. On each side was a small apartment, of which the one on the right was the study and contained the library of Hamilton.

At the end of the hall were the doors, one on the right and the other on the left, which opened into the parlors, of moderate size. The parlors were connected by doors, by opening which they were thrown into one large room. The parlor on the right as you enter the house was at times used as a dining room. The other parlor was furnished for a drawing room. It was an octagon in form, of which three sides were occupied by doors leading to the hall in front, the dining room, and to a hall in the rear. In two of the opposite sides were windows reaching to the floor and which opened upon the lawn on the easterly side of the house. The three doors before mentioned were faced with mirrors, and, being directly opposite the windows, they reflected the delightful landscape which appeared through the latter with a pleasing effect. The story above was commodious and was divided into the usual apartments.

On the north the prospect was interrupted by higher ground, and on the south by trees. On the west a view was caught of the beautiful shore of New Jersey on the opposite side of the Hudson. From the eastern side, and especially from the balcony, which extended in front of the windows of the drawing room, a magnificent prospect was presented.

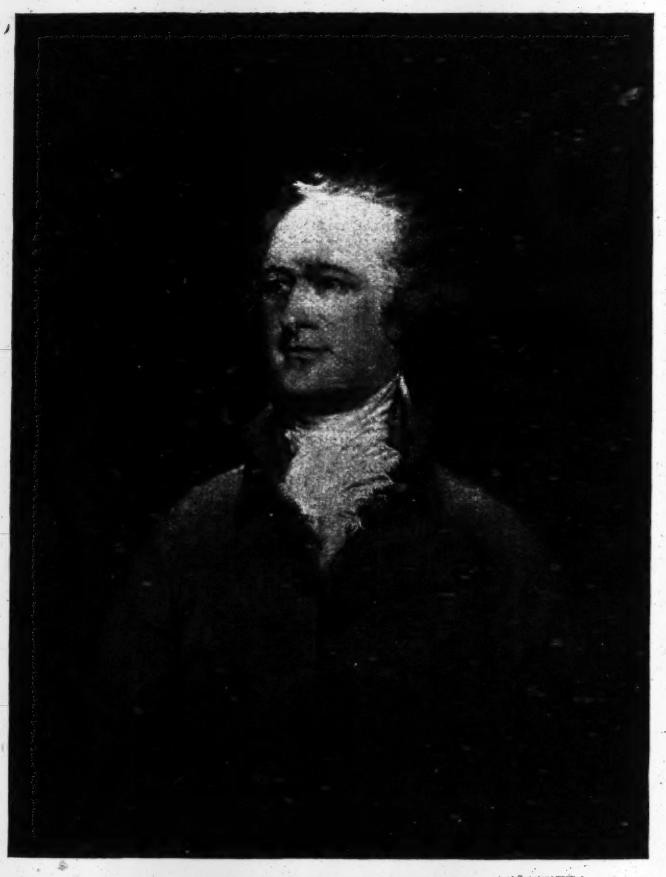
The elevation being some 200 feet above the surrounding waters, a complete view of the lower lands and of the country in the distance was commanded. The Harlem River and valley, the East River and Long Island Sound, dotted with their many craft, the fertile County of Westchester, and Long Island stretching away to the horizon, with its lovely and diversified scenery, were all in full view.

The spot had all these attractions for Hamilton, and others incidental to the years of strife that he had just gone through. In its immediate neighborhood were the scenes of some of the memorable and interesting events of the Revolution. He had passed directly over it with the American Army in its retreat from New York after the disastrous battle of Long Island. Within a short distance from it were the Harlem Heights, where, by his bravery and address, while yet but a boy, he had attracted the eye of Washington and enjoyed his first interview with him.

A little further toward the north was Fort Washington, in which the Continental Army made its last stand upon the island and the loss of which sealed the fate of New York for the war. It was this fort which, in the ardor of his youthful enthusiasm and burning with chagrin at its capture, he promised Washington he would retake if Washington would place a small and select detachment under his command—an enterprise which the Commander in Chief thought too hazardous.

Just across the Hudson on the New Jersey side was Fort Lee, which fell into the hands of the enemy soon after the capture of Fort Washington, and a short distance above, on the King's Bridge Road, was the Roger Morris house, now known as the Jumel mansion, in which

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S HOUSE.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Washington at one time had his headquarters and from which he conducted the retreat from Manhattan Island.

When Hamilton fixed his residence in this beautiful and attractive spot, he was in the prime of life, in excellent health, and in prosperous circumstances. He had been most fortunate in his domestic relations and had around him a happy family, to which he was fondly devoted.

His unrivaled natural powers had been exercised and improved by a training of thirty years in the camp, the forum, the Senate, and the Cabinet. He was almost worshipped by his friends and his party, and was regarded by all as one of the very pillars of the State. Everything in his situation and circumstances seemed auspicious of a still long career of happiness and honor to himself, of usefulness and honor to his country. But in the midst of all this he was suddenly cut off by the melancholy and fatal duel with Col. Burr.

Alexander Hamilton died July 12, 1804, aged forty-seven years. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard.

It was in this house that Hamilton entertained many of the first men of our then young Republic and also noted foreigners, including Jerome Bonaparte, whose brother was then the First Consul of the French Republic.

The house as it stands to-day under the shadow and against the walls of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church is practically in the same condition that it was in at the time of Hamilton's death. A piazza, however, has been built across the front of the building, and the one which was formerly on what is now the north side of the house has been removed. Entrance to the house was obtained in Hamilton's time by means of high steps and a broad porch that stood before the front door. The house is now used for parochial purposes by the church corporation that owns it. The house is not in its original position; it formerly stood higher up the hill and to the right of the thirteen trees, which now stand back from Convent Avenue, inclosed by a wooden fence.

There has been during past years much argument about the thirteen trees, which now stand as they did while Hamilton lived. It has been asserted over and over again until it has become a tradition, that Hamilton planted the trees as an emblem of the original States, and the city has often been called upon to preserve them from the devastating march of improvement that has already cut the lands that formed part of The Grange into building lots and placed modern dwellings upon many of them.

It seems rude and iconoclastic to destroy this tradition, for many still hold fast to it, but it is an undoubted fact that the trees were growing where they now stand when Hamilton purchased The Grange. In clearing up the land he left them as they were, young shoots, thirteen in all, emblematic of the young States that formed the new Government. His son, John C. Hamilton, has stated this to be a fact, and he who examines the trees with but a slight knowledge of forestry will conclude that the trees are offshoots of a great gum tree that at some time stood in their midst.

While it is thus established that Hamilton did not "plant the trees with his own hands," it is no less a fact that he did grant them a continued existence, keeping them for future generations as a reminder of the infant States when he cut away those that surrounded them.

Because of the associations and sentiments that will ever be connected with the trees, it might be well to preserve them as long as possible, which at the longest will probably not be many years, for some of them are now dead and the others are rapidly losing their vitality.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—M. Chauchard of Paris, according to his annual custom, has given 164,000f. to institutions in that city.

—A new "Murphy" family has been discovered in Council Bluffs, Iowa. It consists of a three-pound potato with six little potatoes attached to it.

—M. Alphonse Daudet is working on a play founded on his novel, "La Petite Paroisse." It will be brought out at the Vaudeville next year.

—A new waterfall 1,600 feet high has been discovered in the Mataca Mountains, in Venezuela, by S. A. Thompson of Duluth. It is near the Orinoco River and was found while prospecting.

—M. Paul Buffet, the young artist who this year won the Salon prize of 10,000f., which obliges the recipient to travel out of France for two years, has gone to Abyssinia to paint King Menelek's portrait for next year's Salon.

—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the leading rabbi of Chicago, advocates the adoption by the Jews of the Christian Sabbath as their day of worship. He believes that the change is warranted by the necessity of adapting the Hebrew religion to the customs of this country.

—Miss Alice Luce and Miss Ida J. Hyde recently received the degree of Ph. D., magna cum laude, from the University of Heidelberg. Miss Luce is a Maine girl. Miss Hyde is from Chicago. She was graduated from Cornell in 1891 and taught at Bryn Mawr for some time before she went abroad to study in the biological laboratory at Heidelberg.

—Monday, instead of Saturday, is the weekly secular holiday observed by the Collegiate Institute at Jackson, Ky. Thanksgiving Day was observed on the Saturday following the day appointed, so that studies might not be interrupted in midweek.

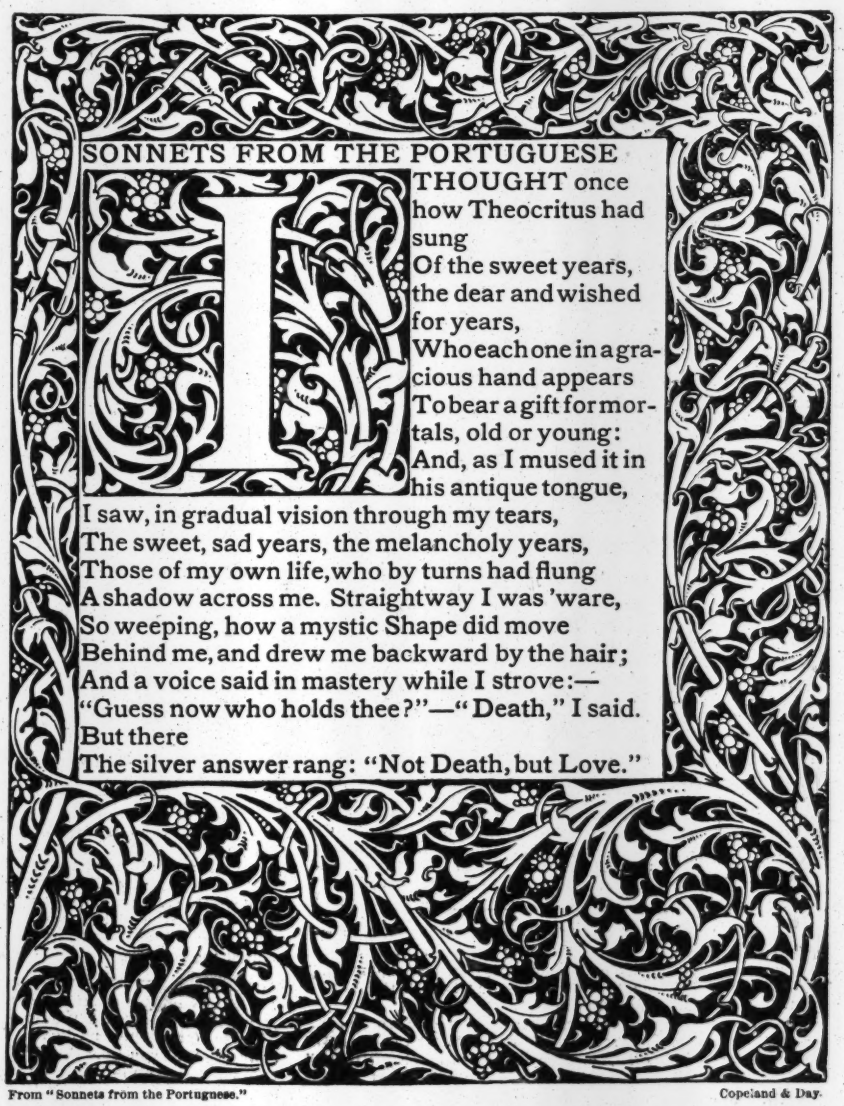
—Guerrita, king of the Spanish toreadors, earned $61,200 during the season from April 5 to Oct. 30 this year. Other toreadors earned from $28,700 to $10,000 each. The Spanish Prime Minister's salary is $5,400 a year. There were 438 high-class bullfights during the season, in which 1,218 bulls, worth $300,000, and over 6,000 horses were killed.

—The Queen's Jubilee Cup, which will be given by the German Emperor, will be sailed for next year at the time of the celebration of Victoria's sixtieth year on the throne. The course will be from Dover to Heligoland, and the Emperor will hold a reception and present the cup to the winner at Kiel. The cup will be the most valuable one ever offered to yachtsmen.

—Bishop Keane, late Rector of the Catholic University, preached a sermon in New Orleans a few years ago which has netted the university $100,000. A Mr. O'Brien, who heard the sermon, was so impressed by it that, although he had named the university in his will and was to bequeath it $50,000, he afterward added $100,000 to the original bequest, probably the largest individual sum ever produced by a sermon.

—Robert Maclay, the President of the Board of Education, is a man who takes a broad view of things in general. As President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company he takes the patrons of that institution into his confidence by issuing a neat little book of advice concerning the simplest and quickest way of doing business with a financial institution. He says: "The business man of the present day, in order to meet the continually increasing demands upon his capabilities, is ever studying how to save time and insure correctness by systematizing his business transactions in the most complete manner."

AN ILLUMINATED PAGE FROM MRS. BROWNING'S SONNETS.


SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE
I THOUGHT once how Theocritus had sung
Of the sweet years, the dear and wished for years,
Who each one in a gracious hand appears
To bear a gift for mortals, old or young:
And, as I mused it in his antique tongue,
I saw, in gradual vision through my tears,
The sweet, sad years, the melancholy years,
Those of my own life, who by turns had flung
A shadow across me. Straightway I was 'ware,
So weeping, how a mystic Shape did move
Behind me, and drew me backward by the hair;
And a voice said in mastery while I strove:—
"Guess now who holds thee?"—"Death," I said.
But there
The silver answer rang: "Not Death, but Love."

From "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Copeland & Day.

When you look at a book printed by William Caxton, such as his "Recull des Histories de Troye," printed in 1474, while you note its peculiarities, you are struck with its legibility. Eyes were very much respected in the fifteenth century, whether Netherlanders or Englishmen were the readers. When Caxton went to London, Vincent Figgins cut the type for him, and an admirable letter did Figgins make. The English types of the sixteenth century were masterpieces, and their black letter could not be bettered to-day. The French always have been the leaders in the graceful fashioning of the shapes of letters, and they influenced the English work, but, strange to say, it was the Dutch who for a century cut the matrices for the English. All respect, then, is due to the writing master John Baskerville, who, later on, in the middle of the last century, modified the Roman letters. He made them rounder, more open, and clearer.

The initial letter, as shown on a page from the "Portuguese Sonnets," dates back from the time when, in the first missal, it illuminated the vellum page of a religious tome. Generally the initial letter was painted red, with ornaments in gold, and there was a secret about this gold the old copyists used, for they knew how to make the golden pigment pliable, which we do not.

This fine example, with its impressive initial letter and border, was designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue expressly for Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." There are both strength and elegance in this composition.

From Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

IN THE PARK.

Painter—I don't think you should sit on that seat, Mister; the paint is—

Mr. Gaw—Ain't the seats public property? I'll sit on 'em all day long, demme!

Painter—I've no doubt they'll be dry enough by then, Mister.

Indisputable Evidence.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There was quite a crowd in the Wentworth Avenue car when she got on it at about 5 o'clock the other afternoon. Presently, however, her white hair and her lovely tailor-made gown won her a seat. The seat happened to be immediately next to the one occupied by an acquaintance, who held a seven-year-old boy in her lap.

"What are you doing on this car?" asked the acquaintance. "You haven't moved, have you?"

"No," was the reply; "but my daughter, who was married in October, is living in Englewood, and I am going over there. She is giving her first dinner party this evening, and I am to help her."

"That is very kind of you, I'm sure."

"Not at all. See this package I am carrying? Well, it is some of my mixed pickle for the dinner. Of course, she was married too late in the year to put up any for herself—even if she knew how."

"It is awfully good of you to carry it yourself."

"Oh, no; I put it up myself in such a neat package that no one would ever suspect what it contains. You would never guess that it is pickles, would you?"

"Never in this world."

Then the small boy, who had been sniffing the air during the conversation, piped up:

"I knew what was in that bundle as soon as I saw you!"

"Now, Willie," said his mother, reprovingly, "don't be naughty and tell fibs; it is near Christmas and Santa Claus hears—"

"'Tisn't a fib," protested the child, "I did know it, soon as ever I saw her."

"But how could you know that it was pickle, Willie?" asked the owner of the package.

"By the vinegar that's running all down the front of your dress!"

But It's Worth It.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow,
Sing ho! the merry maiden and the sleigh;
Then crack the whip and away you go.
Sing ho! the merry bill you have to pay.

No Need for Hurry.

From Tit-Bits.

There was a young lady of Crewe,
Who wanted to catch the 2:2;
Said the porter, "Don't hurry,
Or scurry, or flurry;
It's a minute or 2 2 2:2!"

From Leslie's Monthly.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION.

Miss Oldmaid—Your room is very pretty, dear; but I wish you would drop in and see mine. It's a perfect museum of curios—all presents, too.

Miss Youngmaid—Birthday presents?

In Luck After All.

From The San Francisco Post.

Old John Wilcox when the noon whistles blew the other day sat down on a box in the shade, thrust his hand in his overcoat pocket, looked surprised, and then remarked:

"I've lost my lunch."

He pondered over his predicament a moment and then added:

"Well, I've got something to drink, anyway," and he pulled a bottle of claret out of his other pocket.

Wilcox slowly drained the bottle, threw it aside, and sat lost in thought for a moment. Suddenly he sprang up, slapped his thigh, and exclaimed:

"It's a good job I lost my lunch."

"Why so?" inquired another workman.

"Why, I left my teeth at home."

Prospective Delights.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fuddy—I was talking with old Mr. Bruce just now. He's a nice old gentleman. He says he does not think that he ever told a lie in his life.

Duddy—He has a great pleasure before him.

Diagnosing His Foe.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The patient's symptoms indicated cardiac troubles, and the doctor got out his stethoscope and applied it to his chest to test the action of the heart.

The patient flushed angrily, unbuttoned his vest, and took from his inside pocket a five-dollar bill wrapped in a piece of old paper.

"I think it's carrying things a little too far," he said, "when you doctors go to looking through a man with an X ray to see how much money he has."

Little Pitchers and Big Ears Again.

From The Chicago Record.

"Pa, are you only a imitation man?"

"No, child. Why?"

"'Cause I heard Sister Belle tell Mr. Padger in th' hall las' night 'at he wuz th' on'y real man in th' whole world."

Had Already Contributed.

From The Yale Record.

She—Won't you give me something for the poor Indians?

He (who bet Carlisle wouldn't score)—Sorry, but my contribution went in some time ago.

From St. Paul's.

AND SHE DID.

Dolly—Mummy, do angels fly?

Mummy—Yes, darling. Why?

Dolly—'Cause pa kissed Sarah this morning, and called her an angel. Will she fly?

Mummy—Yes, dear, first thing in the morning.

Vexatiously Named Dogs.

From The Breeder and Sportsman.

Mr. Budd of sporting celebrity tells a good story. A gentleman shooting over a friend's estate in Essex pointed to a dog and asked the keeper what was its name. "I know," was the keeper's reply. "I dare say you do or I should not have asked you. Then what's the name of the black-and-white one?" "You know," said the keeper. "If I did I should not have asked you." Swallowing his indignation at the fellow's conduct, he tried one more question. "Will you tell me the name of the one nearest to me?" "Ax him," said Gaiters, and was then told he was an impudent fellow. The blame, after all, rested with the keeper's master, who had facetiously named the three dogs Ino, Uno, and Axum.

Hit the True Reason.

From The Chicago Post.

"The reason bicycles cost so much," explained the agent, "is that the cost of manufacture—"

"The reason bicycles cost so much," interrupted the rider, "is that people are crazy enough to pay so much for them."

And the agent did not feel that he was justified in entering a denial.

Judging from Appearances.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Fashionable Maiden Aunt (chiefly interested in preserving a youthful appearance)—I must say that I am proud of our country. It seems almost incredible that we should have grown so remarkably during the comparatively short period since America was discovered.

Tommy—How long ago is that, Auntie?

Fashionable Maiden Aunt—You ought to know that, Tommie. It's but a trifle over 400 years.

Tommie—How old were you then, Auntie?

Cause of the Cold Wave.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Alice—I heard Charley Darrow make a pretty remark about you yesterday.

Daisy—What was it?

Alice—He said you must have been awfully sweet as a girl.

Mr. Darrow is now wondering what caused the cold wave.

Sensible to the Last.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Nurse (preparing medicine for sick banker)—Will you take this draught, Sir?

Cashier (feebly)—H'm. Can you be identified?

From Moonshine.

AN AGE OF COMPETITION.

Bertie and Gertie (finishing prayers)—Amen!

Bertie—I was done first.

Gertie—Oh, you naughty story teller! Was he, nurse?

He Was Too Shrewd to Lose.

From Brooklyn Life.

"Before opening the slight Christmas token I have brought you, Miss Clara," said Mr. MacNerve, as he took from his inside pocket a small package and handed it to the young lady, "I think it best to acquaint you, in my imperfect way, with the state of my feelings. To come to the point in as brief and practical a manner as possible, I may as well tell you at once that I love you. From the moment that I first met you I was fully aware that this was inevitable. The more I set my mind against it, the more I struggled to control myself, the more hopelessly I became involved. You will naturally ask why I should struggle against a passion which is admitted by all to be the source of the greatest happiness known to humanity. It was done, Miss Clara, because I have doubted all along whether a man in my circumstances had it in his power to make a girl who has been reared in luxury entirely happy in the changed conditions that matrimony leads to. Was it right in me, I said to myself, to jeopardize your happiness by asking you to share the lot of one who, while his present salary is a fairly comfortable one, is not at the same time prepared to say positively that he will succeed? I have now put the case before you. I know you to be a sensible girl, and one whose intuitions I am sure will lead you aright. After this brief explanation I beg of you therefore to look at my gift, and if your heart tells you to do so, accept it from the man who loves you above all others."

Hastily breaking the seal, the young girl gazed for a brief interval at the beautiful object that lay in her hand. Then she threw her arms around the neck of the man who had so worthily won her, exclaiming with a glad cry:

"Dearest, how can I doubt you? Any man who is cute enough to kill two birds with one stone by giving a girl an engagement ring for her Christmas present cannot help but succeed."

The National Spirit.

From The Washington Times.

Englishman (in British Museum)—This book, Sir, was once owned by Cicero.

American Tourist—Pshaw! that's nothing. Why, in one of our American museums we have the lead pencil with which Noah used to check off the animals as they came out of the ark.

They Knew Mamma's Tricks.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Teacher—Now, children, what does v-a-s-e-l-i-n-e spell? Doesn't anybody know? Why, what does your mamma put on her nose when she has a cold?

The Class (in chorus)—Face powder, Ma'am!

Why It Was Acceptable.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Ah!" said Henry Peck; "your sermon on heaven pleased me mightily."

"I'm so glad, brother," responded the minister.

"Yes, it was fine, especially that passage where you described it as a place in which there is no marrying or giving in marriage."

HIS LEGACY.

M. Le Comte, (who has been persuaded to go hunting)—Remembare! I do leave all I 'ave to my vife.